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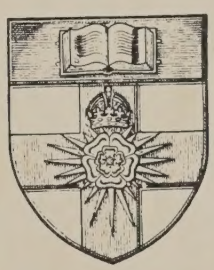

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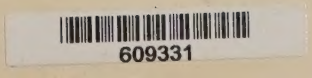
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BILLS,

PUBLIC:

TEN VOLUMES.

— (6.) —

LOCAL GOVERNMENT (SCOTLAND) ACT (1889) AMENDMENT.

TO

MIDDLESEX REGISTRY.

Session

25 *November* 1890 —— 5 *August* 1891.

VOL. VI.

BIBL. LONDIN

BILLS:

1890–91.

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SIXTH VOLUME.

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A

B I L L

TO

Amend the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889. A.D. 1891.

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited for all purposes as the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889, Amendment Act, 1891.

Amending sections 17 and 27 of Act of 1889.

2. Sub-section (four) of section seventeen of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889, shall be read and have effect as if the words "and subject to the provisions" were omitted therefrom, and sub-section (three) of section twenty-seven of the said Act shall be read and have effect as if the words "but subject always to the provisions "of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867, in regard to all "assessments leviable under that Act" were omitted therefrom.

[Bill 359.]

Local Government (Scotland) Act (1889) Amendment.

A

B I L L

To amend the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889.

(*Prepared and brought in by Mr. Edmund Robertson, Mr. Bolton, Mr. M'Lagan, Mr. Donald Crawford, and Mr. Angus Sutherland.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,* 10 *June* 1891.

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[*Price* ½*d.*]

[Bill 359.]

A

B I L L

INTITULED

An Act to confirm an Order of the Boundary Commissioners for Scotland relating to the parishes of Alloa, Alva, and Logie, in the counties of Clackmannan, Perth, and Stirling. A.D. 1891.

WHEREAS the Boundary Commissioners for Scotland made the order set forth in the schedule hereto, but in pursuance of the provisions of section 49, sub-section (4), of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889, the said order having on the petition of the parochial board of the parish of Logie in the counties of Clackmannan, Perth, and Stirling (which petition has not been withdrawn) been laid before Parliament, is to be deemed a provisional order only, and it is requisite that it should be confirmed by Parliament:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. The order set out in the schedule hereto shall be and the same is hereby confirmed, and all the provisions thereof shall have full validity and force, and for all the purposes therein referred to shall, notwithstanding the dates therein mentioned, come into operation as from the fifteenth day of May one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

2. This Act may be cited as the Alloa, Alva, and Logie Order Confirmation Act, 1891.

A.D. 1891.

SCHEDULE.

ORDER BY THE BOUNDARY COMMISSIONERS FOR SCOTLAND.

COUNTIES OF CLACKMANNAN, PERTH, AND STIRLING.

PARISHES OF ALLOA, ALVA, AND LOGIE.

WHEREAS part of the county of Stirling, consisting of the parish of Alva, is detached from the main portion of the said county and adjoins the counties of Clackmannan and Perth:

And whereas the parish of Logie is situated partly in the county of Clackmannan, partly in the county of Perth, and partly in the county of Stirling:

And whereas the parish of Alloa is situated partly in the county of Clackmannan and partly in the county of Perth:

And whereas it appears to us, after communicating with the authorities and others interested in considering all objections made to the terms of our draft Order thereanent, to be expedient to alter and adjust the boundaries of the said counties and parishes in manner herein-after provided:

Now, therefore, we, the Boundary Commissioners for Scotland, do hereby, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon us by the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889, determine and order as follows:

I. Subject to the provisions of the said Act, that portion of the parish of Logie which is situated in the county of Clackmannan and is bounded on the north by the parish of Dunblane, on the east by the parish of Alva, on the south by the parish of Alloa, and on the west by the existing boundary of the county of Clackmannan, shall cease to be part of the parish of Logie, and shall form part of the parish of Alva; and the whole of the parish of Alva, as altered in area by this Order, shall be included in, and shall form part of, the county of Clackmannan.

II. Subject to the provisions of the said Act, the following portion of the parish of Logie, videlicet,—

So much of the parish of Logie as is bounded on the north by a line starting at a point on the existing boundary between the counties of Clackmannan and Perth in the centre of the north side of the bridge over the river Devon on the main road from Alloa to Stirling, and running first in a westerly direction along the north fence or boundary of the said road to the east fence or boundary of Gogar Loan, then striking at right angles across the said Alloa

and Stirling road to the south fence or boundary thereof, then running along the last-mentioned fence or boundary to the point at which the boundary between the counties of Perth and Clackmannan turns to the south-west towards the river Forth, and then along the said county boundary to the medium filum of the river Forth,—on the east by the parish of Alloa,—and elsewhere by the river Forth,

shall cease to be part of the parish of Logie, and shall form part of the parish of Alloa; and the parish of Alloa, as altered in area by this Order, shall be wholly included in, and shall form part of, the county of Clackmannan.

III. Subject to the provisions of the said Act, so much of the parish of Alloa as is situated in the county of Perth shall cease to be part of that parish, and shall form part of the parish of Logie, and the parish of Logie as altered in area by this or any other Order issued by us, shall be wholly included in, and shall form part of, the county of Stirling.

IV. This Order shall come into operation for the purposes of school board elections on the 28th day of February 1891, and for all other purposes on the 15th day of May 1891.

Given under our hands and common seal this 13th day of December 1890.

(L.S.) (Signed) JOHN CHEYNE,
T. H. W. PELHAM,
E. D. MALCOLM,
Boundary Commissioners for Scotland.

Hay Shennan,
Secretary.

Local Government (Scotland) Order (Alloa, Alva, and Logie). [H.L.]

A

B I L L

INTITULED

An Act to confirm an Order of the Boundary Commissioners for Scotland relating to the parishes of Alloa, Alva, and Logie, in the counties of Clackmannan, Perth, and Stirling.

(*Brought from the Lords* 25 *June* 1891.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 25 *June* 1891.

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[*Price* ½*d.*]

[Bill 388.]

A

B I L L

INTITULED

An Act to confirm an Order of the Boundary Commissioners for Scotland relating to the parishes of Ashkirk and Selkirk, in the counties of Roxburgh and Selkirk. A.D. 1891.

WHEREAS the Boundary Commissioners for Scotland made the Order set forth in the schedule hereto, but in pursuance of the provisions of section 49, sub-section (4), of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889, the said Order having on the petition of the County Council of the county of Roxburgh (which petition has not been withdrawn) been laid before Parliament, is to be deemed a Provisional Order only, and it is requisite that it should be confirmed by Parliament:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. The Order set out in the schedule hereto shall be and the same is hereby confirmed, and all the provisions thereof shall have full validity and force.

2. This Act may be cited as the Ashkirk and Selkirk Order Confirmation Act, 1891.

A.D. 1891.

SCHEDULE.

ORDER BY THE BOUNDARY COMMISSIONERS FOR SCOTLAND.

COUNTIES OF ROXBURGH AND SELKIRK.

PARISHES OF ASHKIRK AND SELKIRK.

WHEREAS each of the parishes of Ashkirk and Selkirk is situated partly in the county of Roxburgh and partly in the county of Selkirk:

And whereas a part of the parish of Selkirk, containing 1,430 acres or thereby, situated at or near Todrig and adjoining the parishes of Kirkhope, Roberton, and Ashkirk, is, as shown on the Ordnance Survey Maps, detached from the main portion of the parish of Selkirk:

And whereas it appears to us, after communicating with the authorities and others interested, and considering all objections to the terms of our draft Order thereanent, to be expedient to alter and adjust, in manner herein-after provided, the boundaries of the said counties, and of the said parishes of Ashkirk and Selkirk:

Now therefore we, the Boundary Commissioners for Scotland, do hereby, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon us by the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889, determine and order as follows:

I. Subject to the provisions of the said Act, the aforesaid detached part of the parish of Selkirk shall cease to be part of that parish, and shall form part of the parish of Ashkirk.

II. Subject to the provisions of the said Act, the whole of the parish of Ashkirk as altered in area by this Order shall be included in and shall form part of the county of Selkirk.

III. Subject to the provisions of the said Act, so much of the parish of Selkirk as is situated in the county of Roxburgh shall cease to be part of that county, and shall form part of the county of Selkirk.

IV. This Order shall come into operation for the purposes of school board elections on the 1st day of February 1891, and for all other purposes on the 15th day of May 1891.

Given under our hands and common seal this 22nd day of November 1890.

(L.S.) (Signed) JOHN CHEYNE,
T. H. W. PELHAM,
E. D. MALCOLM,
Boundary Commissioners for Scotland.

HAY SHENNAN,
Secretary.

Local Government (Scotland) Order (Ashkirk and Selkirk).

[H.L.]

A

B I L L

INTITULED

An Act to confirm an Order of the Boundary Commissioners for Scotland relating to the parishes of Ashkirk and Selkirk, in the counties of Roxburgh and Selkirk.

(*Brought from the Lords* 28 *April* 1891.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 28 *April* 1891.

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[*Price* ½*d.*]

[Bill 299.]

A

B I L L

INTITULED

An Act to confirm an Order of the Boundary Commissioners for Scotland relating to the parishes of Cawdor, Croy and Dalcross, Daviot and Dunlichity, Inverness, and Nairn, in the counties of Inverness and Nairn. A.D. 1891.

WHEREAS the Boundary Commissioners for Scotland made an order relating to the parishes of Cawdor, Croy and Dalcross, Daviot and Dunlichity, Inverness, and Nairn, in the counties of Inverness and Nairn, but in pursuance of the provisions of section 49, sub-section (4), of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889, the said order having on the recommendation of the Secretary for Scotland been laid before Parliament, is to be deemed a provisional order only, and it is requisite that it should be confirmed by Parliament:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. The order as amended by Parliament and set out in the schedule hereto shall be and the same is hereby confirmed, and all the provisions thereof shall have full validity and force, and for all the purposes therein referred to shall, notwithstanding the dates therein mentioned, come into operation as from the fifteenth day of May one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

2. This Act may be cited as the Cawdor, &c. Order Confirmation Act, 1891.

[Bill 390.]

A.D. 1891.

SCHEDULE.

ORDER BY THE BOUNDARY COMMISSIONERS FOR SCOTLAND.

COUNTIES OF INVERNESS AND NAIRN.

PARISHES OF CAWDOR, CROY AND DALCROSS, DAVIOT AND DUNLICHITY, INVERNESS, AND NAIRN.

WHEREAS each of the parishes of Cawdor, Croy and Dalcross, and Daviot and Dunlichity is situated partly in the county of Inverness and partly in the county of Nairn:

And whereas part of the parish of Cawdor, containing 162 acres or thereby, situated in the county of Nairn at or near Raitknock and adjoining the parishes of Nairn and Auldearn, is, as shown on the Ordnance Survey Maps, detached from the main portion of the parish of Cawdor:

And whereas part of the parish of Croy and Dalcross, containing 4,830 acres or thereby, situated in the county of Inverness at or near Leys and adjoining the parishes of Daviot and Dunlichity and Inverness is, as shown on the Ordnance Survey Maps, detached from the main portion of the parish of Croy and Dalcross:

And whereas it appears to us, after communicating with the authorities and others interested, and considering all objections to the terms of our draft Order thereanent, to be expedient to alter and adjust, in manner herein-after provided, the boundaries of the said counties, and of the said parishes of Cawdor, Croy and Dalcross, Daviot and Dunlichity, Inverness, and Nairn:

Now therefore we, the Boundary Commissioners for Scotland, do hereby, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon us by the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889, determine and order as follows:

I. Subject to the provisions of the said Act, so much of the parish of Cawdor as is situated in the county of Inverness shall cease to be part of that county, and shall form part of the county of Nairn.

II. Subject to the provisions of the said Act, the aforesaid detached part of the parish of Cawdor shall cease to be part of that parish, and shall form part of the parish of Nairn.

III. Subject to the provisions of the said Act, the aforesaid detached part of the parish of Croy and Dalcross shall cease to be part of that parish, and shall form part of the parish of Inverness.

IV. Subject to the provisions of the said Act, the following portion of the parish of Croy and Dalcross, videlicet—

So much of the main portion of the parish of Croy and Dalcross as lies to the west of a line starting at a point on the boundary between the said parish and the parish of Petty at a point at the west end of Loch Flemington, and running thence in a generally southerly direction along the present boundary between the counties of Inverness and Nairn until it meets the northern boundary of the estate of Holme thence along the northern and western boundaries of the said estate until it reaches the River Nairn, thence to and up the medium filum of the said river until it reaches the march between the farm of Dalroy on the estate of Cantray and the farm of Croygorston on the estate of Culloden, and thence in a generally south-easterly direction along the said march until it meets the boundary of the parish of Cawdor,

shall be wholly included in and shall form part of the county of Inverness, and the remainder of the main portion of the parish of Croy and Dalcross shall be wholly included in and shall form part of the county of Nairn.

V. Subject to the provisions of the said Act, the whole of the parish of Daviot and Dunlichity shall be included in and shall form part of the county of Inverness.

VI. This Order shall come into operation for the purposes of school board elections on the 28th day of March 1891, and for all other purposes on the 15th day of May 1891.

Given under our hands and common seal this 19th day of January 1891

(L.S.) (Signed) JOHN CHEYNE,
T. H. W. PELHAM } Boundary Commissioners for Scotland.
E. D. MALCOLM,

HAY SHENNAN,
Secretary.

Local Government (Scotland) Order (Cawdor, &c.) [H.L.]

A

B I L L

INTITULED

An Act to confirm an Order of the Boundary Commissioners for Scotland relating to the parishes of Cawdor, Croy and Dalcross, Daviot and Dunlichity, Inverness, and Nairn, in the counties of Inverness and Nairn.

(*Brought from the Lords* 25 *June* 1891.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 25 *June* 1891.

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[Bill 390.]

A

B I L L

INTITULED

An Act to confirm an Order of the Boundary Commissioners for Scotland relating to the parish of Dunlop, in the counties of Ayr and Renfrew. A.D. 1891.

WHEREAS the Boundary Commissioners for Scotland made the order set forth in the schedule hereto, but in pursuance of the provisions of section forty-nine, subsection (4), of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889, the said order, having on the petition of the county council of the county of Renfrew, and of the parochial board and school board of Neilston, in the county of Renfrew (which petition has not been withdrawn), been laid before Parliament, is to be deemed a provisional order only, and it is requisite that it should be confirmed by Parliament: 52 & 53 Vict. c. 50.

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. The order set out in the schedule hereto shall be and the same is hereby confirmed, and all the provisions thereof shall have full validity and force.

2. This Act may be cited as the Dunlop Order Confirmation Act, 1891.

[Bill 347.]

A.D. 1891.

SCHEDULE.

ORDER BY THE BOUNDARY COMMISSIONERS FOR SCOTLAND.

COUNTIES OF AYR AND RENFREW.

PARISH OF DUNLOP.

WHEREAS the parish of Dunlop is situated partly in the county of Ayr and partly in the county of Renfrew:

And whereas it appears to us, after communicating with the authorities and others interested, to be expedient to alter and adjust the boundaries of the said counties in manner herein-after provided:

Now, therefore, we, the Boundary Commissioners for Scotland, do hereby, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon us by the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889, determine and order as follows:

I. Subject to the provisions of the said Act, so much of the parish of Dunlop as is situated in the county of Renfrew shall cease to be part of that county, and shall form part of the county of Ayr.

II. This Order shall come into operation on the 15th day of May 1891.

Given under our hands and common seal this 5th day of August 1890.

(L.S.) (Signed) JOHN CHEYNE, T. H. W. PELHAM, E. D. MALCOLM, } Boundary Commissioners for Scotland.

HAY SHENNAN,
Secretary.

Local Government (Scotland) Order (Dunlop). [H.L.]

A

B I L L

INTITULED

An Act to confirm an Order of the Boundary Commissioners for Scotland relating to the parish of Dunlop, in the counties of Ayr and Renfrew.

(*Brought from the Lords* 12 *May* 1891.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 1 *June* 1891.

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[*Price* ½*d.*]

[Bill 347.]

A

B I L L

INTITULED

An Act to confirm an Order of the Boundary Commissioners for Scotland relating to the parishes of Galashiels and Melrose, in the counties of Roxburgh and Selkirk. A.D. 1891.

WHEREAS the Boundary Commissioners for Scotland made the order set forth in the schedule hereto, but in pursuance of the provisions of section 49, sub-section (4), of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889, the said order having on the petition of the parochial board of the parish of Galashiels in the county of Selkirk (which petition has not been withdrawn) been laid before Parliament, is to be deemed a provisional order only, and it is requisite that it should be confirmed by Parliament: 52 & 53 Vict. c. 50.

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. The order set out in the schedule hereto shall be and the same is hereby confirmed, and all the provisions thereof shall have full validity and force.

2. This Act may be cited as the Galashiels and Melrose Order Confirmation Act, 1891.

A.D. 1891.

SCHEDULE.

ORDER BY THE BOUNDARY COMMISSIONERS FOR SCOTLAND.

COUNTIES OF ROXBURGH AND SELKIRK.

Parishes of Galashiels and Melrose.

Whereas each of the parishes of Galashiels and Melrose is situated partly in the county of Roxburgh and partly in the county of Selkirk:

And whereas it appears to us, after communicating with the authorities and others interested and considering all objections made to the terms of our draft Order thereanent, to be expedient to alter and adjust the boundaries of the said counties in manner herein-after provided:

Now, therefore, we, the Boundary Commissioners for Scotland, do hereby, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon us by the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889, determine and order as follows:

I. Subject to the provisions of the said Act, so much of the parish of Melrose as is situated in the county of Selkirk shall cease to be part of that parish, and shall form part of the parish of Galashiels.

II. Subject to the provisions of the said Act, the parish of Galashiels as altered in area by this Order shall be wholly included in, and shall form part of, the county of Selkirk.

III. The Galashiels (Landward) School Board shall cease to have jurisdiction over any part of the parish of Galashiels comprised within the municipal boundaries of the burgh of Galashiels, and the school district of the burgh of Galashiels shall comprise the whole area within the said municipal boundaries.

IV. This Order shall come into operation for the purposes of school board elections on the 28th day of February 1891, and for all other purposes on the 15th day of May 1891.

Given under our hands and common seal this 13th day of December 1890.

(L.S.) (Signed) JOHN CHEYNE,
T. H. W. PELHAM,
E. D. MALCOLM,
} Boundary Commissioners for Scotland.

Hay Shennan,
Secretary.

Local Government (Scotland) Order (Galashiels and Melrose).

[H.L.]

A

B I L L

INTITULED

An Act to confirm an Order of the Boundary Commissioners for Scotland relating to the parishes of Galashiels and Melrose, in the counties of Roxburgh and Selkirk.

(*Brought from the Lords* 28 *April* 1891.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,* 28 *April* 1891.

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HODGES, FIGGIS, & Co., 104, Grafton Street, Dublin.

[*Price* ½*d.*]

[Bill 298.]

A

B I L L

INTITULED

An Act to confirm an Order of the Boundary Commissioners for Scotland relating to the parishes of Kinnell, Lunan, and Maryton, in the county of Forfar. A.D. 1891.

WHEREAS the Boundary Commissioners for Scotland made the order set forth in the schedule hereto, but in pursuance of the provisions of section 49, subsection (4), of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889, the said order having on the petition of the parochial and school boards of the parish of Maryton, in the county of Forfar, and the Brechin District Committee of the county council of Forfar (which petitions have not been withdrawn) been laid before Parliament, is to be deemed a provisional order only, and it is requisite that it should be confirmed by Parliament;

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. The order set out in the schedule hereto shall be and the same is hereby confirmed, and all the provisions thereof shall have full validity and force, and for all the purposes therein referred to shall, notwithstanding the dates therein mentioned, come into operation as from the fifteenth day of May one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

2. This Act may be cited as the Kinnell, Lunan, and Maryton Order Confirmation Act, 1891.

[Bill 389.]

A.D. 1891.

SCHEDULE.

ORDER BY THE BOUNDARY COMMISSIONERS FOR SCOTLAND.

COUNTY OF FORFAR.

PARISHES OF KINNELL, LUNAN, AND MARYTON.

WHEREAS part of the parish of Maryton, containing 964 acres or thereby, adjoining the parishes of Craig and Lunan and including the lands of Dysart, (being the part marked on the Ordnance Survey Maps Maryton detached No. 1,) is detached from the main portion of the parish of Maryton; and another part of the parish of Maryton, containing 338 acres or thereby, situated at or near Montreathmont Moor and adjoining the parishes of Farnell and Kinnell, (being the part marked on the Ordnance Survey Maps Maryton detached No. 2,) is also detached from the main portion of the parish of Maryton:

And whereas it appears to us, after communicating with the authorities and others interested, and considering all objections made to the terms of our draft Order thereanent, to be expedient to deal with the said detached parts in manner herein-after provided:

Now therefore we, the Boundary Commissioners for Scotland, do hereby, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon us by the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889, determine and order as follows:

I. Subject to the provisions of the said Act, the aforesaid detached part of the parish of Maryton marked on the Ordnance Survey Maps Maryton detached No. 1 shall cease to be part of that parish, and shall form part of the parish of Lunan.

II. Subject to the provisions of the said Act, the aforesaid detached part of the parish of Maryton marked on the Ordnance Survey Maps Maryton detached No. 2 shall cease to be part of that parish, and shall form part of the parish of Kinnell.

III. This Order shall come into operation for the purposes of school board elections on the 28th day of February 1891, and for all other purposes on the 15th day of May 1891.

Given under our hands and common seal this 19th day of January 1891.

(L.S.) (Signed) JOHN CHEYNE,
T. H. W. PELHAM,
E. D. MALCOLM,
Boundary Commissioners for Scotland.

HAY SHENNAN,
Secretary.

Local Government (Scotland) Order (Kinnell, Lunan, and Maryton). [H.L.]

A

B I L L

INTITULED

An Act to confirm an Order of the Boundary Commissioners for Scotland relating to the parishes of Kinnell, Lunan, and Maryton, in the county of Forfar.

(*Brought from the Lords* 25 *June* 1891.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,* 25 *June* 1891.

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HODGES, FIGGIS, & Co., 104, Grafton Street, Dublin.

[*Price* ½*d.*]

[Bill 389.]

A

BILL

INTITULED

An Act to confirm an Order of the Boundary Commissioners for Scotland relating to the parish of New or East Kilpatrick in the counties of Dumbarton and Stirling. A.D. 1891.

WHEREAS the Boundary Commissioners for Scotland made the order set forth in the schedule hereto, but in pursuance of the provisions of section 49, subsection (4), of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889, the said order, having on the petition of the county council of the county of Stirling (which petition has not been withdrawn) been laid before Parliament, is to be deemed a provisional order only, and it is requisite that it should be confirmed by Parliament:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. The order set out in the schedule hereto shall be and the same is hereby confirmed, and all the provisions thereof shall have full validity and force, and shall come into operation as from the fifteenth day of May one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

2. This Act may be cited as the New or East Kilpatrick Order Confirmation Act, 1891.

A.D. 1891.

SCHEDULE.

ORDER BY THE BOUNDARY COMMISSIONERS FOR SCOTLAND.

COUNTIES OF DUMBARTON AND STIRLING.

PARISH OF NEW OR EAST KILPATRICK.

WHEREAS the parish of New or East Kilpatrick is situated partly in the county of Dumbarton and partly in the county of Stirling:

And whereas it appears to us, after communicating with the authorities and others interested, and considering all objections made to the terms of our draft Order, to be expedient to alter and adjust the boundaries of the said counties in manner herein-after provided:

Now, therefore, we, the Boundary Commissioners for Scotland, do hereby, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon us by the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889, determine and order as follows:

I. Subject to the provisions of the said Act, so much of the parish of New or East Kilpatrick as is situated in the county of Stirling shall cease to be part of that county, and shall form part of the county of Dumbarton.

II. The present county councillor for the police burgh of Milngavie shall cease to act as a member of the County Council of Stirling, and shall, until the next election of a county council, be an additional member of the County Council of Dumbarton, with all the powers, rights, and duties of a county councillor for a police burgh.

III. This Order shall come into operation on the 15th day of May 1891.

Given under our hands and common seal this 24th day of October 1890.

(L.S.) (Signed) JOHN CHEYNE,
T. H. W. PELHAM,
E. D. MALCOLM,
Boundary Commissioners for Scotland.

HAY SHENNAN,
Secretary.

Local Government (Scotland) Order (New or East Kilpatrick).

[H.L.]

A

B I L L

INTITULED

An Act to confirm an Order of the Boundary Commissioners for Scotland relating to the parish of New or East Kilpatrick in the counties of Dumbarton and Stirling.

(*Brought from the Lords* 25 *June* 1891.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 25 *June* 1891.

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88 and 90, West Nile Street, Glasgow; or
HODGES, FIGGIS, & Co., 104, Grafton Street, Dublin.

[*Price* ½*d.*]

[Bill 387.]

A

B I L L

INTITULED

An Act to confirm an Order of the Boundary Commissioners for Scotland relating to the parishes of Stirling and St. Ninians in the counties of Clackmannan and Stirling. A.D. 1891.

WHEREAS the Boundary Commissioners for Scotland made the order set forth in the schedule hereto, but in pursuance of the provisions of section 49, subsection (4), of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889, the said order having on the recommendation of the Secretary for Scotland been laid before Parliament, is to be deemed a provisional order only, and it is requisite that it should be confirmed by Parliament: 52 & 53 Vict. c. 50.

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. The order set out in the schedule hereto shall be and the same is hereby confirmed, and all the provisions thereof shall have full validity and force.

2. This Act may be cited as the Stirling and St. Ninians Order Confirmation Act, 1891.

A.D. 1891.

SCHEDULE.

ORDER BY THE BOUNDARY COMMISSIONERS FOR SCOTLAND.

COUNTIES OF CLACKMANNAN AND STIRLING.

PARISHES OF STIRLING AND ST. NINIANS.

WHEREAS the parish of Stirling is situated partly in the county of Clackmannan and partly in the county of Stirling:

And whereas a part of the parish of St. Ninians, containing six acres or thereby, situated at or near the Craigs and surrounded by the parish of Stirling, (being the part marked on the Ordnance Survey Maps St. Ninians detached No. 1,) is detached from the main portion of the parish of St. Ninians; and another part of the parish of St. Ninians, containing 12 acres or thereby, situated at or near Allan Park and surrounded by the parish of Stirling, (being the part marked on the Ordnance Survey Maps St. Ninians detached No. 2,) is also detached from the main portion of the parish of St. Ninians; and another part of the parish of St. Ninians, containing 170 acres or thereby, situated at or near Shiphaugh, between the New Road on the west and the River Forth on the east, and adjoining the parishes of Logie and Stirling, (including the part marked on the Ordnance Survey Maps St. Ninians detached No. 3,) is also detached from the main portion of the parish of St. Ninians:

And whereas it appears to us, after communicating with the authorities and others interested and considering all objections to the terms of our draft Order thereanent, to be expedient to alter and adjust the boundaries of the said counties and of the said parishes of Stirling and St. Ninians in manner hereinafter provided:

Now therefore we, the Boundary Commissioners for Scotland, do hereby, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon us by the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889, determine and order as follows:

I. Subject to the provisions of the said Act, the aforesaid detached parts of the parish of St. Ninians, being the parts marked on the Ordnance Survey Maps St. Ninians detached No. 1, and St. Ninians detached No. 2, and the aforesaid detached part of St. Ninans, situate at or near Shiphaugh, (including the part marked on the Ordnance Survey Maps St. Ninians detached No. 3), shall cease to be part of the parish of St. Ninians, and shall form part of the parish of Stirling.

II. Subject to the provisions of the said Act, all that part of the parish of St. Ninians situated at or near the military establishment at Forthside, which lies between the eastern parliamentary boundary of the burgh of Stirling and the eastern boundary of the parish of Stirling, and all that part of the parish of St. Ninians situated near Raploch, which lies between the western parliamentary boundary of the burgh of Stirling and the western boundary of the parish of Stirling, shall cease to be part of the parish of St. Ninians, and shall form part of the parish of Stirling.

A.D. 1891.

III. Subject to the provisions of the said Act, so much of the parish of Stirling as lies to the south of the river Forth and to the east of the parliamentary boundary of the burgh of Stirling (including the lands of Springkerse, Whitehouse, Boroughmeadow and others), shall cease to be part of the parish of Stirling, and shall form part of the parish of St. Ninians.

IV. Subject to the provisions of the said Act, so much of the parish of Stirling situated within the burgh of Stirling, as lies to the east of a line starting at a point in the centre of the Stirling and St. Ninians road on the present boundary between the parishes of Stirling and St. Ninians at or near Viewforth, and running in a northerly direction along the centre of the said road and of Port Street to the junction of Port Street with Craigs Street, and to the south and west of a line running from the said junction in a south-easterly direction along the centre of Craigs Street until it joins the present boundary between the said parishes at Aitken's Manufactory, shall cease to be part of the parish of Stirling, and shall form part of the parish of St. Ninians.

V. Subject to the provisions of the said Act, so much of the parish of Stirling as is situated in the county of Clackmannan shall cease to be part of that county, and shall form part of the county of Stirling.

VI. On the 15th day of May 1891 the Stirling Parish School Board shall cease to exist, and the property, debts, and liabilities of the said School Board shall become the property, debts, and liabilities of the Stirling Burgh School Board; and on and after the said date the school district under the jurisdiction of the Stirling Burgh School Board shall embrace the whole area within the parliamentary boundaries of the burgh of Stirling; and the whole of the landward part of the parish of Stirling as altered by this Order. This Order shall come into operation for the purposes of School Board elections on the 28th day of February 1891, and the School Board for the said school district shall thereafter be elected by the ratepayers duly qualified therein.

VII. Nothing herein contained shall prejudice the right of the Stirling Burgh School Board, and of the St. Ninians School Board, to provide in the manner prescribed by the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889, for the adjustment of the property, income, debts, liabilities, and expenses of the said Boards, so far as affected by this Order.

VIII. Except as herein otherwise provided, this Order shall come into operation on the 15th day of May 1891.

Given under our hands and common seal this 13th day of December 1890.

(L.S.) (Signed) JOHN CHEYNE,
T. H. W. PELHAM,
E. D. MALCOLM,
} Boundary Commissioners for Scotland.

HAY SHENNAN,
Secretary.

Local Government (Scotland) Order (Stirling and St. Ninians). [H.L.]

A

B I L L

INTITULED

An Act to confirm an Order of the Boundary Commissioners for Scotland relating to the parishes of Stirling and St. Ninians in the counties of Clackmannan and Stirling.

(*Brought from the Lords* 30 *April* 1891.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 30 *April* 1891.

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[*Price* ½*d.*]

[Bill 302.]

Local Registration of Title (Ireland) Bill.

MEMORANDUM.

This Bill is in substance the same as the Bills introduced in 1889 and 1890. It is intended (*a*) to provide a simple, inexpensive, and easily accessible land registry for the occupiers of land in Ireland, and in particular for those who on purchasing their holdings are compulsorily brought within the provisions of the Registry of Deeds Acts, (*b*) to substitute for the Record of Title established in Ireland in 1865 an improved system of registration, which may be made use of by any owner of land in Ireland who prefers the system of registration of title to that of registration of assurances.

The former of the objects sought to be attained by the Bill is one of pressing importance. The occupiers of land in Ireland, so long as they remain yearly tenants, statutory tenants, or short leaseholders, are not within the scope of the general Registry of Deeds. On purchasing their holdings, however, they come at once within the operation of the Registry Acts, and under the existing law protection for dealings with the property so acquired can only be obtained by adopting, in its entirety, a system of deed registry and searches which is but ill-suited to the case of small occupying proprietors. Unless, therefore, tenant purchasers are provided with a suitable system of land registry, their titles must in a short time become involved in inextricable confusion, entailing on the owners great expense, from which a trifling expenditure on the occasion of each devolution of title would have insured them under a suitable system of registration of title.

The Legislature has already recognised the importance of local registration in connexion with land purchase by directing the Land Commission on the execution of a vesting order or conveyance to "transmit copies thereof to the clerk of the peace of the county in "which the holding is situated for the purpose of local registra-"tion" (Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1885, s. 14). It has, however, as yet, provided no means by which practical effect can be given to its mandate. 48 & 49 Vict. c. 73.

The position of Ireland with regard to land registration differs materially from that of England. Ireland, since 1708, has had the advantage of a general Registry of Deeds, compulsory in the only sense in which any system of registration can be made compulsory;

that is to say, by attaching to non-registration as its consequence a greater or less degree of infirmity of title. It has also had, since 1865, existing side by side with this general Registry of Deeds, a Registry or Record of Title, which may be adopted by landowners in substitution for the Registry of Deeds. The Irish Record of Title embodies the obsolete system of Lord Westbury's Act of 1862, and has never been adapted to recent amendments in the law of real property.

The present Bill does not profess to deal with the Registry of Deeds. It would be obviously inexpedient to abolish a system which has generally worked well, until the efficiency of the proposed substitute had been practically tested. By a Bill introduced contemporaneously, it is sought to develop and improve that system by consolidating and amending the Acts relating to the registration of deeds.

It is, however, believed to be impossible by any amendment of the Registry of Deeds to adapt it to the requirements of those whose case is mainly dealt with by the present Bill, and who were not originally intended to be affected by the Registry Acts, namely, the ordinary class of occupiers of land in Ireland, whether statutory tenants or tenant-purchasers.

The system adopted in the Bill is that of registration of ownership as distinguished from registration of deeds and assurances. It is mainly the system of the English Act of 1875, with the improvements embodied in Bills subsequently introduced, simplified, however, in many particulars, and amongst others, by the omission of the provisions relating to qualified and possessory titles. These complicated provisions are not required in Ireland. Tenant-purchasers start in all cases with a clear root of title, and it is not probable that estates will be voluntarily registered unless they are held under titles sufficiently clear to enable their owners to be registered with an absolute title. In other cases, owners will probably elect to remain under the system of Registry of Deeds.

In the case of tenant-purchasers owing money to the State, who by the mere fact of purchasing their holdings are compulsorily brought within the provisions of the Registry of Deeds Acts, registration is made compulsory by the Bill; provision being made for the registration free of charge of those who have already purchased their holdings. In the case of such purchasers the devolution of their estates is assimilated to that of the chattel interests held by them, in the vast majority of cases, antecedently to the purchase of the freehold.

In other cases, owners of land are left to the provisions of the existing Registry of Deeds, unless they elect to register under the Bill, in which case registration involves no alteration of the tenure or devolution of their estates.

The Bill enables a landlord selling portion of an estate under any of the Purchase of Land Acts to obtain from the Land Commissioners a certificate of his title to the entire of the lands held under a common title, under which he may, if he thinks fit, be registered as the owner of the unsold portion of his estate.

The register of leaseholders is intended to include such statutory tenants under the Land Acts as may wish to obtain the security of registered title for their dealings with the substantial interests in land which they in many cases possess, but, inasmuch as the owners of such interests are not affected by the provisions of the Registry of Deeds Acts, registration is, in their case, made optional.

The Bill proposes to establish a central register in Dublin, in which the existing Record of Title is to be merged, with local registries, under the direction of the central registering authority, the whole system being under the control of the Land Judge of the Chancery Division of the High Court.

Land compulsorily registered (that is to say, the holdings of tenant purchasers) and such statutory tenancies as may be voluntarily registered, must be registered in the local register. In other cases the office in which first registration is to be effected will be prescribed by general rules.

The Bill thus proposes to effect its objects, without adding to the number of existing systems of registration, and without interfering with the general Registry of Deeds, by developing and localising the system of registration of ownership represented in Ireland by the existing Record of Title.

The more elaborate of the provisions contained in the present Bill are required to meet the case of the larger estates transferred from the Record of Title, and those which may be hereafter voluntarily placed on the register. The existence of these provisions, while necessary in the case of these larger estates, need not complicate the register as regards the smaller tenant purchaser, whose title may be registered by the owner with extreme simplicity, and at a trifling cost, in his county town.

The Bill proposes to establish an insurance fund for the purpose of indemnifying persons who may have suffered loss in certain cases by reason of erroneous entries. It differs from the Land Transfer Bills by making the register final and conclusive, except in case of actual fraud, following in this respect the Record of

Title Act, and by accommodating itself to the system of final and conclusive conveyancing introduced into Ireland by the Incumbered Estates Court Act of 1849. The experience of Colonial registers shows that the expense of an insurance fund is never considerable. But, although errors may be expected to be of rare occurrence, their consequences may be ruinous to the persons affected, and some system of insurance seems to be a proper adjunct to a final and conclusive register of title, especially where it is largely worked by local authorities.

Local Registration of Title (Ireland) Bill

ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES.

Clause.

1. Short title.
2. Application of Act.
3. Commencement of Act.

PART I.

ESTABLISHMENT OF CENTRAL AND LOCAL REGISTERS OF OWNERS.

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6. Appointment and remuneration of officers.
7. Remuneration of clerks of Crown and Peace.
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11. Exercise of powers by registering authorities.
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18. Abolition of Record of Title Office under 28 & 29 Vict. c. 88.

Registry of Deeds.

19. Land registered under Act to be exempted from registry of deeds.
20. Provisions for remitting land voluntarily registered to the law of Registry of Deeds.
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53. Registry of leaseholders.

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73. Married women.
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B I L L

TO

Establish Local Registries of Titles to Land in Ireland.

A.D. 1891.

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited for all purposes as "The Local Registration of Title (Ireland) Act, 1891."

Application of Act.

2. This Act shall not apply to England or Scotland.

Commencement of Act.

3. This Act shall, except as in this Act specially provided, come into operation on *the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.*

PART I.

Establishment of central and local Registers of Owners.

Establishment of registers of owners of land.

4.—(1.) There shall be established and maintained in Ireland, under the registering authorities herein-after mentioned, registers of owners of freehold land, with such additional registers in connexion therewith as are herein-after provided in regard to leaseholds and other subsidiary interests in land.

(2.) For the purposes of such registers there shall be a central office in the city of Dublin (in this Act referred to as "the central office"), and a local office in each county in Ireland (in this Act referred to as "the local office").

(3.) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the central office shall be the sole office for registration as regards land in the county of Dublin and the office for registration as regards such other land as may be prescribed, and each local office shall be the office for registration as regards land in the county at large in which such office is situated, except so far as may be otherwise prescribed; and for such purposes a city or town or county of a city or county of

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a town shall form part of the county at large within which it, or the greater part of it, as the case may be, is situated.

(4.) The central office shall be under the management and control of an officer, who shall be called the "registrar of titles."

(5.) Each local office shall, subject to the direction and control of the registrar of titles in such matters as shall be prescribed, be under the management and control of the Clerk of the Crown and Peace for the county, or, if such Clerk of the Crown and Peace for the time being is not a solicitor, and the Lord Chancellor shall in his discretion think fit, of such other person being a solicitor as shall be appointed by the Lord Chancellor for that purpose.

(6.) Each local office shall be in the office kept by the Clerk of the Crown and Peace for the county pursuant to the provisions of the County Officers and Courts (Ireland) Act, 1877, or at such other place in the county as the Lord Chancellor shall from time to time sanction.

40 & 41 Vict. c. 56.

(7.) The registrar of titles and the clerk of the Crown and Peace, or such other person appointed as aforesaid, shall be the registering authorities for the purposes of this Act, and are respectively in this Act referred to as the "central registering authority" and the "local registering authority," as the case may be, and each of them is in this Act referred to as a "registering authority."

Registrar of titles and other officers.

5.—(1.) The officers attached to the Land Judge who have heretofore acted as officers in the Record of Title Office shall, from and after the commencement of this Act, be attached to the central office; and the Land Judge shall adjust the duties to be performed by the said officers under this Act in such manner as may appear expedient, and shall so arrange the same that some one of the said officers shall be in attendance on every day of the year on which the offices of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Ireland are open; *and there shall be paid out of moneys to be provided by Parliament to such officers, or any of them, or to any officer or clerk attached to the Land Judge whose duties shall be increased by the operation of this Act, such sum by way of increased annual salary as the Treasury shall approve, on the recommendation of the Land Judge.*

(2.) The first registrar of titles shall be the officer who has heretofore acted as principal officer in the Record of Title Office: and every future registrar of titles shall be such barrister or solicitor of at least six years standing, or such officer having been

attached to the office of the Land Judge for a period of at least five years, as the Land Judge shall from time to time appoint. A.D. 1891.

Appointment and remuneration of officers.

6.—(1.) There shall be attached to the central office and to each local office such officers and clerks as the Lord Chancellor, with the concurrence of the Treasury as to number, may from time to time direct.

(2.) If the Lord Chancellor directs the appointment of any officers or clerks in addition to the staff existing and attached to the Land Judge, or being in the office of any clerk of the Crown and Peace, such officers and clerks shall, in the case of the local offices, be appointed in the manner provided by the ninth section of the County Officers and Courts (Ireland) Act, 1877. In the case of the central office, such officers and clerks of the Supreme Court as might, under the Supreme Court of Judicature Act (Ireland), 1877, or otherwise, be required to serve in, or might be assigned to, the Record of Title Office, may, in the like manner, be required to serve in, or be assigned to, the central office. 40 & 41 Vict. c. 56. 40 & 41 Vict. c. 57.

(3.) *Such salaries and remuneration of officers and clerks, and of any persons who may be appointed local registering authorities by the Lord Chancellor as aforesaid, and such expenses of carrying this Act into effect as may be sanctioned by the Treasury, shall be paid out of moneys to be provided by Parliament.*

(4.) The Lord Chancellor, with the concurrence of the Treasury, may appoint any existing officer of the Registry of Deeds, or the clerk of the Registry of Judgments, with the consent of such officer or clerk as the case may be, to be an officer of the central or of any local office, and in the case of an officer of the Registry of Deeds either without ceasing to be an officer thereof or otherwise, and in the case of any officer upon such terms as to existing rights to salary and pension as the Lord Chancellor, with the concurrence of the Treasury, and with the consent of the officer, may by order prescribe.

(5.) Any existing officer of a county court who was appointed before the passing of the County Officers and Courts (Ireland) Act, 1877, may, with his own consent, be appointed by the Lord Chancellor to be an officer of any local office, either without ceasing to hold his existing office or otherwise, and upon such terms as to existing rights to salary and pension as the Lord Chancellor, with the concurrence of the Treasury, and with the consent of the officer, may by order prescribe. 40 & 41 Vict. c. 56.

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Remuneration of clerks of Crown and Peace.

7. *There shall be paid to each Clerk of the Crown and Peace who shall act as a registering authority under this Act, such annual sum by way of remuneration for additional duties imposed on him by this Act, as the Lord Chancellor, with the consent of the Treasury, may direct;* but every Clerk of the Crown and Peace, upon whom any additional duties are imposed in consequence of this Act, who was appointed between the passing of the County Officers and Courts (Ireland) Act, 1877, and the passing of this Act, and who elected under the provisions of the sixteenth section of the former Act, to continue to practise as a solicitor, may, at any time within *three years* after the commencement of this Act, declare his election not to continue to practise as a solicitor, and shall thereupon be in the same position with respect to superannuation allowance as he would have been if he had declared his election not to continue to practise at the time of his appointment.

40 & 41 Vict. c. 56.

Fees to be payable in offices.

8.—(1.) The Land Judge, with the approval of the Lord Chancellor, may, with the consent of the Treasury, fix the fees to be taken in the central and local offices respectively for the purposes of this Act; but in fixing the scale of fees care shall be taken, in the case of land, that such fees shall (so far as conveniently may be) bear a certain proportion to the valuation under the Acts relating to the valuation of rateable property in Ireland of the lands to be affected by the registration, and in the case of charges or burdens, by or under which any sum is or may be charged or secured on land, to the value of the charge or burden at the time of the registration; and such scale shall be altered from time to time in manner aforesaid, whenever the Land Judge shall think it expedient, so as to ensure, so far as possible, that no higher fees shall be authorised to be taken than will produce an annual amount sufficient to discharge the salaries, remuneration, and other expenses payable under and incidental to the working of this Act.

42 & 43 Vict. c. 58.

(2.) The Public Offices Fees Act, 1879, shall apply to fees payable under this Act.

Official seals.

9.—(1.) The central registering authority and each local registering authority shall have a separate official seal.

(2.) Judicial notice shall be taken by all courts of law of the said official seals, and any instrument purporting to be sealed with any such seal shall be admissible in evidence, and, if a copy, shall be admissible in like manner as the original.

Powers of registering authority.

10.—(1.) Subject to general rules the registering authority may, by summons under his seal, require the attendance of all such

persons as he shall think fit in relation to the registration of any title.

(2.) He may, by like summons, require any person having the custody of any map, survey, or book made or kept in pursuance of any Act of Parliament to produce the map, survey, or book for inspection.

(3.) He may examine on oath any person appearing before him and administer an oath accordingly.

(4.) He may allow to any person summoned by him the reasonable expenses of his attendance.

(5.) Any expenses allowed in pursuance of this section shall be deemed to be charges incurred in or about proceedings for registration, and may be dealt with in such manner as may be prescribed.

(6.) If any person, after the delivery to him of a summons under this section, or of a copy thereof, and after having had a tender made to him of the expenses, if any, to which he is entitled, wilfully neglects or refuses to attend in pursuance of the summons, or to produce such maps, surveys, books, or other documents as he may be required to produce under this Act, or to answer on oath or otherwise such questions as may be lawfully put to him by the registering authority under the powers of this Act, he shall, on conviction, incur a penalty not exceeding *twenty pounds*, which may be recovered in a summary manner.

Exercise of powers by registering authorities.

11.—(1.) All the powers and duties of the central registering authority under this Act may be exercised and performed by any other officer or officers in the central office whom the Land Judge shall from time to time nominate; and all the powers and duties of any local registering authority may be exercised and performed by any other officer or officers in the local office whom the Land Judge shall from time to time nominate.

(2.) The central registering authority may sue and be sued by the name of the central registering authority of the land registry of Ireland; and each local registering authority may sue and be sued by the name of the local registering authority of the land registry of Ireland for the county for which he is such authority.

Relations of central and local registering authorities.

12. Provision shall be made by general rules for determining the relations between the central registering authority and the several local registering authorities, and the control to be exercised by the central registering authority over each local registering authority, and also for notifying to and recording in the central office registrations made under the provisions of this Act in the several local

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offices, and for notifying to and recording in the proper local office or offices registrations made in the central office.

Jurisdiction of High Court and county court.

13.—(1.) The High Court and the county courts respectively shall have jurisdiction for the purposes of this Act, but the jurisdiction of the county court shall be only in such cases as are specified in this Act or as may be prescribed, and the expression "the court" shall mean the High Court or the county court accordingly. In making general rules regard shall be had to the limits of jurisdiction of the county court for the time being.

(2.) Any jurisdiction of the High Court under this Act may be exercised either in open court or in chambers as may be directed by general rules.

(3.) All matters in respect of which jurisdiction is given to the High Court under this Act shall be assigned to the Land Judge.

(4.) Provided that during vacation or during the illness of the Land Judge, or during his absence, or for any other reasonable cause, such matters or any part thereof may be transacted and disposed of by or under the direction of any other Judge of the High Court named for that purpose by the Lord Chancellor.

Appeal and reference to the court.

14.—(1.) Any person aggrieved by an order or decision of a registering authority may appeal to the court in the prescribed manner, and under the prescribed conditions, and the court may annul or confirm, with or without modification, the order or decision of the registering authority.

(2.) Whenever the central registering authority entertains a doubt as to any question of law or of fact arising in the course of registration under this Act, he may make an order referring the question to the court in the prescribed manner, and thereupon such proceedings shall be taken as may be prescribed.

(3.) Where the value of the lands affected by the registration does not exceed the value of the lands which for the time being are within the jurisdiction of the county court in a suit for administration, such question shall, if the applicant so requires, be referred in the prescribed manner to the county court instead of the High Court.

(4.) In any proceeding under this section the court shall, if so requested by the central registering authority, and may in any case, if necessary, appoint a guardian or other person to represent any infant, married woman, idiot, lunatic, person of unsound mind, person absent beyond seas, unborn person, or person as to whom it is not known whether he is alive or dead; and, if satisfied that the interests of any person so represented are sufficiently protected

by the representation, may make an order declaring that he shall be conclusively bound by the decision of the court, and thereupon he shall, subject to the right under this Act to appeal on special leave, be bound accordingly, as if he were a party.

(5.) The decision of the court shall be final and conclusive on all the parties except where it shall give special leave to appeal, and except in the case of a decision upon a question of law, in either of which cases an appeal may be brought in the prescribed manner to the Court of Appeal, and that Court may make such order in respect of the matter of the appeal and as to costs as it may think just, and its decision shall be final and conclusive on all the parties.

Enforcement by court of order of registry.

15. If any person disobeys an order of a registering authority, made in pursuance of this Act, the registering authority may certify the disobedience to the court, and thereupon the person guilty of the disobedience may, subject to his right of appeal to the court from such order, be punished by the court as if the order of the registering authority were the order of the court.

Registries to obey orders of courts.

16.—(1.) The several registering authorities shall obey the order of any competent court in relation to any registered land on being served with the order or an office copy thereof.

(2.) A registering authority may, where he considers it necessary, apply in the prescribed manner to the court which has made such order, either to vary the same or to give directions as to the mode in which it is to be obeyed; and thereupon the court, after such notice, if any, as it may direct, may vary such order in such manner, or make such new order, as it may think fit.

Power of court in action for specific performance.

17.—(1.) Where an action is instituted for the specific performance of a contract relating to registered land or a registered charge, the court having cognizance of the action may cause all or any parties who have registered rights in the land or charge, or have entered cautions or inhibitions against the same, to appear in the action, and show cause why the contract should not be specifically performed, and the order of the court in the action shall be binding on those parties or any of them.

(2.) All costs incurred by any parties so appearing in an action to enforce against a vendor specific performance of his contract to sell registered land or a registered charge shall be taxed as between solicitor and client, and be paid by such person as the court shall order.

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Record of Title Office.

Abolition of Record of Title Office under 28 & 29 Vict. c. 88.

18.—(1.) No title shall, after the commencement of this Act, be recorded under the Record of Title Act (Ireland), 1865.

28 & 29 Vict. c. 88.

(2.) Provision shall be made by general rules for the registration under this Act, without cost to the parties interested, of all titles recorded under the Record of Title Act (Ireland), 1865, and care shall be taken in such rules to protect any rights acquired in pursuance of recording under that Act.

28 & 29 Vict. c. 88.

(3.) Until a title recorded under the Record of Title Act (Ireland), 1865, is registered under this Act, the former Act shall apply thereto in the same manner as if this Act had not passed.

(4.) All books, documents, and papers in the possession of the Record of Title office, or of any person by reason of his employment in or in aid of that office, shall be dealt with in such manner as the Land Judge may by order direct, and any person failing to comply with any order of the Land Judge made for the purposes of giving effect to this sub-section may be dealt with by the Land Judge as if he were guilty of contempt of the High Court.

Registry of Deeds.

Land registered under Act to be exempted from registry of deeds.

19.—(1.) Any registered land (including in the word "land" tenements and incorporeal hereditaments) shall, from and after the date of the registration thereof, and so long as it remains so registered, be exempt from the provisions of the Acts relating to the Registry of Deeds, and a deed or other document executed or coming into operation after that date shall not, by reason only of its relating to any such land, be required to be registered in the said registry.

(2.) The registration under this Act of the ownership of a leasehold, or other subsidiary interest in land shall not have the effect of exempting from the provisions of the Acts relating to the Registry of Deeds any interest in the land other than the interest the ownership of which is registered under this Act.

(3.) The registration under this Act of the ownership of the freehold in land shall not (except as in this Act specially provided) have the effect of exempting from the provisions of the Acts relating to the Registry of Deeds any leasehold interest in the land, whether such leasehold interest is or is not registered as a burden under this Act.

(4.) Where land is registered under this Act a memorial of the registration, in the prescribed form, shall be given to the Registrar

of Deeds, who shall forthwith register the same in the Registry of Deeds without any fee or duty being charged for so doing.

(5.) When the registration in the Registry of Deeds of any deed or other document within a certain period is required by any Act of Parliament, registration of the title under such deed or other document within the same period under this Act, shall be a compliance with the provisions of such Act.

Provisions for remitting land voluntarily registered to the law of Registry of Deeds.

20. The person registered as full owner of land (including in the word "land," tenements and incorporeal hereditaments), the first registration of which under this Act has been voluntary, may at any time, in the prescribed manner and with the prescribed consent, require the register to be closed in respect of the land; and thereupon a memorial of the closing of the register, in the prescribed form, shall be given to the Registrar of Deeds, who shall forthwith register the same in the Registry of Deeds. Such memorial, when registered, shall be conclusive evidence of the several matters therein contained; and from and after the registration of such memorial the register shall be deemed to be closed as to such lands, but shall for all purposes be deemed to have conferred an indefeasible title upon the person therein described as owner, subject as in the register is mentioned, and the land shall no longer be deemed to be registered land, and shall cease to be exempt from the provisions of the Acts relating to the Registry of Deeds.

Registration of judgment mortgages.

13 & 14 Vict. c. 29.

21.—(1.) From and after the date of the registration of any land (including in the word "land," tenements and incorporeal hereditaments, and any estate or interest in land) the registration of the affidavit required by the Act passed in the session of the thirteenth and fourteenth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter twenty-nine, and the Acts amending the same (in this section referred to as the said Acts), for the purpose of registering a judgment as a mortgage upon the land shall be made in the prescribed manner, and with such entries as may be prescribed.

(2.) Immediately upon such registration all such and the same consequences in all respects shall ensue, and all such and the same rights, powers, and remedies in all respects shall be acquired and possessed by every or any person as would have ensued or been acquired and possessed by or by reason of the registration of such affidavit in the Registry of Deeds pursuant to the provisions of the said Acts, if this Act had not passed.

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PART II.

Register of Landowners.

Registration when to be compulsory and when voluntary.

22.—(1.) From and after the commencement of this Act the registration of the transfer of freehold land shall be compulsory where the land transferred has been at any time sold and conveyed to or vested in a purchaser under any of the provisions of the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Acts, and is subject to any charge in respect of an annuity or rentcharge for the repayment of an advance made under any of the said provisions on account of the purchase money. In all other cases first registration under this Act shall be voluntary.

(2.) Provision shall be made by general rules for the registration without any fee being charged therefor, of every person who shall within one year from the commencement of this Act make application for first registration as owner of land the registration of the transfer of which is by this Act declared to be compulsory.

(3.) Subject to the provisions of this Act all registration which is by this Act declared to be compulsory, and all registration of owners of statutory tenancies on the register of leaseholders shall be made in the proper local office, and all other registration of persons as owners of land under this Act shall be made in such office as shall be prescribed.

Registration of land sold under Purchase of Land (Ireland) Acts.

23.—(1.) In the case of any land the registration of the transfer of which is by this Act declared to be compulsory,—

(*a.*) Where the sale has been made before the commencement of this Act the Land Commission may at any time, by notice in the prescribed manner, require the owner to register his ownership of the land under this Act, and thereupon, if the owner shall not within the prescribed time make application to be registered accordingly, the Land Commission may make application in the prescribed manner to have the ownership of the land registered under this Act.

(*b.*) Where the sale is made after the commencement of this Act the Land Commission or the Land Judge, as the case may be, shall forthwith, in order that the purchaser may be registered under this Act as owner of the land, transmit to the registering authority a notice in the prescribed form; and thereupon such registering authority shall, subject to the provisions of this Act and to general rules, proceed to register the purchaser accordingly.

(2.) Provision shall be made by general rules, in the event of the original purchaser having ceased by death or otherwise to be the owner of the land before such registration, for ascertaining the person who has become the owner of the land, and for his being registered under this Act as such.

(3.) For the purpose of any such registration as aforesaid, the registering authority shall have all the same and the like jurisdiction and powers in reference to compelling the disclosure of instruments and facts affecting the title, and in reference to the production of deeds and in reference to all other matters as if the purchaser or other owner, as the case may be, had made an application to be registered as owner of the land under this Act.

Landlord selling part of an estate may obtain certificate of title to remainder.

24. Where it is proposed to sell any land under the provisions of any of the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Acts, and such land is held under a title common to other land not proposed to be sold, the Land Commission shall, if so required by the vendor, investigate the title to the whole or any part of such last-mentioned land, and shall issue in the prescribed manner a certificate of the title thereto, and in the event of an application being made for first registration by the owner of such last-mentioned land the registering authority may accept such certificate as evidence of the title of the person named therein as owner, as of the date of its execution.

Necessity of registration on transfer.

25. The following provisions shall apply to all registered freehold land and to all freehold land the registration of the transfer of which is by this Act declared to be compulsory :—

(1.) A person shall not, under any conveyance executed on or after the commencement of this Act, acquire any estate in any such land until he is registered as owner of the land, but on being so registered his title shall relate back to the date of the execution of the conveyance, and any dealings with the land before the registration shall have effect accordingly : Provided that the foregoing provisions shall not apply to the conveyance of any estate expectant on an estate of freehold, whether the estate so expectant be in reversion or in remainder, or to any conveyance by way of mortgage or of transfer of mortgage.

(2.) On the death on or after the commencement of this Act of any owner of such land, when succession duty is paid by or on behalf of any person entitled to be registered as owner of the land or any part thereof, the Commissioners of Inland Revenue shall be entitled, and they are hereby required, to demand payment from such person of the amount of the fee which would be necessary to be paid for the registration of such person as owner of the land, and upon receipt of such payment they shall pay such amount to the

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central registering authority, and shall signify to such registering authority the name of the person and the land in respect of which the duty was paid, and thereupon such registering authority shall give such person notice that on production of the proper evidence he may be registered as owner of the land without further payment.

Application for registration.

26. An application for first registration as an owner of land may be made by such persons and shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, be made in such manner, and subject to such notice, and shall be supported by such examination or evidence of the title to the land as may be prescribed.

Subsequent registrations to be made in office of first registration.

27. Every application for registration of a person as owner of land, or of any charge or burden, or of any right affecting, or of any leasehold estate derived out of, registered land shall be made in the office in which the first registration of ownership of the land shall have been made; and the register as regards any such land, charge, burden, right, or estate, shall mean the register kept in the office in which such first registration shall have been made.

Classes of owners who may be registered.

28. A person may be registered either—

(1.) as full owner of land, that is to say, as tenant in fee simple thereof; or

(2.) in the case of settled land, as limited owner of the land, that is to say, as tenant in tail or tenant for life thereof, or as having under the Settled Land Acts, 1882 to 1889, the powers of a tenant for life thereof.

Provisions for general note on the register in regard to burdens arising from previous interest of purchasing tenant.

29.—(1.) Before the first registration of any person as owner of land purchased under any of the provisions of the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Acts, the registering authority shall, if so required by the applicant for registration, ascertain and enter on the register in the prescribed manner all burdens which, upon the prescribed examination of title, appear to affect the land, except those to which, though not registered, all registered land is declared by this Act to be subject.

(2.) Where the applicant for such registration has not so required, the registering authority may, if he shall think fit, dispense with the ascertainment of such of the burdens affecting the land as have arisen from the interest vested in the purchaser by the conveyance or vesting order (as the case may be) being deemed to be a graft upon his previous interest in the land or as have arisen in any other manner from the existence of such previous interest; but, where the registering authority so dispenses with the ascertainment of such burdens, he shall ascertain and enter on the register in the prescribed manner all other burdens which upon the prescribed examination appear to affect the land, except those

to which, though not registered, all registered land is declared by this Act to be subject.

(3.) Where the registering authority dispenses with the ascertainment of burdens under the provisions of this section he shall note on the register in the prescribed manner that the registration is made subject to any rights or equities arising from the interest vested in the purchaser by the conveyance or vesting order (as the case may be) being deemed to be a graft upon his previous interest in the land or arising in any other manner from the existence of such previous interest; and, upon such note being made, such (if any) of the said rights or equities which would have affected the land if registration had not been made under this Act, shall have full force and effect notwithstanding the registration; and the provisions as to burdens, to which, though not registered, all registered land is declared by this Act to be subject, shall apply to such rights and equities (if any).

(4.) The registered owner may at any time apply to the registering authority in the prescribed manner to ascertain and enter on the register any burdens the ascertainment of which may have been dispensed with under the provisions of this section, and the registering authority shall thereupon ascertain and enter such burdens on the register, and shall cancel such note as aforesaid, the entry whereof shall thenceforth be of no force or effect.

Effect of registration.

30.—(1.) On the registration of a person as full owner of land, an estate in fee simple in the land shall be vested in the person so registered.

(2.) On the registration of a person as limited owner of land, an estate in fee simple in the land shall be vested in the person so registered and the other persons entitled to the several estates and interests comprised in the subject of the settlement collectively, according to such estates and interests respectively.

(3.) In either case the estate of the registered owner shall be subject as follows:—

(*a.*) to the burdens, if any, registered as affecting the land; and

(*b.*) except so far as the contrary is expressed in the register, to the burdens to which, though not registered, all registered land is declared by this Act to be subject,

but shall be free from all other rights, including rights of Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors.

(4.) Provided that if the registered owner holds the land as trustee nothing in this section shall affect his duties or liabilities as such trustee.

(5.) A person may be registered as owner of freehold land if, on the prescribed examination of title, it appears to the registering

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authority that the person or persons on whom the registration will, according to the foregoing provisions of this section, confer an estate in fee simple in the land, is or are justly entitled thereto, subject only to such burdens, duties, and liabilities as aforesaid.

(6.) On an application for registration as owner of land, the applicant shall disclose to the registering authority all burdens which to his knowledge affect the land, and the registering authority shall enter on the register all burdens which appear on examination of the title to affect the land, except those to which, though not registered, all registered land is declared by this Act to be subject.

(7.) Where a person claims to be registered as owner of land on the ground that he has contracted to buy such land, but such land has not been conveyed to him, he shall not be so registered except with the consent of his vendor.

Land certificate.

31. On registration of a person as owner of land, the registering authority shall deliver to him a certificate in the prescribed form (in this Act referred to as a "land certificate") of his title to the land.

Rectification in pursuance of order of exchange.

32. Where an order has been made by a court of competent jurisdiction for the exchange of registered land the registering authority shall rectify the register in such manner as may be necessary to give effect to the order.

Fraudulent dispositions and entries.

33.—(1.) Subject to the provisions of this Act with respect to registered dispositions for valuable consideration, any disposition of land or of a charge on land which if unregistered would be fraudulent and void, shall, notwithstanding registration, be fraudulent and void in like manner.

(2.) Any entry, erasure, or alteration in the register made by fraud shall be void as between all parties or privies to the fraud.

Conclusiveness of register.

34.—(1.) The register shall be conclusive evidence of the title of the owner to the land as appearing thereon; and such title shall not, in the absence of actual fraud, be in any way affected in consequence of such owner having notice of any deed, document, or matter relating to the land; but nothing in this Act shall interfere with the jurisdiction of any court of competent jurisdiction based on the ground of actual fraud or mistake, and any such court may upon such ground make an order directing the register to be rectified in such manner and on such terms as it thinks just.

(2.) Where any error occurs in the registration of the ownership of land (whether of misstatement, misdescription, omission or

otherwise, and whether in the register or in any map attached thereto), the Court, upon such application and in such manner as may be prescribed and after such notice, if any, as it may direct, may, if in the opinion of the Court such error can be corrected without injury to any person, order such error to be corrected upon such terms as to costs or otherwise as it may think fit; and thereupon the registering authority shall rectify the register in such manner as may be necessary to give effect to the order; and, if the error also occurs in the land certificate delivered on the occasion of the registration, shall issue a new land certificate in the prescribed form and cancel the old certificate, and for that purpose may order any person in whose possession such last-mentioned certificate is to bring the same to the office and deliver it to the registering authority; but such delivery of a new certificate shall be without prejudice to any claim of lien or other claims thereon, and shall be on such terms as to costs as may seem just.

Transfers and Transmissions.

Transfer of registered land.

35.—(1.) A registered owner of land may transfer the land or any part thereof, and the transferee shall be registered as owner of the land transferred: Provided that a limited owner shall not be empowered without the consent or order now required by law to transfer a principal mansion house or the demesnes thereof or other lands usually occupied therewith, and that a transferee from a limited owner shall not be registered as owner except on evidence that the purchase money (if any) has been paid either to the persons entered on the register as trustees or into court.

(2.) There shall be executed on the transfer an instrument in the prescribed form, or in such other form as may appear to the registering authority to be sufficient to convey the land, but until the transferee is registered as owner of the land transferred, that instrument shall not confer on the transferee any estate in the lands.

(3.) On registration of the transferee, the registering authority shall deliver to him a land certificate.

(4.) Where part only of the land is transferred, the registering authority shall either return to the transferor his land certificate with an entry therein as to the part transferred, or if the transferor shall so request, deliver to him a new land certificate in respect of the land retained by him.

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Effect of transfer.

36.—(1.) On the registration of a transferee of land as full owner of the land, the instrument of transfer shall operate as a conveyance by deed within the meaning of the Conveyancing Acts, and there shall be vested in the registered transferee an estate in fee simple in the land transferred, subject to such of the following burdens as for the time being subsist in reference to the land, namely,—

(*a.*) The burdens (if any) registered as affecting the land; and

(*b.*) The burdens to which, though not registered, all registered land is declared by this Act to be subject;

but, except as is mentioned in this section, free from all other rights, including rights of Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors:

Provided that where the transfer is made without valuable consideration, it shall, so far as concerns the transferee and persons claiming under him otherwise than for valuable consideration, be subject to all unregistered rights, subject to which the transferor held the land transferred.

(2.) On the registration of a transferee of land as limited owner of the land under a settlement, the registration shall have the same effect as in the case of a transferee registered as full owner, except that the estate in fee simple conferred by the registration shall vest in the transferee and the other persons entitled to the several estates and interests comprised in the subject of the settlement collectively, according to such estates and interests respectively.

Transmission of registered land from limited owner; and on death.

37. With respect to the transmission of registered land the following provisions shall have effect:—

(1.) Where land of which the owner is registered as limited owner under a settlement passes to another person on the determination of the estate of the limited owner, the person to whom the land so passes may be entered in the register as owner of the land, and the registering authority on his application or on that of the trustees of the settlement, if any, shall register him accordingly as full owner or as limited owner as the case may be.

(2.) On the death of a sole registered full owner of land, or of the survivor of several registered full owners of land, not being registered as tenants in common, such person shall be registered as full owner in the place of the deceased owner as may, on the application in the prescribed manner of any person interested in the land, be appointed by the registering authority, regard being had to the rights of the several persons interested

in the land, subject to an appeal to the Court in the prescribed manner by any person aggrieved by any order of the registering authority under this section.

Saving of consent to alienation, &c.

38. Nothing in this Act shall affect the provisions of any Act of Parliament by which the alienation, assignment, subdivision, or sub-letting of any land is prohibited or in any way restricted.

Defeasance of registered owner's estate.

39. In case of the defeasance of the estate of a registered owner of land, that is to say, where

(*a.*) under a power of sale conferred by a mortgage effected before the first registration of the land; or

(*b.*) under a deed poll executed in pursuance of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, and the Acts amending the same, or in pursuance of any statutory provision to the same effect; or

8 & 9 Vict. c. 18.

(*c.*) under a sale in execution of any judgment, order, decree, or process of a court; or

(*d.*) under a power of appointment; or

(*e.*) under a vesting order; or

(*f.*) in any other case not provided for by this Act, and which may be prescribed;

the ownership of the land passes to another person otherwise than by transfer from the registered owner or from his legal representatives, then, subject to general rules, the registering authority shall, on the application of that person, and on production of the prescribed evidence, register him as owner of the land in the prescribed manner.

Provided that unless the registering authority is satisfied that the application is made with the concurrence of the registered owner, or, in case of his death, if he is full owner, of his legal representatives, and if he is not full owner, of such persons as may be prescribed, the registering authority shall, subject to general rules, before registering the applicant as owner of the land, give notice of the application to the registered owner, or, in case of his death, if he is full owner, to his legal representatives, and if he is not full owner, to such persons as may be prescribed, and the registering authority may, if he thinks fit, decline to register the applicant as owner of the land, except in pursuance of an order of the court.

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Charges.

Creation and effect of charge on registered land.

40.—(1.) A registered owner of land may, subject to the provisions of this Act, charge the land with the payment of money either with or without interest, and either by way of annuity or otherwise, and the owner of the charge shall be registered as such.

(2.) There shall be executed on the creation of a charge, otherwise than by will, an instrument of charge in the prescribed form, or in such other form as may appear to the registering authority to be sufficient to charge the land, but until the owner of the charge is registered as such, that instrument shall not confer on the owner of the charge any interest in the land.

(3.) On registration of the owner of the charge the registering authority shall deliver to him a certificate of charge in the prescribed form.

(4.) On registration of the owner of a charge on land for the payment of any principal sum of money with or without interest, the instrument of charge shall operate as a mortgage by deed within the meaning of the Conveyancing Acts, 1881, 1882, and the registered owner of the charge shall, for the purpose of enforcing his charge, have all the rights and powers of a mortgagee under a mortgage by deed.

(5.) On registration of the owner of a charge by way of annuity, the owner of the charge shall have such remedies for recovering and compelling payment of the annuity as are described in section forty-four of the Conveyancing and Law of Property Act, 1881.

44 & 45 Vict. c. 41.

(6.) If the registered owner of a charge on land sells the land in pursuance of any of his powers, his transferee shall be registered as owner of the land, and thereupon the registration shall have the same effect as registration on a transfer for valuable consideration by a registered owner.

(7.) When it is expressed in the instrument of charge that any person covenants for payment of the principal sum charged, there shall be implied a covenant by that person with the registered owner for the time being of the charge to pay the sum charged and interest (if any) thereon at the time and rate specified in the certificate of charge, and also a covenant, if the sum or any part thereof is unpaid at the time so specified, to pay interest half-yearly at the specified rate on so much of the principal sum as for the time being remains unpaid.

Transfer of charge.

41.—(1.) The registered owner of a charge may transfer the charge to another person as owner thereof, and the transferee shall be registered as owner of the charge.

(2.) There shall be executed on the transfer of a charge an instrument of transfer in the prescribed form, or in such other form as may appear to the registering authority to be sufficient to transfer the charge, but until the transferee is registered as owner of the charge, that instrument shall not confer on the transferee any interest in the charge.

(3.) The registering authority shall deliver to the registered transferee a certificate of charge in the prescribed form.

(4.) On registration of the transferee of a charge, the instrument of transfer shall operate as a conveyance by deed within the meaning of the Conveyancing Acts, 1881, 1882, and the transferee shall

(*a.*) have the same title to the charge as a registered transferee of land under this Act has to the land, under a transfer for valuable consideration or without valuable consideration, as the case may be; and

(*b.*) have for enforcing his charge the same rights and powers in respect of the land as if the charge had been originally created in his favour.

Discharge of registered charge.

42.—(1.) The registering authority shall at the request of the registered owner of a charge on land, or on proof in such manner as is herein-after mentioned, or in such other manner as may be prescribed, of the satisfaction of a charge or of any part of a charge on land, or of the release of any part of registered land from a registered charge, notify the satisfaction or release on the register, and thereupon the charge shall to the extent so notified cease to operate.

(2.) For the purposes of this section, the receipt of the registered owner for the time being of a charge shall be sufficient proof of the satisfaction of the charge, or of any part of the charge, and a release signed by the registered owner for the time being of a charge shall be sufficient proof of the release of any part of registered land subject to that charge.

Transmission, &c. of charges.

43. The provisions of this Act with respect to the transmission of registered land and the defeasance of the estate of the registered owner shall apply, with the necessary modifications, to transmissions and defeasances in the case of registered charges on land.

Other Interests in Registered Land.

Creation and effect of subordinate rights and interests.

44.—(1.) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the registered owner of land shall alone be entitled to transfer or charge the land by registered disposition, and the registered owner of a charge shall alone be entitled to transfer the charge by registered disposition.

(2.) Nothing in this Act shall prevent a person from creating any right in or over any registered land or registered charge, but any right created or arising in relation to registered land after the first registration of the land shall not affect a registered transferee of the land or charge for valuable consideration, or the registered owner of a charge created on the land for valuable consideration, unless that right is either—

(*a.*) Registered as a burden affecting the land; or

(*b.*) One of the burdens to which, though not registered, all registered land is by this Act declared to be subject.

(3.) Any right in or over registered land may be protected by means of such cautions and inhibitions as are in this Act in that behalf mentioned.

Burdens which may be registered as affecting registered land.

45.—(1.) There may be registered as affecting registered land any of the following burdens, namely :—

(*a.*) Any incumbrance on the land existing at the time of the first registration of the land;

(*b.*) Any charge on the land created in pursuance of the foregoing provisions of this Act after the first registration of the land;

(*c.*) Any rentcharge (not being a rentcharge to which, though not registered, all registered land is by this Act declared to be subject) or fee farm or other perpetual rent issuing out of the land;

(*d.*) Any power to charge land with payment of money, whether created or arising before or after the first registration of the land;

(*e.*) Any trust for securing money created or arising after the first registration of the land;

(*f.*) Any lien on the land for unpaid purchase money;

(*g.*) Any lease where the term granted is for a life or lives or is determinable on a life or lives or exceeds thirty-one years, or where the term is for any less estate but the occupation is not in accordance with the lease;

(*h.*) Any writ, order, delivery in execution, or other process of a court, whether existing before or after the first registration of the land;

(*i.*) Any judgment mortgage, recognizance, Crown bond, inquisition, or lis pendens, whether existing before or after the first registration of the land;

(*j.*) Any easement, profit à prendre, or mining right created by express grant or reservation after the first registration of the land;

(*k.*) Any covenant or condition relating to the use or enjoyment of the land or of any specified portion thereof;

(*l.*) Any estate in dower;

(*m.*) Any such other matter as may be prescribed.

(2.) A burden may be registered under this section on the application of the registered owner of the land, or of any person entitled to or interested in the burden, but if the application is made without the concurrence of the registered owner of the land or such other concurrence as may be prescribed, the burden shall not be registered except in pursuance of an order of the court.

(3.) Any covenant or condition registered under this section may be modified or discharged by order of the court on proof to the satisfaction of the court that the covenant or condition does not run with the land, or is not capable of being enforced against the owner of the land, or that the modification or discharge thereof will be beneficial to the persons principally interested in the enforcement thereof.

(4.) The registering authority may, on the prescribed evidence and subject to the prescribed conditions, modify or cancel any entry under this section of a burden not being such a covenant or condition as aforesaid.

Effect of registration as a burden under this Act.

46. (1.)—Registration of a burden under this Act shall have the same effect as, and make unnecessary, registration of any deed or document relating to such burden, in pursuance of any other public general or local and personal Act of Parliament or of any Provisional Order confirmed by Parliament, or, where such burden is a judgment, its registration or re-registration in pursuance of any such Act of Parliament, but in the case of a leasehold the ownership of which is not registered in any subsidiary register under this Act, such exemption from the necessity of registration in pursuance of the Acts relating to the Registry of Deeds shall extend only to the lease itself, and not to any other deed or document relating to the title to the leasehold.

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(2.) Registration of a judgment as a burden under this Act shall have the same effect as and make unnecessary, for any purpose as regards the land, the registration or re-docketing of the judgment in the Registry of Judgments.

(3.) Registration of a recognizance, Crown bond, judgment at the suit of the Crown, statute, inquisition, or acceptance of office as a burden under this Act shall have the same effect as and make unnecessary, for any purpose as regards the land, the registration of such recognizance, bond, judgment, statute, inquisition, or acceptance of office in the Registry of Judgments; but every recognizance, bond, judgment, statute, inquisition, and acceptance of office, which before the passing of this Act required to be registered in the said office, shall after the commencement of this Act be registered in the prescribed manner in the register under this Act, and no such recognizance, bond, judgment, statute, inquisition, or acceptance of office shall, after the expiration of five years from the date of such registry, affect any registered land as to purchasers, mortgagees, or creditors, unless and until it shall be re-registered in the prescribed manner in the register under this Act within five years before the execution of the conveyance, settlement, mortgage, lease, or other instrument vesting or transferring the legal or equitable right to the estate or interest in or to any such purchaser or mortgagee for valuable consideration, or as to creditors within five years before the right of such creditor accrued, and so, toties quoties, at the expiration of every succeeding five years.

Burdens which are without registration to affect registered land.

47. Subject to the first proviso in this section contained, all registered land shall be subject to such of the following burdens as for the time being affect the land, whether those burdens are or are not registered, namely—

(*a.*) Succession duty, crown rents, quit-rents, tithe rentcharges, and payments in lieu of tithe or tithe rentcharge;

(*b.*) Land improvement charges and drainage charges;

(*c.*) Annuities or rentcharges for the repayment of advances made under the provisions of any of the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Acts on account of purchase money;

33 & 34 Vict. c. 46.

(*d.*) Annuities charged under the provisions of section twenty-seven of the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Act, 1870;

(*e.*) Rights of the public or of any class of the public;

(*f.*) Customary rights, franchises, seignorial rights, and liabilities arising from tenure;

(*g.*) Easements and profits á prendre, unless they are respectively created by express grant or reservation after the first registration of the land;

(*h.*) Tenancies created for any term not exceeding thirty-one years, or for any less estate, in cases where there is an occupation under such tenancies; and

(*i.*) Statutory tenancies;

Provided as follows:

(i.) Where it is proved to the satisfaction of the registering authority that any land registered or about to be registered is exempt from, or has ceased to be subject to, succession duty, crown rent, quit-rent, tithe rentcharge, payments in lieu of tithe or tithe rentcharge, land improvement charge, drainage charge, or annuity or rentcharge for the repayment of any advance made on account of purchase money as herein-before is mentioned, the authority may enter on the register notice of the fact; and

(ii.) Where the existence of any of the burdens in this section mentioned is proved to the satisfaction of the registering authority, the authority may, with the consent of the applicant or registered owner, or in pursuance of an order of the court, enter notice thereof on the register.

Mines, minerals, and mining rights.

48.—(1.) A person may be registered as owner of land with or without all or any of the mines and minerals therein, or as owner of any mines and minerals: Provided that a person registered as owner of land shall not as such be registered as owner of the mines and minerals therein.

(2.) Where a person is registered as owner of land, but the registration does not extend to all the mines and minerals therein, all such powers of working, way leaves or rights of way, rights of water and drainage, and other powers, easements, rights and privileges for or incident to or connected with mining purposes, as are for the time being subsisting over the land, and are not created by express grant or reservation after the first registration of the land, shall be, though not registered, burdens on the land.

Priority of registered burdens.

49. Subject to any entry to the contrary on the register, burdens which are registered as affecting the same land, and which if unregistered would rank in priority according to the date of their creation, shall, if created or arising since the first registration of the land, rank according to the order in which they are entered on the register, and not according to the order in which they are created or arise, and shall rank in priority to any other burden

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affecting the land and created or arising since the first registration of the land, not being a burden to which, though not registered, all registered land is by this Act declared to be subject.

Power of charging to be exercised by registered charge.

50. Where a power to charge registered land, or a trust for securing money on registered land, is registered as a burden on the land, it may be exercised or executed by the creation of a registered charge and not otherwise, and the person empowered under any such power or trust to charge the land with the payment of any money shall have the same power to create a registered charge on the land for that money as if he were the registered owner of the land, and the charge shall be entered in its proper priority.

Powers with respect to statutory charges.

51.—(1.) Where a person has under or by virtue of any public general or local and personal Act of Parliament, or of any provisional order confirmed by Parliament, a charge on registered land for the payment of any money, or a power to charge registered land with the payment of any money, he shall have the same power to create a registered charge on the land for that money as if he were the registered owner of the land.

(2.) Registration of a charge under this section shall have the same effect as, and make unnecessary, registration thereof in pursuance of any other Act of Parliament or of any provisional order confirmed by Parliament.

No acquisition of title by mere adverse possession.

52. A right to be registered as the owner of any registered land in derogation of the title of the registered owner shall not be acquired by any mere possession, however long, commencing after the first registration of the land, but where any person but for the provisions of this Act would have obtained a title by mere possession to any registered land, he may apply to the court in the prescribed manner for an order declaring his title to such land, and the court, if satisfied that such title would have been acquired but for the provisions of this Act, may make an order declaring such title, and ordering the register to be rectified in such manner as it thinks just.

Register of Leaseholders.

Registry of leaseholders.

53.—(1.) There shall be maintained a separate register of leaseholders, and the provisions of this Act with respect to the registration of an owner of freehold land, to the transfer and transmission of such land, to defeasances of estates therein, and to charges on and other dealings with such land, including the

provisions as to compulsory registration in the case of land sold under the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Acts, shall apply to an owner of a leasehold estate derived immediately or mediately out of freehold land, with such modifications as may be prescribed for the purpose of adapting those provisions to the case of leaseholders, and a leaseholder registered in pursuance of this Act shall, for the purposes of such register of leaseholders, be deemed an owner of land within the meaning of this Act, but the title conferred upon a leaseholder registered in pursuance of this Act shall be subject to all the covenants and conditions of the lease under which the leaseholder holds, and shall not extend to the title of the lessor unless the court having in the prescribed manner investigated the title of the lessor to make the lease shall direct an official note to be entered on the register of leaseholders to the effect that the title of the lessor to make the lease has been so investigated and found to be good and valid; and in such case the validity of the lease shall not be afterwards impeached on any ground whatever.

(2.) For the purposes of this section—

(*a.*) The expression "leaseholder" shall include an under leaseholder;

(*b.*) The expression "leasehold estate" shall mean an estate for a term of years of which more than twenty-one are unexpired at the date of registration, not being a term for securing money, with or without a covenant for renewal, and shall include an estate held at a rent under a lease for a life or lives, or determinable on a life or lives and also a statutory tenancy;

(*c.*) A person holding land at a rent under a lease for a life or lives, or determinable on a life or lives, with or without a covenant for renewal, shall be deemed to be a leaseholder and not a freeholder; and

(*d.*) Where a lease of land is converted under the provisions of any Act into a fee farm grant or grant in perpetuity the registering authority shall note on the register in the prescribed manner the fact of such conversion, and provision shall be made by general rules for the transfer, on the prescribed examination of title, of land from the register of leaseholders to the register of owners of freehold land, but, until such transfer is made, the registered leaseholder shall not, under the provisions of this Act, have any further or other title to the land than he would have had if the lease had not been so converted.

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Subsidiary Registers.

Subsidiary registers of rights.

54.—(1.) Provision may from time to time be made by general rules for registering the owner of any of the following rights where the title to any such right is not otherwise registered under this Act, namely—

(*a.*) any right which may be registered as a burden affecting registered land; and

(*b.*) any right to any tithe rentcharge, tithes impropriate, or other incorporeal hereditaments of freehold tenure enjoyed in gross, which is declared by this Act to be, though not registered, a burden on registered land,

and for applying the provisions of this Act with respect to the registration of the title to land or charges to the registration of the owner of rights capable of registration in pursuance of this section either without modification or with such modification as may be provided by the rules.

(2.) Nothing in this Act or in any rules under this Act shall make the first registration of any person under this section compulsory.

Boundaries.

Description of registered land.

55. Registered land shall be described by the names of the denominations on the ordnance maps in which the lands are included, in such manner as the registering authority thinks best calculated to secure accuracy, but, except as provided by this Act, the description of the land in the register or on such maps shall not be conclusive as to the boundaries or extent of the land.

Ordnance maps to be kept in offices.

56. There shall be kept in the central office the last revised Ordnance maps for the whole of Ireland, and in each local office such maps for the county in which such office is situated. Provisions may be made by general rules for marking or defining on such maps in the prescribed manner the lands the title to which has been registered under this Act, and such maps shall be open to public inspection at such times, in such manner, and upon such terms as shall be prescribed.

Entry of boundaries in certain cases.

57. Where the boundaries of any registered land have been ascertained and defined by any conveyance executed by any of the Commissioners for Sale of Incumbered Estates in Ireland, or of the judges of the Landed Estates Court, or of the Land Judges, under the provisions of any of the Landed Estates Court Acts, or of the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Act, 1870, or any Act

33 & 34 Vict. c. 46.

amending the same, or by any conveyance or vesting order executed or made by the Land Commission under any of the provisions of the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Acts, in every such case the registering authority may, if he thinks fit, enter on the register as conclusive such boundaries, and they shall thereupon be conclusive upon all parties.

Entry of boundaries by agreement.

58.—(1.) The registering authority may at any time, on the application of the registered owners of adjoining lands, or of the registered owner of land and an unregistered owner of adjoining land, and on the prescribed conditions being complied with, settle and enter on the register as conclusive the boundaries between those lands or any parts thereof, with such alterations, if any, as may from time to time be agreed upon.

(2.) An entry in pursuance of this section shall be conclusive only as between the parties to the application and their respective successors in interest, and shall not operate to confirm the title to the lands the boundaries whereof are settled.

Settlement of boundaries on transfer.

59.—(1.) On the transfer of part of any registered land, the registering authority, on the prescribed conditions being complied with, may enter on the register as conclusive the boundaries between the part transferred and the part not transferred.

(2.) If on any transfer of registered land any question arises as to the boundaries or extent of the land transferred, the registering authority shall, on the application of the transferor or transferee, have jurisdiction to decide the question as between them, and for that purpose may, if it seems expedient, adopt the decision of any person agreed on by them or appointed by the registering authority.

Meaning of owner in regard to boundaries.

60. For the purposes of the provisions of this Act with respect to boundaries, the owner of unregistered land is the person who is in possession thereof claiming to be entitled to the first estate of freehold therein, or a receiver over such estate appointed by a court of competent jurisdiction, and acting under the order of such court.

PART III.

Further Provisions as to Registration.

Proceedings on or before Registration.

Caution against first registration of land.

61.—(1.) Any person claiming such an interest in unregistered land as entitles him to object to a disposition thereof being made without his consent, or claiming to be an incumbrancer on un-

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registered land, may, on producing an affidavit in the prescribed form of his interest, lodge a caution with the registering authority to the effect that the cautioner is entitled to notice of any application that may be made for registration of an owner of the land.

(2.) Thereupon an owner of the land shall not be registered until notice has been served on the cautioner to appear and oppose, if he thinks fit, the registration, and the prescribed time has elapsed since the date of the service of the notice, or the cautioner has entered an appearance, whichever first happens.

(3.) If any person lodges a caution under this section without reasonable cause, he shall be liable to make compensation, recoverable as a simple contract debt, to any person damaged thereby.

Provision for doubts as to title of registered owner.

62. Subject to general rules the registering authority, where two or more persons are applying to be registered as owner of the same land, may decide the question, subject to appeal, or may refer the parties to the court.

Trusts not to be entered on register.

63. Except as expressly provided by this Act, there shall not be entered on the register or be receivable by the registering authority notice of any trust, implied, express, or constructive.

Undivided shares and co-owners.

64.—(1.) The owner of any one or more undivided shares in land or a charge may be registered with the addition of the prescribed entries in the register for the purpose of showing the share which he holds in the land or charge.

(2.) Two or more persons may, in such manner and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, be registered as owners of the same land or of a charge on land, and where two or more persons are so registered they shall be deemed to be joint tenants, unless there is an entry in the register to the effect that they are tenants in common.

(3.) On the registration of two or more persons as owners of the same land or of the same charge, an entry may, with their consent, be made on the register, to the effect that when the number of those owners is reduced below a certain specified number, no registered disposition of the land or charge is to be made, except under the order of the court.

(4.) On the registration of two or more persons as owners of the same land or of the same charge, if the registering authority is satisfied that any number of those owners less than the whole are entitled to make a registered disposition of the land or charge, he shall make an entry on his register to that effect, and such number of those owners shall have power to make a registered disposition

of the land or charge without an order of the court notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this section.

Lands of different tenures.

65. If on an application for the registration of an owner of any land it appears to the registering authority that the land comprises land of freehold tenure and also land of a tenure other than freehold, intermixed and undistinguishable, the registering authority may, notwithstanding anything in this Act, register the owner of the land, but shall enter notice on the register of the facts appearing in relation to the tenure of the land, and the tenure of the portion of the land other than freehold shall remain unaffected by the registration; but nothing herein contained shall prevent the owner of such last-mentioned land registering his ownership in the registry of leaseholders.

Disclosure of instruments and facts affecting title.

66.—(1.) Before the completion of the registration of the owner of any land in respect of which an examination of title is required, an affidavit shall be produced to the effect that, to the best of the deponent's knowledge and belief, all deeds, wills, instruments of title, and incumbrances affecting the title applied for, and all facts material to that title, have been disclosed in the course of the examination of title.

(2.) The registering authority may require any person making an affidavit in pursuance of this section to state in his affidavit what means he has had of becoming acquainted with the several matters referred to in this section; and if the registering authority is of opinion that any further or other evidence is necessary or desirable, he may refuse to complete the registration or, as the case may be, to make the entry, until such further or other evidence is produced.

Production of deeds.

67. When an application has been made to register an owner of land, if any person has in his possession or custody any deeds, wills, or instruments affecting the title, to the production of which the applicant or any trustee for him is entitled, the registering authority may require that person to show cause, within a time limited, why he should not produce such deeds, wills, or instruments, or any of them; and, unless cause is shown to the satisfaction of the registering authority within the time limited, he may order that the deeds, wills, or instruments, or any of them, shall be produced at the expense of the applicant, at such time and place, and in such manner, and on such terms as he thinks fit.

Deeds to be marked with notice of registration.

68. Subject to general rules, the registering authority may, if he thinks fit, before registering a person as owner of land, require him

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to produce such documents of title as will in the opinion of the registering authority, when stamped or otherwise marked, give notice to any purchaser or other person dealing with the land of the fact of the registration, or otherwise to satisfy the registering authority that the fact of the registration cannot be concealed from a purchaser or other person dealing with the land, and may stamp or otherwise mark any documents so produced.

Cautions and Inhibitions.

Caution against registered dealings.

69.—(1.) Any person entitled to any right in, to, or over registered land or a registered charge, may, on producing an affidavit in the prescribed form of his right, lodge a caution with the registering authority to the effect that no dealing with the land or charge is to be had on the part of the registered owner until notice has been served on the cautioner.

(2.) Thereupon the registering authority shall not, without the consent of the cautioner, register any dealing with the land or charge, as the case may be, until he has served notice on the cautioner, warning him that his caution will lapse after the expiration of the prescribed time.

(3.) After the expiration of that time the caution shall lapse unless an order to the contrary is made by the registering authority, and on the caution so lapsing the land or charge may be dealt with as if the caution had not been lodged.

(4.) If before the expiration of that time the cautioner, or some other person on his behalf appears and gives, if required by the registering authority, sufficient security to indemnify every person against any damage that may be sustained by reason of any dealing with the land or charge being delayed, the registering authority may, if he thinks fit, delay registering any dealing with the land or charge for such further period as he thinks just.

(5.) If any person lodges a caution under this section without reasonable cause, he shall be liable to make compensation, recoverable as a simple contract debt, to any person damaged thereby.

Inhibition of registered dealings.

70.—(1.) The court, or, subject to an appeal to the court, the registering authority, on the application of any person interested in any registered land or charge, may, after directing such inquiries (if any) to be made and notices to be given and hearing such persons as the court or registering authority thinks expedient, make an order or, in the case of an application to the registering authority, an entry, inhibiting for a time, or until the

occurrence of an event to be named in the order or entry, or except with the consent of or after notice to some specified person, or generally until further order or entry, any dealing with any registered land or registered charge.

(2.) The registering authority, on the application of the person who has obtained an order of the court under the provisions of this section, shall make an entry of the order on the register in the prescribed manner.

(3.) The court or registering authority may annex to any such order or entry any terms or conditions they think fit, and may discharge any such order or cancel any such entry, and generally may exercise such powers as the justice of the case requires; but nothing herein contained shall empower the registering authority to discharge an order made by the court.

(4.) Provided as follows:—

(*a.*) Nothing in this section shall authorise any restrictions to be imposed on the powers of a limited owner under the Settled Land Acts, 1882 to 1889.

(*b.*) It shall not be the duty of the registering authority to make any such entry, except on such terms as to payment of fees and otherwise as may be prescribed, or to enter any restriction which he thinks unreasonable, or calculated to cause inconvenience.

(*c.*) Any entry made under this section may be withdrawn or modified at the instance of all the persons for the time being appearing by the register to be interested therein.

(*d.*) Where a restriction is imposed under this section on the power to satisfy a registered charge on land the registered owner of the land or other person entitled to redeem the charge may, in such manner as may be directed by rules of court, pay into court the money required to satisfy the charge, and thereupon satisfaction of the charge shall be notified on the register.

Settled Land.

Provisions as to limited owners.

71.—(1.) Where a person is registered as limited owner under a settlement, the names of the trustees of the settlement, if any, shall be entered in a separate column of the register.

(2.) The registration of a person as limited owner of settled land in pursuance of this Act shall not—

(*a.*) confer on the person so registered, as against any person claiming under the settlement, any greater powers of dealing

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with the land than those of a tenant for life under the Settled Land Acts, 1882 to 1889; nor

(*b.*) confer on the assignee, assignees, or trustee in bankruptcy, devisee, or legal personal representative of the limited owner any greater estate or interest than he would otherwise have; nor

(*c.*) take away from any trustee under the settlement any powers of dealing with the land which he would otherwise have.

(3.) Where a person is by operation of law or otherwise assignee of a person registered as limited owner of land, the name of the assignee shall, on his application, be entered in the register with the addition of the word "assignee," or of such other words as may be prescribed: in default of such application, the effect of the entry on the registry shall be as if there had been no assignment.

(4.) Where a new trustee is appointed, the registering authority shall, on application, and on production of the prescribed evidence, enter his name accordingly.

(5.) The provisions of this Act with respect to the registration of limited owners shall not apply in the case of settled land within the meaning of section sixty-three of the Settled Land Act, 1882, unless the settlement confers on the limited owner the powers conferred by the Settled Land Act, 1882 on a tenant for life, or an order made under the Settled Land Act, 1884, is in force at the time of the application for registration. Where such an order is made with respect to registered land, it shall be to the effect that the person who is to exercise the powers of a tenant for life of the land in pursuance of that section shall be registered as limited owner of the land subject to such inhibitions (if any) as may be considered expedient, and it shall not be necessary to register the order as a lis pendens.

45 & 46 Vict. c. 38.

47 & 48 Vict. c. 18.

(6.) A person shall not be affected with notice of the trusts of any settlement by reason of any person being registered as limited owner under the settlement or by reason of any reference to the settlement being entered on the register.

Trustees.

Power for trustee to apply to Court for directions.

72.—(1.) Where a trustee or other person acting in a fiduciary capacity is in doubt as to the person who ought to be registered under this Act, or as to any other matter with respect to which he is required or authorised to act under this Act, he may in such manner as may be directed by rules of court apply to the Court for directions.

(2.) The costs, charges, and expenses properly incurred by a trustee or other person acting in a fiduciary capacity (including a limited owner exercising powers under the Settled Land Acts or this Act) in or in connexion with any proceeding or application required or authorised by this Act, or by any rules under this Act, shall be deemed to be costs, charges, and expenses properly incurred by him in the execution of his trust or duty, and may, in the case of a proceeding before, or an application to the registering authority, be finally ascertained and declared by that authority.

Married Women: Infants: Lunatics.

Married women.

73.—(1.) Subject to the provisions of this section, this Act shall apply to a married woman as if she were a feme sole.

(2.) Provided that in the case of a woman who was married before the first of January one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and whose title to land accrued before that date, her husband may, on showing that he is entitled in her right to the rents and profits of the land, be registered as owner of the land, with an entry in the register to the effect that he is so registered in right of his wife, and in such case, if the land is freehold, no registered disposition of the land shall be made during her life without her consent.

Infants.

74.—(1.) Where the registered owner of land or a charge is an infant, he shall be so described in the register, but that description may be removed on the prescribed application.

(2.) An infant may for all or any of the purposes of this Act be represented by such person as may be prescribed in that behalf by general rules, or by such person as may be appointed in that behalf by the court.

Lunatics.

75.—(1.) In the case of a lunatic so found by inquisition, the committee of his estate may represent him for all or any of the purposes of this Act.

(2.) In the case of a person of unsound mind not so found by inquisition, the court may from time to time appoint a guardian to represent him for all or any of the purposes of this Act.

Bankruptcy.

Effect of bankruptcy, &c.

76.—(1.) If a registered owner of any land or charge is adjudicated a bankrupt, or has had a resolution or agreement approved and confirmed in the matter of a petition presented by him under section three hundred and forty-three of the Irish Bankrupt and Insolvent Act, 1857, and the land or charge thereby

20 & 21 Vict. c. 60.

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becomes vested in assignees or trustees for the benefit of the creditors of the registered owner, the assignees or trustees under the bankruptcy or arrangement, as the case may be, shall be entitled to be registered as owners of the land or charge in the place of the bankrupt or arranging debtor, as the case may be, or, in the case of settled land, as his assignees.

(2.) If a petition of bankruptcy is presented by or against, or a petition under section three hundred and forty-three of the Irish Bankrupt and Insolvent Act, 1857, is presented by the registered owner of any land or charge, the Chief Registrar of the Court of Bankruptcy in Ireland, or, in the case of a local bankruptcy court, the local registrar shall, in the prescribed manner give the prescribed notice of the presenting of the petition to the prescribed registering authority, and thereupon notice of the presenting of the petition shall be entered on the register; and in the case of the registered owner being adjudicated a bankrupt, section three hundred and twenty-eight of the Irish Bankrupt and Insolvent Act, 1857 (which relates to the protection of bonâ fide transactions without notice), shall, in its application to registered dispositions of the land or charge, have effect as if the date of the entry of the notice were substituted for the date of the filing of the petition of bankruptcy.

(3.) When any notice of the presenting of a petition has been served under the provisions of this section, and the registered owner has been adjudicated a bankrupt, if the adjudication is afterwards annulled, the Chief Registrar of the Court of Bankruptcy in Ireland or, in the case of a local bankruptcy court, the local registrar shall in the prescribed manner give the prescribed notice of the annulling of the adjudication to every registering authority to whom notice of the presenting of the petition has been given.

Future Advances.

Amendment of law as to registered charge for future advances.

77.—(1.) Where a registered charge of a specified sum is expressed to be created on any land for the purpose of securing (whether with or without present advances) future advances to an amount not exceeding that sum, the registered owner of the charge shall be entitled in priority to any subsequent charge to the payment of any sum due to him in respect of advances up to the full amount of the specified sum, except as to any advances which may have been made after the date and with express notice in writing of the subsequent charge.

(2.) The expression "future advances" in this section includes sums from time to time due on an account current, and all sums which by agreement, or the course of business between the parties, are considered to be advances on the security of the charge.

Crown Lands.

Facilities for registration of Crown lands.

78.—(1.) With respect to any land or right vested in Her Majesty the Queen, her heirs or successors, either in right of the Crown, or otherwise, or vested in any public officer or body in trust for the public service, the public officer or body having the management thereof (if any), or, if none, then such person as Her Majesty, her heirs or successors, may by writing under the sign manual appoint, may represent the owner of the land or right for all the purposes of this Act, and may be registered with such special description of the nature of the ownership as may be prescribed.

(2.) The public office or body aforesaid, or the person appointed under this section, shall be entitled to receive such notices, and to make and enter any such application or cautions, and to do all such other acts as any owner of land or of a right in land (as the case may be) is entitled to receive, make, enter, or do under this Act.

(3.) For the purpose of any law or custom relating to Her Majesty in right of the Crown, the registration of land in the register under this Act shall be deemed to be a matter of record, and shall have the same effect as, and shall render unnecessary, the registration of land in a court of record, in the Consolidated Record and Writ Office of the High Court, in the office of Land Revenue Records and Enrollments, or in any other office.

Registry of land below high-water mark.

79. Where application is made for the registration of an owner of land which is not held under a conveyance or vesting order executed or made under the provisions of any Act of Parliament by which the right of the Crown is excluded, the registering authority shall send notice in writing to the Commissioners of Woods, and if it appears to the registering authority that the land comprises land below high-water mark at ordinary spring tides, also to the Board of Trade, and thereupon the Commissioners or Board, as the case may be, may, if it seems fit, lodge a caution in respect of the registration.

Stamp Duties.

Stamp duties.

80. Before registering any proposed purchaser on the first registration of an owner of land, and before registering any disposition of registered land, it shall be the duty of the registering

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authority to ascertain that all such stamp duties have been satisfied as would be payable if the land had been conveyed by an unregistered disposition to the proposed purchaser or the disposition to be registered had been an unregistered disposition.

Certificates and Notices.

Certificates.

81.—(1.) Subject to general rules, the land certificate or certificate of charge granted on the registration of an owner of land, or of a charge on land, shall be produced to the registering authority on any subsequent transaction in relation to the land or charge requiring registration, as the case may be, and shall be either cancelled or so altered as to be brought into conformity with the register.

(2.) Subject to general rules, the registering authority may, on the application of the registered owner, or of any person appearing to the registering authority to be entitled to require the production of a land certificate or certificate of charge, order any person in whose custody the certificate may be, to produce the same to the registering authority for the purpose of any dealing with the registered land or charge which can be effected without the consent of the person having the custody of the certificate.

(3.) The production of a certificate under this section shall not alter the right to the custody of the certificate, and shall not affect any lien of any person thereon.

(4.) A land certificate or certificate of charge shall be primâ facie evidence of the several matters therein contained.

(5.) Subject to any registered rights the deposit of a land certificate or certificate of charge shall, for the purpose of creating a lien on the land or charge to which the certificate relates, have the same effect as a deposit of the title deeds of land or of a charge thereon has heretofore had.

Addresses and notices.

82.—(1.) Every person whose name is entered on the register as owner of land or of a charge, or as cautioner, or as entitled to receive any notice, or in any other character, shall furnish to the registering authority a place of address in the United Kingdom.

(2.) Subject to general rules, every notice by this Act required to be given to any such person shall be served by the registering authority, and shall be served personally, or sent through the post in a registered letter marked outside in the prescribed manner and directed to the person at the address furnished to the registering authority, and unless returned, shall, in the absence of proof to the

contrary, be deemed to have been received by the person addressed within such period, not less than fourteen days, exclusive of the day of posting, as may be prescribed.

(3.) Her Majesty's Postmaster-General shall give directions for the immediate return to the registering authority of all letters marked as aforesaid, and addressed to any person who cannot be found, and on the return of any letter containing any notice the matter shall be dealt with as may be prescribed.

(4.) A registered purchaser for valuable consideration shall not be affected by the omission to send any notice by this Act directed to be given, or by the non-receipt thereof, unless he had knowledge of such omission or non-receipt before registration.

PART IV.

Devolution of Interest in Freehold Registered Land sold under Purchase Acts.

Application of Part IV.

83. This part of this Act shall apply to freehold registered land which shall have been at any time sold and conveyed to or vested in a purchaser under any of the provisions of the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Acts, and to no other land. For the purposes of this part of this Act "freehold registered land" includes leasehold registered land which is not of chattel tenure.

Devolution of legal interest on death in freehold registered land sold under Purchase Acts.

84.—(1.) Where any such land is vested in any person without right of survivorship to any other person, it shall, on his death, notwithstanding any testamentary disposition, devolve to and become vested in his personal representatives or representative from time to time as if it were a chattel real vesting in them or him.

(2.) This section shall apply to any such land over which a person executes by will a general power of appointment as if it were land vested in him solely.

(3.) On the death either of a sole registered full owner or of the survivor of several registered full owners of any such land not being registered as tenants in common, the personal representatives of the sole owner or survivor shall alone be recognised by the registering authority as having any right in respect of the land, and shall have the same powers of dealing with the land, and any registered dispositions by them shall have the same effect, as if they were the registered owners of the land.

(4.) Where any such land is settled by the will of a testator dying after the commencement of this Act and there are no trustees of the settlement, the executors proving the will shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed to be the trustees of the settlement unless and until trustees of the settlement are appointed.

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(5.) Probate and letters of administration may be granted in respect of such land only, although there is no personal estate.

44 & 45 Vict. c. 41.

(6.) Section thirty of the Conveyancing and Law of Property Act, 1881, shall not apply to any such land, without prejudice to anything done or any right acquired thereunder.

(7.) This section applies only in cases of death after the commencement of this Act.

Succession to beneficial interest in such land on intestacy.

85.—(1.) On the death of a person intestate as to any such land, it shall, subject to the provisions of any Act of Parliament, be divisible among the same persons as if it were personal estate as to which he had died intestate.

(2.) There shall be abolished as regards such land—

(*a.*) All existing rules of law and canons of descent, and of devolution by special occupancy; and

(*b.*) Tenancy by the curtesy; and

(*c.*) Dower.

Provided that a husband or wife married before the *passing of this Act*, who, but for this section, would have been entitled to tenancy by the curtesy, dower, or other estate or interest, shall, at his or her option, be entitled to the same in lieu of the interest conferred on him or her by this section.

(3.) This section applies only in cases of death after the commencement of this Act.

(4.) This section shall not apply to any freehold registered land of any person who is at the commencement of this Act entitled to that real estate, either in possession or in remainder or reversion, and is at that date, and remains thenceforth until his death, incapable, by reason of infancy or of unsoundness of mind, of disposing of that real estate.

Provisions as to administration of such land.

86.—(1.) Subject to the powers, rights, duties, and liabilities herein-after mentioned, the personal representatives of a deceased person shall hold such land as trustees for the persons by law beneficially entitled thereto, and those persons shall have the same power of requiring a transfer thereof as they have of requiring a transfer of personal estate.

(2.) All enactments and rules of law relating to the effect of probate or letters of administration as respects chattels real, and as respects the dealing with chattels real before probate or administration, and as respects the payment of costs of administration and other matters in relation to the administration of personal estate, and the powers, rights, duties, and liabilities of personal representatives in respect of personal estate, shall apply to such land so far

as the same are applicable, as if the land were a chattel real vesting in them or him, save that it shall not be lawful for some or one only of several joint personal representatives, without the authority of the court, to sell or transfer such land.

(3.) In the administration of the assets of a person dying after the commencement of this Act, seized of or entitled to any land to which this part of this Act applies, such land shall be administered in the same manner, subject to the same liabilities for debts, costs, and expenses, and with the same incidents as if it were personal estate: provided that nothing herein contained shall alter or affect the order in which real and personal assets respectively are now applicable in or towards the payment of funeral and testamentary expenses, debts, or legacies.

Provision for registration of heir or devisee of such land.

87.—(1.) At any time after the death of the owner of any such land, his personal representatives may assent, in the prescribed form, to any devise contained in the will of such deceased person, or may transfer the land to any person entitled thereto as heir, devisee, or otherwise; and may make the assent or transfer, either subject to a charge for the payment of any money which the personal representatives are liable to pay or without any such charge; and on such assent or transfer, subject to a charge for all moneys (if any) which the personal representatives are liable to pay, all liabilities of the personal representatives in respect of the land shall cease, except as to any acts done or contracts entered into by them before such assent or transfer.

(2.) At any time after the expiration of one year from the death of the owner of any such land, if his personal representatives have failed on the request of the person entitled to the land to transfer the land to that person, the court may, if it think fit, on the application of that person, and after notice to the personal representatives, order that the person so entitled be registered as owner of the land, either solely or jointly with the personal representatives.

(3.) No fee shall be payable on any transfer under this section by personal representatives to a person beneficially entitled to land.

(4.) The production of an assent by the personal representatives in the prescribed form shall authorise the registering authority to register the person named in such assent as the full owner or limited owner of the land, as the case may be.

Liability for duty.

88. Nothing in this part of this Act shall render any land to which it applies liable to probate duty or legacy duty, or exempt it from succession duty.

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Meaning of "heirs."

89. In relation to freehold registered land, to which this part of this Act applies, the following provisions shall have effect:—

(1.) The word "heir" or "heirs" used as a word of limitation in any Act of Parliament, deed, or instrument passed or executed either before or after the commencement of this Act, shall have the same effect as if this Act had not passed.

(2.) The word "heir" or "heirs" used as a word of purchase in any Act of Parliament, deed, or instrument passed or executed before the commencement of this Act shall bear the same meaning as if this Act had not passed.

(3.) The word "heir" or "heirs" used as a word of purchase in any Act of Parliament, deed, or instrument passed or executed after the commencement of this Act shall, unless a contrary intention appears, be construed to mean the person or persons, other than a creditor, who would be beneficially entitled to the personal estate of the ancestor if the ancestor had died intestate.

(4.) Subject as aforesaid, references to the heirs of any person in any Act of Parliament, deed, or instrument passed or executed either before or after the commencement of this Act, shall be construed to refer to his personal representatives.

PART V.

Miscellaneous Provisions.

Indemnity of registering authority.

90. The registering authority shall not, nor shall any person acting under his authority or under any order or general rule made in pursuance of this Act, be liable to any action, suit, or proceeding for or in respect of any act or matter bonâ fide done or omitted to be done in the exercise or supposed exercise of the powers of this Act, or any order or general rule made in pursuance of this Act.

Penalties for fraud.

91.—(1.) If any person commits any of the following offences, that is to say,—

(*a.*) in the course of any proceedings before a registering authority or the court in pursuance of this Act, with intent to conceal the title or claim of any person, or to substantiate a false claim, suppresses, attempts to suppress, or is privy to the suppression of any document or fact; or,

(*b.*) fraudulently procures, attempts to fraudulently procure, or is privy to the fraudulent procurement of any entry, erasure, or alteration in the register; or,

(*c.*) in any affidavit required or authorised to be made for any purpose under this Act, or under any order or general rules made in pursuance of this Act, wilfully makes a false statement in any material particular;

he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and if convicted on indictment shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding *two years*, or to be fined such sum not exceeding *five hundred pounds* as the court before which he is tried may award.

Saving of civil remedy.

(2.) No proceeding or conviction for any offence declared by this Act to be a misdemeanor shall affect any remedy to which any person aggrieved by the offence may be entitled.

Saving of obligation to make discovery.

(3.) Nothing in this Act shall entitle any person to refuse to make a complete discovery in any legal proceeding, or to answer any question or interrogatory in any civil proceeding; but no such discovery or answer shall be admissible in evidence against that person in any criminal proceeding under this Act.

Power to establish insurance fund.

92.—(1.) There shall be established, in accordance with a scheme to be settled by general rules under this Act, an insurance fund to be raised out of insurance fees payable on registered transactions relating to land.

(2.) The insurance fund shall be invested in such names and manner as the Treasury shall from time to time direct.

(3.) *If the insurance fund is at any time insufficient to pay compensation for any loss chargeable thereon, the deficiency shall be charged on and paid out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom or the growing produce thereof;* but any sum so paid out of the Consolidated Fund or the growing produce thereof shall so soon as may be possible be repaid out of the money subsequently standing to the credit of the insurance fund.

(4.) Accounts of the fund shall be kept, and be audited as public accounts, in accordance with such regulations as the Treasury from time to time make.

(5.) Provision may from time to time be made by general rules for any matters which appear to be necessary or proper for giving effect to this section, and the scheme to be settled as aforesaid.

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Application of insurance fund.

93.—(1.) The insurance fund established under this Act shall be applicable to the following purposes, namely :—

(*a.*) To indemnify a person for his loss as owner, incumbrancer, or otherwise, in respect of any land, arising from some other person being, on the first registration registered as owner of the land, or from the non-registration or incorrect registration of any burden affecting the land.

(*b.*) To indemnify a person for his loss as owner, incumbrancer, or otherwise, in respect of any land, caused by an entry in the register made subsequent to the first registration of an owner of the land, and affecting the title of a registered transferee of the land for valuable consideration, where the entry was either obtained by forgery or fraud, or made by any error on the part of the registering authority or any of his officers :

(*c.*) To indemnify a transferee for valuable consideration of a registered charge on land against any loss arising in respect of the charge from any entry in the register respecting the charge, where the entry was either obtained by forgery or fraud, or made by any error on the part of its registering authority or any of his officers.

(2.) A person shall not be entitled to compensation for any loss where he has caused or substantially contributed to the loss by any act, neglect, or default of himself or his agent.

(3.) A person deriving title from a person entitled to indemnity shall be entitled to the same in the place of the person from whom he so derives title.

(4.) Where an indemnity is in pursuance of this section paid to a person in respect of any land or charge, it shall be applicable in discharge of any incumbrances affecting the estate or interest of that person in the land or charge.

(5.) Where compensation is paid the registering authority on behalf of the Crown shall have the same right of recovering the amount of compensation for any loss from any person who caused or derived any advantage from the loss as the person who suffered the loss, his executors, administrators or assigns would have had if, irrespectively of this Act, the loss were an injury caused by the first-mentioned person to the person who suffered the loss.

(6.) A claim for compensation shall not be entertained after the expiration of *six years* from the time when the right to the compensation accrued.

Power to make rules.

94.—(1.) The Land Judge, with the approval of the Lord Chancellor, may, by order, make general rules for carrying into effect the object of this Act, and in particular, without limiting

the foregoing power, in respect of all or any of the following matters; that is to say,

(*a.*) The conduct of the business in the central and local offices, and the powers and duties of the central and local registering authorities, and of all officers and persons attached to the said offices; and

(*b.*) The relations between the central office and the local offices; and

(*c.*) The conduct of transfers of land at and through the medium of the said offices, and the publication of information relating to transfers of land; and

(*d.*) The making, keeping, and indexing of the registers and the authentication and preservation of documents relating to title; and

(*e.*) The procedure to be observed, the precautions to be taken, the notices to be given, and the evidence to be adduced in all proceedings in connexion with registration, and the circumstances under which and the persons to whom reference is to be made in respect of the examination of any title to land proposed to be registered; and

(*f.*) The form in which and conditions under which entries in the register are to be made, and may be modified or cancelled; the order in which entries relating to the same land are to be made, and the correction of clerical errors in the register or in any document connected with registration; and

(*g.*) The form and contents of any instrument, certificate, memorial, affidavit, or other document required or authorised to be used or given under or for the purposes of this Act; and

(*h.*) The registration of the ownership of mines and minerals, rents, tithes impropriate, and other incorporeal hereditaments, and of other hereditaments of a special nature; and

(*i.*) The conditions under which a new land certificate or certificate of charge may be given in place of a certificate lost, defaced, or destroyed; and

(*j.*) The custody of any instruments from time to time coming into the hands of any officer of the central or any local office; and

(*k.*) The inspection of and making copies of or extracts from any register or document in the custody of the central or any local office; and

(*l.*) The costs and fees to be charged by or allowed to solicitors or other persons in or incidental to or consequential on the

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registration of land, or other registered transaction in relation to land or charges thereon, or any matters authorised to be registered under this Act, or any other matter required to be done for the purpose of carrying this Act into execution, or otherwise in discharge of the duties imposed by this or any other Act on the registering authorities, with power to require those costs and fees to be payable by commission, percentage, or otherwise; and

(*m.*) The circumstances (if any) under which payment of any such costs or fees may be remitted; and

(*n.*) The taxation of costs and the persons by and to whom costs are to be taxed and paid; and

(*o.*) The entering into security for the costs of appeals under this Act; and

(*p.*) Any matter by this Act directed or authorised to be prescribed, or for which general rules are by this Act directed or authorised to be made.

(2.) The assent of the Treasury shall be necessary for any general rules relating to fees or involving expenditure of public money.

(3.) Any general rules made in pursuance of this Act shall be judicially noticed, and shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within three weeks after they are made, if Parliament be then sitting, and if Parliament be not then sitting, within three weeks after the beginning of the then next session of Parliament, and after any such rules have been laid before Parliament, they shall be deemed to have been duly made and to be within the powers of this Act.

(4.) Provided that if an address is presented to Her Majesty by either House of Parliament within the next subsequent forty days during which the said House shall have sat, praying that any such rules be annulled, Her Majesty may thereupon, by Order in Council, annul the same, and the rules so annulled shall thenceforth become void and of no effect, but without prejudice to the validity of any proceedings or things which may in the meantime have been taken or done under the same.

Construction of terms in Act.

95.—(1.) In this Act, unless there is something inconsistent in the context,—

"Acts relating to the Registry of Deeds" means the last-mentioned Act and every Act amending the same or in any way regulating the Registry of Deeds;

"Acts relating to the Registry of Judgments" means the last-mentioned Act, and every Act amending the same.

"Clerk of the Crown and Peace" includes Clerk of the Peace where the offices of Clerk of the Crown and Clerk of the Peace have not been united under the provisions of the County Officers and Courts (Ireland) Act, 1877; 40 & 41 Vict. c. 56.

"Conveyance" and "incumbrance" have respectively the same meaning as in the Conveyancing Acts 1881, 1882; 51 & 52 Vict. c. 49. 52 Vict. c. 13.

"Disposition" includes transfer and charge;

"Drainage charge" includes any charge payable under the same Act and the Acts amending it, or under the Act of the session of the fifth and sixth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter eighty-nine, or any subsequent Act, and also any charge payable under the Drainage and Improvement of Lands Act (Ireland), 1863, or any Provisional Order under the said Act confirmed by Parliament, or under any other Act for the improvement or drainage of lands in Ireland; 5 & 6 Vict. c. 89. 26 & 27 Vict. c. 88.

"Existing" means existing at the commencement of this Act;

"Fee simple" includes estates held under fee farm grants and perpetuity grants;

"Freehold land" means land the full ownership of which is an estate in fee simple;

"General rules" means such general rules as are by this Act authorised to be made.

"Irish Bankruptcy Acts" means the Irish Bankrupt and Insolvent Act, 1857, and the Bankruptcy (Ireland) Amendment Act, 1872, and any Act amending the same; 20 & 21 Vict. c. 60. 35 & 36 Vict. c. 58.

"Judgment mortgage" means an affidavit of ownership registered under the provisions of an Act passed in the session of the thirteenth and fourteenth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter twenty-nine, and any Act amending the same; 13 & 14 Vict. c. 29.

"Land" includes all corporeal hereditaments, but no other hereditaments. It also includes an undivided share in land;

"Land improvement charge" includes any charge for land improvement loans payable to the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland under the Act of the session of the tenth and eleventh years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter thirty-two, and the Acts amending the same; 10 & 11 Vict. c. 32.

A.D. 1891.

"Land Commission" means the Irish Land Commission;

"Land Judge" means the Land Judge of the Chancery Division of the High Court for the time being;

12 & 13 Vict. c. 77. 21 & 22 Vict. c. 72.

"Landed Estates Court Acts" means the Act of the session of the twelfth and thirteenth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter seventy-seven, and any Act continuing, extending, or amending the same, and the Act of the session of the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter seventy-two, and any Act amending the same;

"Lease" means any contract of tenancy and includes an agreement for a lease;

"Lord Chancellor" includes Lords Commissioners and Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of Ireland;

"Personal representatives" means an executor or administrator, and includes a special executor and an executor named in a will in exercise of a power by a woman married before the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, unless and until a general administration of her estate and effects has been granted;

"Possession" includes the receipt of the rents and profits;

"Prescribed" means prescribed by any general rules made in pursuance of this Act;

32 & 33 Vict. c. 42. 33 & 34 Vict. c. 46. 35 & 36 Vict. c. 32. 44 & 45 Vict. c. 49. 46 & 47 Vict. c. 43. 48 & 49 Vict. c. 73. 50 & 51 Vict. c. 33.

"Purchase of Land (Ireland) Acts" means the Irish Church Act, 1869, the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Act, 1870, the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Act, 1872, the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881, the Tramways and Public Companies (Ireland) Act, 1883, the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1885, the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1887, the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Amendment Act, 1888, the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Amendment Act, 1889, and any Act amending any of the said Acts;

"Record of Title Office" means the office established by the Record of Title (Ireland) Act, 1865;

"Register" means a register maintained under this Act;

"Registered land" means land of which an owner has been registered under this Act;

6 Anne, c. 2.

"Registry of Deeds" means the office for registering memorials of deeds, conveyances, and wills, established by the Act of the Parliament of Ireland of the sixth year of the reign of Queen Anne, chapter two;

"Registry of Judgments" means the office established by the Act of the session of the seventh and eighth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter ninety; 7 & 8 Vict. c. 90.

"Right" includes estate, interest, equity, and power;

"Settlement," "settled land," "tenant for life," and "trustees of the settlement" have respectively the same meanings as in the Settled Land Acts, 1882 to 1889;

"Statutory tenancy" includes judicial lease under the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881, and any Act amending the same, and any tenancy in respect of which a judicial rent has been fixed under any of those Acts; 44 & 45 Vict. c. 49.

"Tithe rentcharge" includes any annual sum payable to the Land Commission under the thirty-second section of the Irish Church Act, 1869, as amended by any subsequent Act; 32 & 33 Vict. c. 42.

"Unregistered land" means land of which an owner has not been registered under this Act;

"Will" includes codicil, and expressions referring to the making of a will include the revival or re-execution of a will, but not the confirmation only of a will previously made.

(2.) For the purposes of this Act an estate or interest in remainder or reversion not disposed of by a settlement and reverting to the settlor or descending to the testator's heir, shall be an estate or interest comprised in the subject of the settlement.

Saving for escheats, &c.

96. Nothing in this Act shall affect any right of Her Majesty to any escheat or forfeiture or the right of the Crown to any freehold registered land to which the Crown would be entitled by escheat, but this section shall not exempt such land from liability to debts in like manner as in any other case.

Local Registration of Title (Ireland).

A

B I L L

To establish Local Registries of Titles to Land in Ireland.

(*Prepared and brought in by Mr. Attorney-General for Ireland and Mr. Arthur Balfour.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*
5 *February* 1891.

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[*Price* 6*d.*]

[Bill 189.]

A

B I L L

TO

Confirm a Provisional Order made by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State for the improvement of an unhealthy area situated in the Parishes of St. Matthew, Bethnal Green, and St. Leonard, Shoreditch, in the County of London. A.D. 1891.

WHEREAS the Right Honourable Henry Matthews, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, has made the Provisional Order set out in the schedule to this Act, under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890: 53 & 54 Vict. c. 70.

And whereas it is requisite that the said Order should be confirmed by Parliament:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. The Order set out in the schedule to this Act is hereby confirmed. Order in schedule confirmed.

2. This Act may be cited as the London (Boundary Street, Bethnal Green) Provisional Order Confirmation Act, 1891. Short title.

SCHEDULE.

A.D. 1891.

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACT, 1890.

LONDON (BOUNDARY STREET, BETHNAL GREEN) IMPROVEMENT SCHEME, 1890.

PROVISIONAL ORDER.

WHEREAS the London County Council presented to me, the Right Honourable Henry Matthews, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, a petition praying that an Order might be made confirming a scheme made by the said County Council under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, for the improvement of an area situated partly in the parish of St. Matthew Bethnal Green, and partly in the parish of St. Leonard Shoreditch, in the county of London, and subject to the jurisdiction of the said County Council as the local authority under the said Act;

And whereas a copy of the scheme and of the estimates with which it was accompanied, is annexed to this Order;

And whereas on consideration of the said petition, and on proof of the publication of the proper advertisements, and of the service of the proper notices, I thought fit to proceed with the case, and directed a local inquiry to be made by Mr. Daniel Cubitt Nichols in, or in the vicinity of, the area to which the scheme relates, for the purpose of ascertaining the correctness of the official representations made to the London County Council as to the area, and the sufficiency of the scheme provided for its improvement, and any local objections to be made to such scheme;

And whereas before commencing such inquiry, the said Daniel Cubitt Nichols made public, by advertisement, his intention to make such inquiry, and stated the time and place at which he would be prepared to hear all persons desirous to be heard upon the subject thereof, in accordance with the provisions of Section 18 of the above-mentioned Act;

And whereas the said Daniel Cubitt Nichols has reported to me in favour of the said scheme, subject to certain qualifications contained in his report;

A.D. 1891

And whereas the number of persons of the working class that will be displaced by the scheme, if carried out in accordance with this Order, is estimated at 5,719, as set forth in the following table :—

Number of Holdings.	Number of Rooms in each Holding.	Total Number of Rooms.	Average Number of Occupants in each Holding.	Total Number of Occupants.
752	1	752	2·81	2,118
506	2	1,012	4·47	2,265
211	3 or more	781	5· 6	1,183
1,469 Holdings		2,545 Rooms		5,566 Occupants

And in addition there are two common lodging houses registered for 153 persons, making the total number of occupants in dwellings and registered common lodging houses to be 5,719 ;

And whereas by the said scheme it is proposed to provide, in the area to which it relates, accommodation for 4,600 persons of the working class, and it has been proved to my satisfaction that in the vicinity of the said area further accommodation of an equally convenient character available for 800 persons of the same class has been, or is about to be, forthwith provided ;

And whereas the London County Council have represented to me that they intend, in the event of the scheme being confirmed, to acquire the site of Goldsmith Square, in the vicinity of the area to which the scheme relates, and to cause to be erected thereon accommodation for 500 persons of the working class :

Now, in pursuance of the powers vested in me by the said Act, I hereby confirm the scheme and authorise the same to be carried into execution, subject to the following conditions and modifications :

With respect to the limits of the improvement area, the houses and land which on the plan marked 25 B. (annexed to a copy of this Order, and sealed with the official seal of this Office, and here deposited) are indicated by a blue colour, and numbered respectively by the numbers hereunder set forth, and which houses and lands are hereunder described, that is to say :—

Plan.	Description.
1 and 2 - - -	House and premises in High Street, Shoreditch.
4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, and 52.	Houses and premises in Calvert Street.
23 (Mission Hall), 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, and 79.	Houses and premises in Jacob Street.
569 and 570 - - -	Houses and premises in Old Nichol Street and Turville Street.
566, 567, and 568 - -	Houses and premises in Old Nichol Street.

A.D. 1891.

Plan.	Description.
571 and 572 - - -	Houses and premises in Turville Street.
573 and 574 - - -	Houses and premises in Turville Street.
575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 588, 589, 590, 591, and 592.	Houses and premises in Turville Street and Turville Square.
48, 49, 50, 51, and 52 - -	Houses and premises in Virginia Road and Mount Street.
130, 131, 132, and 133 - -	Houses and premises in Mount Street.
686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, and 694.	Houses and premises in Church Street and Mount Street.
27, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 63, 64, and 65.	Houses and premises in Newcastle Street.
38, 39, 40, 41 - -	Houses and premises in Boundary Place.
35, 36, 37, 42, 43, 44, 230, and 312.	Houses and premises in Boundary Street.
557 and 559 - - -	Houses and premises in Church Street.
555, 556, and 560 - -	Houses and premises in Nichol Row.
5, 5*a*, 25, 25*a*, and 26 - -	Houses and premises in Virginia Road.
28, 29, 30, 61, 62, 66, 67, 68, and 69.	Houses and premises in Newcastle Street.

shall not be deemed part of the unhealthy area in respect of which official representation was made, but shall form part of the improvement area to which the scheme as amended by this Order shall relate, and shall be deemed to have been included in the scheme as neighbouring lands.

With respect to the appropriation of lands, the scheme of the London County Council shall be read as if, in lieu of the plan marked No. 25 and annexed to the scheme, was substituted the said plan marked No. 25 B.: and for the schedule annexed to the scheme there shall be substituted the following—

SCHEDULE.

The dwellings erected on the lands constituting the improvement area shall be dwellings approved by the London County Council and the Secretary of State, and so constructed as to contain in the aggregate not less than 5,100 persons belonging to the working class, such number to be reduced to 4,600 in the event of the London County Council acquiring the site of Goldsmith Square and causing to be erected thereon to the satisfaction of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State accommodation for 500 persons of the working class.

The dwellings shall be provided with waterclosets, sinks with water supply, and dust shoots, according to the number and size of the tenements in such buildings.

The buildings upon the lands constituting the improvement area, when the same shall be acquired, shall be taken down and removed, and new buildings not exceeding four stories in height shall be erected on the said lands according to regulations to be from time to time made by the London County Council, with the approval of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

A.D. 1891.

Streets.

The following streets shall be formed and widened as shown by dark red lines upon the said plan:

Boundary Street,
Mount Street,
Mead Street,
Old Nichol Street,
} to be widened so far as affected by the scheme to a minimum width of 40 feet.

Mead Street to be continued of the width of 40 feet into Boundary Street and Mount Street.

Old Nichol Street to be continued of the width of 40 feet into Mount Street.

Jacob Street to be widened to 40 feet, and continued of the same width into Mount Street, as shown upon the said plan, and in line of Calvert Street to High Street, Shoreditch.

New streets, 40 feet wide, to be formed in line of Nichol Row from Church Street to Virginia Road, and in line of New Nichol Street from Boundary Street to Nichol Row.

A new street, 40 feet wide, to be formed from Old Nichol Street to Jacob Street, as shown upon the said plan.

Henry Matthews.

Home Office, Whitehall,
11th May 1891.

SCHEME

For the Improvement of certain Lands within the Metropolis, situate in the parishes of St. Matthew, Bethnal Green, and St. Leonard, Shoreditch, in the county of London, in pursuance of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.

Preliminary.

Whereas official representations under the provisions of the fourth section of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, were made to us, the London County Council, by George Paddock Bate, M.D., the medical officer of health for the said parish of St. Matthew, Bethnal Green, and Henry Gawen Sutton, M.D., the medical officer of health for the said parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, respectively. And whereas the said representations were, with respect to certain contiguous areas within the said parishes under our jurisdiction as the local authority within the meaning of the said before-mentioned Act, and delineated on the plans annexed respectively to the said representations, and thereon coloured red, that the houses, courts, and alleys within the said areas respectively were unfit for human habitation; and that diseases indicating a generally low condition of health amongst the population had been from time to time prevalent in the said areas, and that such prevalence might reasonably be attributed to the closeness, narrowness, and bad arrangement, and the bad condition of the streets and houses and groups of houses within the said areas, and to the want of light, air, ventilation, and proper conveniences, and other

A.D. 1891.

sanitary defects; and that the evils connected with the said houses, courts, and alleys, and other sanitary defects of the said areas, could not be effectually remedied otherwise than by an improvement scheme for the re-arrangement and re-construction of the streets and houses within the said areas, or of some of such streets and houses.

And whereas, We, the London County Council, have taken such representations into our consideration, and being satisfied of the truth thereof, and of the sufficiency of our resources, have passed a resolution to the effect that the said contiguous areas are, taken together and respectively, unhealthy, and that an improvement scheme ought to be made in respect thereof:

Now, therefore, We, the London County Council, in furtherance of such resolution, and in pursuance of the provisions of the said Act, and the powers by the said Act conferred upon us, do make the Scheme following, that is to say :—

Improvement Area.

The lands delineated and coloured red on the plan marked No. 25 to this Scheme annexed, on which plan the lands referred to in the before-mentioned resolution are coloured red, those being the subject of the representation of the said George Paddock Bate being to the east, and those the subject of the representation of the said Henry Gawen Sutton being to the west, of the parish boundary in and adjoining Boundary Street, as shown on the said plan marked No. 25, and which lands are situate in the parishes of St. Matthew, Bethnal Green, and St. Leonard, Shoreditch, respectively, in the county of London, shall constitute the improvement area to which this scheme refers.

Acquisition of Lands.

The lands constituting the said improvement area or any of them may, for the purposes of this Scheme, be taken compulsorily.

Appropriation of Lands.

Upon the lands constituting the said improvement area as aforesaid dwellings for the working classes shall be constructed so as to afford the accommodation, and to have the sanitary arrangements specified in the particulars set forth in the schedule to this Scheme annexed, and the streets shown on the said plan marked No. 25 shall be formed and widened as nearly as may be to the extent shown by dark red lines on the said plan, and according to the particulars set forth in the schedule to this Scheme annexed.

In the appropriation for the aforesaid purposes of the lands constituting the said improvement area any regulation made for the purposes and in the manner set forth in the schedule to this Scheme annexed shall be duly observed.

Execution of Scheme.

The London County Council shall carry this Scheme into execution in accordance with, and subject to, the provisions of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, and subject to such conditions and modifications as may be

prescribed and made under the authority of the said Act, the Provisional Order authorising the execution of this Scheme, or the Act confirming such Provisional Order. A.D. 1891.

Short Title.

This Scheme may be cited for all purposes as "The London (Boundary Street, Bethnal Green) Improvement Scheme, 1890."

Dated this 4th day of November, 1890.

Sealed by Order,
(L.S.) (Signed) H. DE LA HOOKE,
Clerk of the London County Council.

SCHEDULE.

PARTICULARS REFERRED TO IN THE FOREGOING SCHEME.

Upon the lands within the said improvement area buildings shall be built in such manner and under such conditions and restrictions as to elevation, size, design, and extent of accommodation as the London County Council shall prescribe or approve, and to their satisfaction, so as to afford in the aggregate suitable accommodation for not less than 4,600 *persons, in lieu of* 5,719 *persons, being the number of the persons of the working class which will be displaced in the said area by the execution of this Scheme.*

Such dwellings shall be furnished with such water-closets, sinks, water supply, dust shoots, and other proper sanitary arrangements as the London County Council shall prescribe, and to their satisfaction.

The buildings upon the lands constituting the improvement area, when the same shall be acquired, shall be taken down and removed, and new buildings upon the said lands shall be erected according to regulations to be made from time to time in that behalf by the London County Council, with the approval of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Such of the lands constituting the improvement area as shall not be required for the purpose of providing accommodation as aforesaid for 4,600 *persons of the working class, may be sold, leased, or otherwise disposed of by the London County Council as they may think fit.*

Streets.

The following streets shall be formed and widened as shown by dark red lines upon the said plan :—

Boundary Street,
Mount Street,
Mead Street,
Old Nichol Street,
} *To be widened, so far as affected by the Scheme, to a minimum width of* 40 *feet.*

Mead Street to be continued of the width of 40 *feet into Boundary Street and Mount Street.*

A.D. 1891.

Old Nichol Street to be continued of the width of 40 *feet into Mount Street.*

Jacob Street to be widened to 40 *feet, and continued of the same width into Mount Street, as shown upon the said plan, and in line of Calvert Street to High Street, Shoreditch.*

New streets, 40 *feet wide, to be formed in line of Nichol Row from Church Street to Virginia Road, and in line of New Nichol Street from Boundary Street to Nichol Row.*

A new street, 40 *feet wide, to be formed from Old Nichol Street to Jacob Street, as shown upon the said plan.*

N.B.—The provision in this Scheme as to the accommodation for the number of working classes displaced, is subject to the powers conferred by section 11 *of the Housing of the Working Classes Act,* 1890, *under the circumstances, and to the extent therein mentioned, to dispense with the obligation to provide accommodation for the persons who may be displaced by the scheme, and to the right of the London County Council to call evidence before the officer conducting the local inquiry to found a report by him in support of an application hereafter to the confirming authority for such a dispensation.*

Estimate.

Required by section 6 of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890 :—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Cost of land, &c. - - -	371,000	0	0
Cost of roads - - - -	35,000	0	0
	406,000	0	0
Less recoupment - -	106,000	0	0
Total net cost - - -	£300,000	0	0

London (Boundary Street, Bethnal Green) Provisional Order.

A

B I L L

To confirm a Provisional Order made by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State for the improvement of an unhealthy area situated in the Parishes of St. Matthew, Bethnal Green, and St. Leonard, Shoreditch, in the County of London.

(*Prepared and brought in by Mr. Stuart Wortley and Mr. Secretary Matthews.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 12 *May* 1891.

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[*Price* 1½*d.*]

[Bill 332.]

A

B I L L

TO

Confirm a Provisional Order made by the Board of Trade under the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, containing the Classification of Merchandise Traffic, and the Schedule of Maximum Rates and Charges applicable thereto, of the London and North-western Railway Company, and certain other Railway Companies connected therewith. A.D. 1891.

WHEREAS under the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, the Board of Trade have embodied in the Provisional Order, set out in the schedule to this Act annexed, the classification of merchandise traffic and schedule of maximum rates and charges, including all terminal charges which, in the opinion of the Board of Trade, ought to be adopted by the London and North-western Railway Company, and the railway companies connected therewith, which are mentioned in the schedule to the said Provisional Order: 51 & 52 Vict. c. 25. s. 24.

And whereas it is expedient that the said Provisional Order, as set out in the schedule to this Act annexed, be confirmed by Act of Parliament:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as the London and North-western Railway Company (Rates and Charges) Order Confirmation Act, 1891. Short title.

2. The Order, as set out in the schedule to this Act annexed, shall be and the same is hereby confirmed, and all the provisions of the said Order in manner and form as they are set out in the said schedule shall, from and after the passing of this Act, have full validity and effect. Confirmation of Order in schedule.

A.D. 1891.

London and North-western Railway.

SCHEDULE.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Order of the Board of Trade under the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, embodying the Classification of Merchandise Traffic and the authorised Schedule of Maximum Rates and Charges, including all Terminal Charges applicable to the said Classification of the London and North-western Railway Company, and certain other Railway Companies connected therewith.

Short title.

1. This Order may be cited as the London and North-western Railway Company (Rates and Charges) Order, 1891.

Commencement.

2. This Order shall come into force and have effect upon the day when the Act confirming this Order is passed, which date is in this Order referred to as the commencement of this Order.

Interpretation

3. This Order is to be read and construed subject in all respects to the provisions of the Railway and Canal Traffic Acts, 1873 and 1888, and of any other Acts or parts of Acts incorporated therewith, and the several words, terms, and expressions to which by the said Acts meanings are assigned shall have, in this Order, the same respective meanings.

Schedule of maximum rates and charges.

4. From and after the commencement of this Order the maximum rates and charges which the London and North-western Railway Company, and the railway companies connected therewith mentioned in the appendix to the schedule to this Order in respect of railways mentioned in the said appendix, shall be entitled to charge and make in respect of merchandise traffic on the railways of the said companies, shall be the rates and charges specified in the schedule to this Order annexed, and shall be subject to the classification, regulations, and provisions set forth in the said schedule.

SCHEDULE OF MAXIMUM RATES AND CHARGES, AND CLASSIFICATION OF MERCHANDISE TRAFFIC APPLICABLE TO THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, AND CERTAIN OTHER COMPANIES CONNECTED THEREWITH.

I.—MAXIMUM RATES AND CHARGES.

Division of schedule.

1. This schedule of maximum rates and charges shall be divided into six parts: Part I, containing the maximum rates and charges authorised in respect of the merchandise comprised in the several classes of merchandise specified in the classification. Part II. and Part III., containing the maximum rates and

charges authorised in respect of animals and carriages as therein mentioned. Part IV., specifying the exceptional charges mentioned in such part, and the circumstances in which they may be made. Part V., containing the rates and charges authorised in respect of perishable merchandise by passenger train, with the provisions and regulations which are to apply to such class of merchandise; and Part VI., containing the rates and charges authorised in respect of small parcels by merchandise train, with the provisions and regulations which are to apply to such parcels.

Maximum conveyance rates.

2. The maximum rate for conveyance is the maximum rate which the Company may charge for the conveyance of merchandise by merchandise train; and, subject to the exceptions and provisions specified in this schedule, includes the provision of trucks by the Company. Provided that—

(*a.*) The provision of trucks is not included in the maximum rates applicable to merchandise included in Class A. of the classification, or to lime or lias lime in bulk, or salt in bulk.

(*b.*) Where, for the conveyance of merchandise other than merchandise included in Class A. of this classification, or lime or lias lime in bulk, or salt in bulk, the Company do not provide trucks, the charge authorised for conveyance shall be reduced by a reasonable sum, which shall, in case of difference between the Company and the person liable to pay the charge, be determined by an arbitrator to be appointed by the Board of Trade.

Maximum station terminal.

3. The maximum station terminal is the maximum charge which the Company may make to a trader for the use of the accommodation (exclusive of coal drops) provided, and for the duties undertaken for which no other provision is made in this schedule by the Company, at the terminal station for or in dealing with merchandise, as carriers thereof, before or after conveyance.

Maximum service terminals.

4. The maximum service terminals are the maximum charges which the Company may make to a trader for the following services, when rendered to or for a trader, that is to say, loading, unloading, covering, and uncovering merchandise, which charges shall, in respect of each service, be deemed to include all charges for the provision by the Company of labour, machinery, plant, stores, and sheets. Provided that—

Where merchandise conveyed in a separate truck is loaded or unloaded elsewhere than in a shed or building of the Company, the Company may not charge to a trader any service terminal for the performance by the Company of any of the said terminal services if the trader has requested the Company to allow him to perform the service for himself and the Company have unreasonably refused to allow him to do so. Any dispute between a trader and the Company in reference to any service terminal charged to a trader who is not allowed by the Company to perform for himself the terminal service, shall be determined by the Board of Trade.

Special charges.

5. The Company may charge for the services hereunder mentioned, when provided for or rendered to a trader at his request or for his convenience, such reasonable sums, by way of addition to the tonnage rate, as shall, in case

A.D. 1891.

London and North-western Railway.

of difference between the Company and the person liable to pay the charge, be determined by an arbitrator to be appointed by the Board of Trade. Provided that where before any service is provided for or rendered to a trader he has given notice in writing to the Company that he does not require it, the service shall not be deemed to have been provided or rendered at the trader's request or for his convenience.

(i.) Services rendered by the Company at or in connexion with sidings not belonging to the Company, and services in respect of the delivery and reception of merchandise to and from such sidings.

(ii.) The collection or delivery of merchandise outside the terminal station.

(iii.) Weighing merchandise.

(iv.) The detention of trucks, or the use or occupation of any accommodation, before or after conveyance, beyond such period as shall be reasonably necessary for enabling the Company to deal with the merchandise as carriers thereof, or the consignor or consignee to give or take delivery thereof; or, in cases in which the merchandise is consigned to an address other than the terminal station beyond a reasonable period from the time when notice has been delivered at such address that the merchandise has arrived at the terminal station for delivery. And services rendered in connexion with such use and occupation.

(v.) Loading or unloading, covering or uncovering merchandise comprised in Class A. or Class B. of the classification.

(vi.) The use of coal drops.

Charges for use of trucks.

6. The Company may charge for the use of the trucks provided by them for the conveyance of merchandise, when the provision of trucks is not included in the maximum rates for conveyance, any sums not exceeding the following:—

	s.	*d.*	
For distances not exceeding 25 miles - -	0	3	per ton.
For distances exceeding 25 miles, but not exceeding 50 miles - - - -	0	6	„
For distances exceeding 50 miles, but not exceeding 75 miles - - - -	0	9	„
For distances exceeding 75 miles, but not exceeding 150 miles - - - -	1	0	„
For distances exceeding 150 miles - -	1	3	„

II.—PROVISIONS AS TO FIXING RATES AND CHARGES.

Calculation of distance.

7. In calculating the distance along the railway for the purpose of the maximum charge for conveyance of any merchandise, the Company shall not include any portion of their railway which may, in respect of that merchandise, be the subject of a charge for station terminal.

Charges for short distance.

8. Where merchandise is conveyed for an entire distance which does not exceed in the case of merchandise in respect of which a station terminal is chargeable at each end of the transit three miles, or in the case of merchandise not so chargeable six miles, the Company may, except as herein-after specially

provided, make the charges for conveyance authorised by this schedule as for three miles or six miles respectively.

Provision against overlapping of charges.

9. Where the distance exceeds 20 miles the Company shall not be compelled to charge a less sum than the maximum charge would have been if the distance had been 20 miles; where the distance exceeds 50 miles the Company shall not be compelled to charge a less sum than the maximum charge would have been if the distance had been 50 miles; where the distance exceeds 75 miles the Company shall not be compelled to charge a less sum than the maximum charge would have been if the distance had been 75 miles; where the distance exceeds 100 miles the Company shall not be compelled to charge a less sum than the maximum charge would have been if the distance had been 100 miles; where the distance exceeds 150 miles the Company shall not be compelled to charge a less sum than the maximum charge would have been if the distance had been 150 miles; and where the distance exceeds 200 miles the Company shall not be compelled to charge a less sum than the maximum charge would have been if the distance had been 200 miles.

Minimum truck loads.

10. For any quantity of merchandise less than a truck load which the Company either receive or deliver in one truck, on, or at a siding not belonging to the Company, or which, from the circumstances in which the merchandise is tendered, or the nature of the merchandise, the Company are required to carry in one truck, the Company may charge as for a reasonable minimum load, having regard to the nature of the merchandise.

Charges for fractions of tons and hundredweights.

11. Where a consignment by merchandise train is over three hundredweight and under five tons in weight, a fraction of a quarter of a hundredweight may be charged for as a quarter of a hundredweight; and where a consignment by merchandise train is over five tons in weight, a fraction of a quarter of a ton may be charged for as a quarter of a ton.

Charges for fractions of a mile and of quarters of a mile.

12. For a fraction of a mile the Company may charge according to the number of quarters of a mile in that fraction, and a fraction of a quarter of a mile may be charged for as a quarter of a mile.

Fractions of a penny.

13. For a fraction of a penny in the gross amount of rates and charges for any consignment for the entire distance carried, the Company may demand a penny.

Weight to be avoirdupois weight.

14. Weight (except as to stone and timber when charged by measurement) shall be determined according to the imperial avoirdupois weight.

Calculation of weight of stone.

15. All stone shall be charged at actual weight, when the weight can be conveniently ascertained. When the actual weight of stone in blocks cannot be conveniently ascertained, 14 cubic feet of stone in blocks may be charged for as one ton, and smaller quantities may be charged for in the like proportion.

Measurement of timber.

16. When timber is charged by measurement weight, 40 cubic feet of oak, mahogany, teek, beech, greenheart, hickory, ironwood, baywood, or other heavy timber, and 50 cubic feet of poplar, larch, fir, or other light timber may be charged for as one ton, and smaller quantities may be charged for in the like proportion. The cubic contents of timber charged by measurement weight

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shall be ascertained by the most accurate mode of measurement in use for the time being.

Aggregate quantities.

17. Articles sent in large aggregate quantities, although made up of separate parcels, such as bags of sugar, coffee, and the like, shall not be deemed to be small parcels.

III.—Miscellaneous.

Saving as to things not yet classified.

18. In respect of any merchandise or article of any description which is not specified in the classification, the Company may, unless and until such merchandise or article is duly added to this classification and schedule pursuant to sub-section eleven of section twenty-four of the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, make the charges which are by this schedule authorised in respect of merchandise and things in Class 3.

Saving as to agreements.

19. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the Company from making and receiving, in addition to the charges specified in this schedule, charges and payments, by way of rent or otherwise, for providing sidings or other structural accommodation for the private use of traders, and not required by the Company for dealing with the traffic for the purposes of carriage, provided that the amount of such charges or payments is fixed by an agreement, in writing, signed by the trader, or by some person duly authorised on his behalf.

Saving as to dock and shipping charges.

20. Nothing herein contained shall affect the right of the Company to make any charges which they are authorised by any Act of Parliament to make in respect of any accommodation or services provided or rendered by the Company at or in connexion with docks or shipping places.

Returned empties.

21. Returned empties, if from the same station and consignee to which and to whom they were carried full, to the same station and consignor from which and from whom they were carried full, shall be deemed to be included in the same class of the classification as comprises the merchandise which was carried in them when full, but the maximum rates and charges in respect of such returned empties shall not exceed seventy-five per cent. of the maximum rates and charges for the said class of merchandise.

Empty trucks.

22. Where merchandise is conveyed in a trader's truck, the Company shall not make any charge in respect of the return of the truck empty, provided that the truck is returned empty from the consignee and station or siding to whom and to which it was consigned loaded direct to the consignor and station or siding from which it was so consigned.

Rates and charges of companies using the railway.

23. Any railway company (other than the Company) conveying merchandise on the railway, or performing any of the services for which rates or charges are authorised by this schedule, shall be entitled to charge and make the same rates and charges as the Company are by this schedule authorised to make.

Arbitration.

24. The Board of Trade Arbitrations, &c., Act, 1874, shall, so far as applicable, apply to every determination of a difference or question by arbitration under the provisions herein contained.

Definitions.

25. In this schedule, unless the context otherwise requires :—

The term "the company" means a railway company to which this schedule applies ;

The term "the railway" means any railway or steam tramway over which the Company conveys merchandise, and in respect of which no maximum rates and charges other than those authorised in this schedule are for the time being authorised by Parliament;

The term "merchandise" includes goods, cattle, live stock, and animals of all descriptions;

The term "the classification" means the classification of goods annexed to this schedule;

The term "trader" includes any person sending or receiving, or desiring to send merchandise by the railway;

The term "terminal station" means a station or place upon the railway at which a consignment of merchandise is loaded or unloaded before or after conveyance on the railway, but does not include any station or junction at which the merchandise in respect of which any terminal is charged has been exchanged with, handed over to, or received from any other railway company, or a junction between the railway and a siding not belonging to the Company, or any station with which such siding may be connected, or any dock or shipping place the charges for the use of which are regulated by Act of Parliament;

The term "person" includes a company or body corporate.

Saving as to conveyance by passenger trains.

26. The foregoing provisions shall, so far as applicable, apply to merchandise when conveyed by passenger train under Part V.; but save as aforesaid and so far as is provided by Part V., nothing herein contained shall apply to the conveyance of merchandise by passenger trains, or to the charges which the Company may make therefor.

Application of schedule.

27. This schedule shall apply to the London and North-western Railway Company, and the other companies mentioned in the appendix hereto so far as relates to the railways therein specified.

APPENDIX.

Companies to which this Schedule applies.

The Great Western Railway Company in respect of the Birkenhead Railway (including the West Kirby lines) and the Wrexham and Minera Railway.

The Midland Railway Company in respect of the Ashby and Nuneaton Joint Railways.

The Brecon and Merthyr Tydfil Junction Railway Company in respect of the Dowlais and Merthyr Railway.

The Rhymney Railway Company in respect of the Nantybwch and Rhymney Railway.

The Central Wales and Carmarthen Junction Railway Company in respect of the Central Wales and Carmarthen Junction Railway.

The Charnwood Forest Railway Company in respect of the Charnwood Forest Railway.

The Harborne Railway Company in respect of the Harborne Railway.

The Mold and Denbigh Junction Railway Company in respect of the Mold and Denbigh Junction Railway.

MAXIMUM RATES AND CHARGES.

In calculating the distance over which any merchandise is conveyed, and for all purposes of rates and charges, the Runcorn Bridge is to be calculated as nine miles, and the Junction Railway, authorised by the Stockport, Disley, and Whaley Bridge Railway Act, 1855, is to be calculated as three-quarters of a mile.

Where the distance over which merchandise is conveyed consists in part of a line or lines of railway to which one scale and in part of a line or lines to which another or more than one other scale of rates is applicable, the maximum charge for each such portion of the entire distance shall be calculated at the maximum rate which, according to the scale applicable to such portion, would be chargeable for the entire distance.

PART I.—GOODS AND MINERALS IN RESPECT OF MERCHANDISE COMPRISED IN CLASS A.

SCALE I.—*Applicable to such Portions of the Railway as are not herein-after specially mentioned.*

MAXIMUM RATES FOR CONVEYANCE.															MAXIMUM TERMINALS.				
For a Consignment of not less than 250 Tons tendered for Delivery to the Company at one Time for Delivery at one Time and Place to one Consignee.					For a Consignment less than 250 Tons, but not less than 10 Tons, tendered for Delivery to the Company at one Time for Delivery at one Time and Place to one Consignee.					For other Consignments except as otherwise provided in the Schedule.					Station Terminal at each End.	Service Terminals.			
For any Distance not exceeding 20 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 20 Miles, but not exceeding 50 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 50 Miles, but not exceeding 100 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 100 Miles, but not exceeding 150 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 150 Miles.	For any Distance not exceeding 20 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 20 Miles, but not exceeding 50 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 50 Miles, but not exceeding 100 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 100 Miles, but not exceeding 150 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 150 Miles.	For any Distance not exceeding 20 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 20 Miles, but not exceeding 50 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 50 Miles, but not exceeding 100 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 100 Miles, but not exceeding 150 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 150 Miles.		Loading.	Unloading.	Covering.	Uncovering.
Per Ton per Mile.	*Per Ton per Mile.*	*Per Ton per Mile.*	*Per Ton per Mile.*	*Per Ton per Mile.*	*Per Ton per Mile.*	*Per Ton per Mile.*	*Per Ton per Mile.*	*Per Ton per Mile.*	*Per Ton per Mile.*	*Per Ton per Mile.*	*Per Ton per Mile.*	*Per Ton per Mile.*	*Per Ton per Mile.*	*Per Ton per Mile.*	*Per Ton.*	*Per Ton.*	*Per Ton.*	*Per Ton.*	*Per Ton.*
d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*d.*	*d.*
0·85	0·75	0·60	0·50	0·40	0·90	0·80	0·70	0·60	0·45	0·90	0·85	0·75	0·65	0·50	0 3	—	—	—	—

MAXIMUM RATES AND CHARGES—*continued.*

SCALE 2.—APPLICABLE TO THE RAILWAYS HEREIN SPECIALLY MENTIONED.

	Maximum Rate for Conveyance. Per Ton per Mile.	Maximum Station Terminal at each End.
	d.	*d.*
South Staffordshire :—		
Dudley to Wichner, and branches to Bescot, Dudley Port, Cannock and Leighwood		
Wednesbury to Tipton and James Bridge		
Norton Branch and Extension		
Littleworth Extension		
Merthyr, Tredegar, and Abergavenny :—		
Abergavenny to Nantybwch, Merthyr Extension, and Cwm Bargoed Branch		
Nantyglo and Blaina	1·25	3
Brynmawr and Blaenavon :—		
Brynmawr to Blaenavon and Abersychan Extension		
Mold Junction to Mold and Coed Talon		
Carnarvon to Llanberis		
Whitehaven Junction :—		
Whitehaven to Maryport		
Cockermouth and Workington		
South Leicestershire :—		
Nuneaton to Wigston		
Stockport Junction to Buxton		
Cromford and High Peak		
Buxton and High Peak Junctions		
Carnarvon Junction to Afonwen Junction	2·0	3
Nantlle Branch		
Lancaster and Carlisle, including Ingleton, Morecambe and Glasson Dock Branches		
Chester and Holyhead	1·50	3
Bangor and Bethesda		

Provided that, in respect of the railways to which Scale 2 is applicable, the power of the Company to charge for a distance less than six miles shall have effect as if four miles were substituted for six.

SCALE 3.

CANNOCK CHASE.

For the whole or any portion of the Cannock Chase Railway, the Company may charge a maximum rate of 9*d.* per ton, except with regard to merchandise passing along and from the railway secondly described in and authorised by the Cannock Chase Railway Act, 1860, on to the Littleworth Tramway, and not having passed along any part of the railway firstly described in the said Act, for which merchandise they may charge a maximum rate of 4·50*d.* per ton.

MAXIMUM RATES

PART I.—GOODS AND

In respect of Merchandise comprised in the under-mentioned Classes.	Maximum Rates									
	For a Consignment of not less than 250 Tons tendered for Delivery to the Company at one Time for Delivery at one Time and Place to one Consignee.					For a Consignment less than 250 Tons, but not less than 10 Tons tendered for Delivery to the Company at one Time for Delivery at one Time and Place to one Consignee.				
	For any Distance not exceeding 20 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 20 Miles, but not exceeding 50 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 50 Miles, but not exceeding 100 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 100 Miles, but not exceeding 150 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 150 Miles.	For any Distance not exceeding 20 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 20 Miles, but not exceeding 50 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 50 Miles, but not exceeding 100 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 100 Miles, but not exceeding 150 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 150 Miles.
	Per Ton per Mile.	*Per Ton per Mile.*	*Per Ton per Mile.*	*Per Ton per Mile.*	*Per Ton per Mile.*	*Per Ton per Mile.*	*Per Ton per Mile.*	*Per Ton per Mile.*	*Per Ton per Mile.*	*Per Ton per Mile.*
	d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*
B.	1·15	1·05	0·90	0·75	0·65	1·20	1·10	0·95	0·80	0·70
C.						1·75	1·65	1·35	1·10	0·95
1.						2·15	2·00	1·75	1·50	1·20
2.										
3.										
4.										
5.										

AND CHARGES.

Minerals—*continued.*

for Conveyance.					Maximum Terminals.					
For other Consignments except as otherwise provided in the Schedule.					Station Terminal at each End.	Service Terminals.				—
For any Distance not exceeding 20 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 20 Miles, but not exceeding 50 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 50 Miles, but not exceeding 100 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 100 Miles, but not exceeding 150 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 150 Miles.		Loading.	Unloading.	Covering.	Uncovering.	
Per Ton per Mile.	*Per Ton per Mile.*	*Per Ton per Mile.*	*Per Ton per Mile.*	*Per Ton per Mile.*	*Per Ton.*	*Per Ton.*	*Per Ton.*	*Per Ton.*	*Per Ton*	
d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*d.*	*d.*	
1·25	1·15	1·00	0·85	0·75	0 6	—	—	—	—	B.
1·80	1·70	1·45	1·25	1·00	1 0	0 3	0 3	1	1	C.
2·20	2·05	1·80	1·55	1·30	1 6	0 5	0 5	1·50	1·50	1.
2·65	2·50	2·20	2·00	1·60	1 6	0 8	0 8	2	2	2.
3·10	2·90	2·50	2·10	1·95	1 6	1 0	1 0	2	2	3.
3·60	3·45	3·00	2·55	2·25	1 6	1 4	1 4	3	3	4.
4·30	4·05	3·65	3·25	3·00	1 6	1 8	1 8	4	4	5

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MAXIMUM RATES AND CHARGES—*continued.*

PART II.—ANIMAL CLASS.

Description.	Rate for Conveyance per Mile.				Station Terminal at each End.	Service Terminals.		Minimum Total Charge.
	For any Distance not exceeding 20 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 20, but not exceeding 60 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 60, but not exceeding 100 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 100 Miles.		Loading.	Unloading.	
	d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
For every horse, mule, or other beast of draught or burden -	3	3	2·50	2	0 6	0 4	0 4	2 6
For every ox, cow, bull, or head of neat cattle - - -	2	2	1·75	1·50	0 4	0 3	0 3	2 6
For every calf not exceeding 12 months old, pig, sheep, lamb, or other small animal - - - - -	0·75	0·75	0·50	0·50	0 2	0 1·50	0 1·50	2 6
For every animal of the several classes above enumerated conveyed in a separate carriage, by direction of the consignor, or from necessity - - - -	6	6	6	6	1 6	1 0	1 0	5 0
For any consignment by the same person of not more than six oxen, cows, or neat cattle, or than nine calves not exceeding twelve months old, or than twenty-five sheep, goats, or pigs - - - - - -	6	5·50	5·25	4·75	1 0	0 6	0 6	5 0
For any consignment by the same person of more than six and not more than nine oxen, cows, or neat cattle, or more than nine and not more than fourteen calves not exceeding twelve months old, or more than twenty-five and not more than thirty-five sheep, goats, or pigs - - - - -	7	6·50	6·00	5·25	1 0	0 9	0 9	5 0
For each truck containing any consignment by the same person of more than nine oxen, cows, or neat cattle, or than fourteen calves not exceeding twelve months old, or than thirty-five sheep, goats, or pigs - - - - -	8	7·50	7·00	6·25	1 0	1 0	1 0	5 0

The terminal charges on animals sent by the same person at a rate calculated per head, and carried in the same truck, shall in no case exceed the terminal charges per truck.

Where the Company is required to cleanse and disinfect trucks under the provision of any Order in Council, or duly authorised regulation of any Department of State, they may make a charge not exceeding one shilling per truck in addition to the charges herein authorised.

MAXIMUM RATES AND CHARGES—*continued.*

PART III.—CARRIAGES.

Description.	Rate for Conveyance.				Station Terminal at each End.	Service Terminals.			
	For any Distance not exceeding 20 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 20, but not exceeding 50 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 50, but not exceeding 100 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 100 Miles.		Loading.	Unloading.	Covering.	Uncovering.
	Per Mile.	Per Mile.	Per Mile.	Per Mile.					
	d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*s. d.*	*d.*	*d.*		
For every carriage of whatever description not included in the classification, and not being a carriage adapted and used for travelling on a railway, and not weighing more than one ton, carried or conveyed on a truck or platform - - - -	6	6	5	4	1 0	6	6		
For every additional quarter of a ton which such carriage may weigh -	2	2	1·75	1·50					
For the use of a covered carriage truck for the conveyance of any such carriage	An additional charge of ten shillings.								

PART IV.—EXCEPTIONAL CLASS.

Description.	Charge.
For articles of unusual length, bulk, or weight, or of exceptional bulk in proportion to weight	Such reasonable sum as the Company may think fit in each case.
For articles requiring an exceptional truck, or more than one truck, or a special train	
For locomotive engines and tenders, and railway vehicles running on their own wheels	
For any wild beast, or any large animal not otherwise provided for	
For dangerous goods	
For specie, bullion, or precious stones	
For any accommodation or services provided or rendered by the Company within the scope of their undertaking by the desire of a trader, and in respect of which no provisions are made by this schedule	

PART V.—PERISHABLE MERCHANDISE BY PASSENGER TRAINS.

The following provisions and regulations shall be applicable to the conveyance of perishable merchandise by passenger train:—

1. The Company shall afford reasonable facilities for the expeditious conveyance of the articles enumerated in the three divisions set out hereunder (which articles are herein-after called "perishables"), either by passenger train or by other similar service.

2. Such facilities shall be subject to the reasonable regulations of the Company for the convenient and punctual working of their passenger train service, and shall not include any obligation to convey perishables by any particular train.

3. The Company shall not be under obligation to convey by passenger trains, or other similar service, any merchandise other than perishables.

4. Any question as to the facilities afforded by the Company under these provisions and regulations shall be determined by the Board of Trade.

5. Where a consignment is less than two hundredweight, the Company may charge as for two hundredweight.

DIVISION I.

Milk.

Division II.

Butter (fresh).
Cheese (soft).
Cream.
Eggs.
Fish—
Char.
Grayling.
Lobsters.
Mullet.
Oysters.
Prawns.
Salmon.
Fish—
Soles.
Trout.
Turbot.
Whitebait.
Fruit—
Hothouse fruit.
Game (dead).
Meat (fresh).
Poultry (dead).
Rabbits (dead).
Vegetables (hothouse).

Division III.

Fish (except as provided in Division II.).
Fruit (except as provided in Division II.).
Ice.

Maximum rates and charges for the three divisions—

Division I.

Rate for Conveyance.					Station Terminal at each End.	Service Terminals.	
For any Distance not exceeding 20 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 20, but not exceeding 50 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 50, but not exceeding 75 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 75, but not exceeding 100 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 100 Miles.		Loading.	Unloading.
Per Imperial Gallon.	Per Imperial Gallon.	Per Imperial Gallon.	Per Imperial Gallon.	Per Imperial Gallon.	Per Can.	Per Can.	Per Can.
d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*
0·75	0·90	1·00	1·25	1·50	1·50	1·00	1·00
EMPTY CANS							
Per Can.	Per Can.	Per Can.	Per Can.	Per Can.			
d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*			
1·50	2·00	2·25	2·50	3·00		0·50	0·50

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Rate for Conveyance.					Station Terminal at each End.	Service Terminals.	
For any Distance not exceeding 20 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 20, but not exceeding 50 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 50, but not exceeding 100 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 100, but not exceeding 200 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 200 Miles.		Loading.	Unloading.
Per Cwt. per Mile.	Per Cwt. per Mile.	Per Cwt. per Mile.	Per Cwt. per Mile.	Per Cwt. per Mile.	Per Cwt.	Per Cwt.	Per Cwt.
			DIVISION II.				
d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*
0·60	0·55	0·40	0·25	0·20	0·75	0·75	0·75
			DIVISION III.				
d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*
0·40	0·35	0·25	0·20	0·15	0·75	0·50	0·50

PART VI.—CARRIAGE OF SMALL PARCELS BY MERCHANDISE TRAINS.

1. For the carriage of small parcels, not exceeding in weight three hundredweight, the Company may charge, in addition to the maximum rates for conveyance, and the maximum station and service terminals, authorised in respect of Classes 1 to 5 of the classification, which rates and charges are in this part together referred to by the expression "the maximum tonnage charge," the following :—

Authorised additional Charge per Parcel.	—	Per Ton.	—	Per Ton.
s. *d.*		*s.* *d.*		*s.* *d.*
0 6	When the maximum tonnage charge does not exceed	10 0	- - -	—
0 8	When the maximum tonnage charge exceeds	10 0	but does not exceed	20 0
0 10		20 0		30 0
1 0		30 0		40 0
1 2		40 0		50 0
1 4		50 0		60 0
1 6		60 0		70 0
1 8		70 0		80 0
1 10		80 0		90 0
2 0		90 0		—

2. Where, for a small parcel exceeding in weight three hundredweight, the maximum tonnage charge comes to less than the Company are authorised, according to the above table, to charge for a parcel of three hundredweight in weight, the Company may charge for such parcel as if its weight was three hundredweight and no more.

3. For a small parcel of less than 28 pounds in weight the Company may charge as for a parcel of 28 pounds in weight.

4. For a fraction of 14 pounds in weight the Company may charge as for 14 pounds weight.

5. Any small parcel (other than a parcel of mixed groceries) containing articles belonging to different classes of the classification, shall be chargeable with the maximum tonnage charge applicable to the highest of the classes.

6. If the consignor of a small parcel declines, on demand by the Company, to declare to the Company the nature of the contents of the small parcel before or at the time when the same is delivered to the Company for conveyance, the Company may charge for the parcel as if it was wholly composed of articles comprised in Class 5 of the classification.

CLASSIFICATION OF MERCHANDISE TRAFFIC.

Where in this List the letters " e.o.h.p.*" are placed after the designation of any Article they mean "except otherwise herein provided."*

Class A.

Applicable to Consignments of Four Tons and upwards.

Basic slag, unground.
Cannel.
Chalk in the rough, for agricultural purposes.
Cinders, coal.
Clay, in bulk, e.o.h.p.
Coal.
Coke.
Coprolites and rock phosphate, unground.
Creosote, coal-tar, gas-tar, gas-water, in owners' tank waggons.
Culm.
Gannister.
Gas-lime or gas purifying refuse.
Gravel.
Hammer scale.
Iron-ore.
Iron-pyrites, unburnt and burnt.
Ironstone.
Limestone, in bulk.
Manganiferous iron ore, for iron making.
Manure, street, stable, farmyard, in bulk.
Night soil.
Purple ore.
Sand.
Slack.
Slag or scoria, blast furnace.
Stone and undressed material, for the repair of roads.
Stone, wholly undressed straight from a quarry.
Tap or mill cinder.
Waste sulphate of lime.

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CLASS B.

APPLICABLE TO CONSIGNMENTS OF TWO TONS AND UPWARDS.

Alabaster stone, in lumps, unground.
Ammoniacal liquor.
Antimony ore waste.
Asphalte paving, in blocks.
Barytes, raw, in bulk.
Basic material, burnt limestone, in bulk, to steel converters.
Basic slag, ground, packed.
Blooms, billets or ingots, iron or steel.
Bog-ore, for gas purifying.
Bricks, clay, common and fire.
Bricks, crushed.
Cement, in blocks or slabs.
Cement stone.
Chalk lime.
China clay, in bulk.
Coal fuel, patent.
Compost, for manure.
Concrete, in blocks or slabs.
Copperas, green, in bulk.
Coprolites and rock phosphate, ground.
Creosote, coal-tar, gas-tar, gas-water, e.o.h.p.
Draff, or brewers' and distillers' grains.
Ferro-manganese, in bulk.
Furnace lumps.
Furnace scrapings.
Gas-carbon.
Granite, in blocks, rough or undressed.
Gravel, tarred, for paving.
Gypsum, for manure.
Gypsum stone, in lumps, unground.
Iron and steel, undamageable.
The following articles of iron or steel if and when declared by a trader to be undamageable :—
Anchors.
Angle bars, or plates.
Anvil blocks and cups.
Anvils.
Anvils, hammers, and standards, for steam hammers.
Axle box guides, in the rough, for locomotives.
Axle forgings, in the rough.
Axles, in the rough.
Axles and wheels (railway carriage, railway waggon, tram, or corve).
Bar, puddled.
Bar.
Beams.
Bearers.
Binders.
Bolts and nuts.
Boot protectors.
Bridgework—
Cantilevers.
Cross and longitudinal girders.
Floor plates.
Girders, whole or in part.
Joists.
Lattice bars.
Screw and other piles, both hollow and solid.
Struts and ties.
Bundles of bars.
Buoy sinkers.
Caissons.
Cannon balls and shot, and shells not charged.
Cart bushes.
Chain cables.
Chains and traces, not packed.
Clippings, shearings, and stampings of sheet iron and tin plates, in compressed bundles.
Colliery tubbing.
Columns.
Corrugated iron.
Crowbars.
Curbing, for roadways.
Cylinders, not turned, drilled, planed or slotted.

Engine bed plates.
Ferro-manganese, e.o.h.p.
Filings.
Galvanised iron.
Gasometer sheets.
Girders.
Girder bars.
Granulated iron.
Gratings (man-hole, drain, pavement, area, or floor).
Hammer heads, in the rough.
Heater bottoms.
Helves, or tilt hammers.
Hoop iron.
Hoop steel.
Hoops, iron.
Hoops, weldless, in the rough.
Horn blocks, in the rough, for locomotives.
Housings, chocks, standards, plain bed plates, pinions, coupling boxes, and spindles, for rolling mills.
Ingot moulds.
Lamp posts.
Mortar mill rolls.
Nail rods and sheets.
Nails and spikes.
Pickblocks or pickheads, in the rough.
Pipes (exclusive of rain water pipes), gas, water, air, and steam.
Pipes, for blast furnaces.
Plates—
  Annealing.
  Armour.
  Black, in boxes, or not packed.
  Boiler.
  Furnace.
  Hoe-head, in the rough.
  Open sand, cast.
  Plough, in the rough.
  Railway fish.
  Rough flooring.
  Ships.
  Shovel.
  Tank.
Press tops and bottoms, unfinished.
Railway carriage and waggon work.
Railway chairs.
Railway points, crossings, or joints.
Railway rails.
Retorts, retort lids, and retort mouthpieces, in the rough.
Rivets.
Rods, common.
Rods (wire), rolled, not drawn.
Rolls, turned or unturned, not polished or packed.
Roofwork—
  Bed plates.
  Gutters.
  Rafters.
  Struts and ties or tie rods.
  Tun shoes for principals.
  Wind ties—
    Principals.
    Purlins.
  Wrought or cast iron sky bars.
Scrap, heavy.
Shafts, for driving mill wheels, unfinished.
Sheet iron, not packed.
Shoe tips.
Sleepers.
Spiegeleisen, e.o.h.p.
Standards for hurdles, packed.
Strips, not packed.
Swarf.
Telegraph posts.
Telegraph stores—
  Blacked iron (cast) ridge chairs.
  Galvanised and blacked earth plates, in bundles.
  Galvanised and blacked iron loop rods.
  Galvanised and blacked screw tighteners, packed.
  Galvanised and blacked stay rods, in bundles.
  Galvanised and blacked stay tighteners.
  Iron poles, roofs or caps.

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Telegraph stores—*continued.*
Malleable cast iron brackets, galvanised, packed.
Tiles (roofing), painted, galvanised or enamelled.
Tip iron.
Trawl heads.
Trunnions, unfinished.
Tubes and fittings for (except electro-coppered or coated with brass).
Tyres and tyre bars, in the rough.
Wall boxes.
Wall brackets.
Weights.
Wire (iron), not packed or wrappered.
Wire iron, rolled in rods or coils, not packed.
Wire (steel), not packed or wrappered.
Wire rope, old, cut in pieces.
Iron-ore refuse for gas purifying.
Kainit.
Lead ashes, in bulk.
Lias lime, in bulk.
Lime, in bulk.
Litter (moss or peat), hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Loam.
Manganese ore.
Mangel wurzel, in bulk, for feeding cattle.
Manure, other than street stable and farmyard, in bulk.
Peat.
Pig-iron.
Pipes, draining, common, for agricultural draining.
Pitch, coal tar, in blocks.
Plaster-stone, in lumps, unground.
Posts, iron or steel, for wire fencing.
Potsherds.
Puddled bar, iron.
Quarls.
Rock-salt.
Salt, in bulk.
Skimmings, flux, lead, tin, or zinc.
Slates, common.
Slate slabs, in the rough.
Spar, in the rough, in bulk.
Spiegeleisen, in bulk.
Stone, in the rough state, building, pitching, paving, kerb or flag.
Sud-cake manure.
Sugar-scum, for manure.
Sulphate of potash.
Sulphur ore.
Tan or spent bark.
Tiles, paving, draining, roofing, or garden edging, common.
Turf.
Turnips, in bulk, for cattle feeding.
Zinc ashes.
Zinc ore.

Merchandise comprised in Class A. if sent in quantities of less than 4 tons.

Class C.

Applicable to Consignments of Two Tons and upwards.

Acetate of lime.
Algarovilla.
Algerian fibre, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Alum.
Alum cake.
Alum waste.
Alumina, hydrate of, or bauxite.
Alumina water.
Aluminoferric.
Aluminosilic.
Antichlorine.

Antimony ore.
Arseniate of soda.
Arsenic.
Asphaltum.
Barium, chloride of, in casks.
Bark for tanning, chopped, packed in bags.
Barley, pot and pearl.
Barytes, ground, in casks or bags.
Bicarbonate of soda, in casks.
Bisulphite of soda.
Blanc-fixe (ground barytes with water added, for glazing paper).
Bleaching powder.
Blood, for manure, in casks.
Bobbin blocks.
Bone ash.
Bone waste.
Bones, calcined.
Bones, for size or manure.
Break blocks.
Bricks, clay, glazed, or enamelled.
Bricks, flanders or scouring.
Brimstone, crude or unmanufactured.
Burrstones.
Cabbages, loose, in bulk.
Cake, for cattle feeding.
Carbonate of lime.
Carbonate of soda, or soda crystals.
Carrots.
Caustic soda.
Cement.
Chair bottoms, wooden, in the rough.
Chalk, ground.
Charcoal, packed.
Chertstone.
China clay, packed.
China grass, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
China stone.
Chloride of calcium.
Chromate ore.
Clay, in bags or casks.
Clips, cotton tie, packed.
Clog blocks, rough.
Copper ore.
Copperas, green, e.o.h.p.
Cotton waste, for paper making, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Cullet (or broken glass).
Cutch.
Divi divi.
Dog, hen, and other pures or bates, in barrels or bags.
Drain pipes, glazed, e.o.h.p.
Dross, metal.
Dyewoods—
Barwood.
Fustic wood.
Lima wood.
Logwood.
Nicaragua wood.
Earth, red.
Earth nuts, or ground nuts.
Emery stone.
Ensilage.
Esparto grass, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Extracts, in casks or boxes, for tanners' use.
Farina, e.o.h.p.
Felloes, naves, and spokes.
Fenugreek seeds.
Flax straw, steam or hydraulic press-packed.
Flax waste, for paper making, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Fleshings and glue pieces, wet, from tanners, in casks.
Flints, e.o.h.p.
Flour.
Flue linings or flue pipes, fireclay.
Forgings, iron or steel, in the rough, e.o.h.p.
Fullers' earth.
Furniture vans, returned empty, if from the same station and consignee to which and to whom they were carried full, to the same station and consignor from which and from whom they were carried full.
Gambier and terra japonica.

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Glass, ground.
Glaze, potters', in casks.
Grain.
Grain list :—
Barley.
Beans, e.o.h.p.
Bran.
Brank or buckwheat.
Dari.
Dills.
Groats.
Gurdgeons.
Hominy.
Indian corn.
Lentils.
Linseed.
Locusts or charubs.
Maize.
Malt.
Malt culms or cummings.
Meal.
Middlings.
Millet.
Oat dust.
Oats.
Peas, dried or split.
Pollards or thirds.
Rice points or husks.
Rye.
Sharps or seconds.
Shelling.
Shudes.
Tares.
Vetches.
Wheat.
Grindstones, in the rough.
Grit in bags (for sawing stone).
Guano.
Guide plates or ramps, iron or steel.
Gypsum, e.o.h.p.
Hay, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Heads and staves, prepared, for casks.
Hoof and horn waste, e.o.h.p.
Horn piths or sloughs.
Horse shoe bars, iron.
Hygeian rock building composition, in bags or casks.
Infusorial earth or diatomite.
Iron and steel, damageable.
All the articles included in the undamageable iron or steel list if not declared by a trader to be undamageable, and the following articles :—
Axle boxes.
Dredger buckets and bucket backs.
Malt kiln flooring (iron wire) packed in cases.
Pans, annealing.
Plates—
Canada.
For glass rolling.
Tin.
Railway buffers, buffer heads, rods and sockets.
Railway springs.
Railway spring steel.
Rings.
Scrap, iron, light—
Old hoops and cotton ties, not packed.
Old iron kettles, wire, pans and pots, and other old articles having been manufactured out of sheet or hoop iron, or wire.
Sheet iron and tin plate clippings, shearings, and stampings.
Smith's hearths.
Standards for hurdles, not packed.
Tinned iron, in sheets, not packed.
Tram couplings.
Traps, sink and stench.
Keel bars.
Lead ore.
Lias lime, e.o.h.p.
Lime salt.
Linen waste, for paper making, hydraulic or steam press-packed.

Magnesia, rough oxide of, in cases or casks.
Magnesium, chloride of, in casks.
Manganate of soda, crude, in casks.
Mangel wurzel, e.o.h.p.
Manure, e.o.h.p.
Marble, in blocks, rough.
Marble chips, for pavement, in sacks.
Megass, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Mexican fibre, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Millstones, in the rough.
Mineral white.
Moulders' black or dust.
Muriate of manganese.
Muriate of potash.
Myrabolams.
Netting, old, for paper making.
Nitrate of soda.
Nitre cake.
Ochre.
Oil cake.
Old sails and old tarpaulins, for paper making.
Oxide of iron.
Palmetto leaf, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Parsnips.
Pearl hardening, for paper making.
Pelts, wet, from tanners, in casks or bags.
Pig lead.
Pins, iron or steel.
Pipe clay.
Pitch, e.o.h.p.
Pitwood, for mining purposes.
Plaster.
Ploughshares, iron or steel, in the rough.
Plumbago ore.
Potatoes, in bulk or in sacks.
Pots, iron, for melting iron.
Pyrites, e.o.h.p.
Rags, not oily, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Railway cotters.
Railway keys, wooden.
Railway waggons and other railway vehicles, e.o.h.p., loaded in other waggons.
Rice.
Ridges (cement or stone), for roofing.
Ridges, slate.
Ropes, old, for paper making.
Sago flour.
Salt, packed.
Salt cake.
Sand, glass and silver.
Sanitary tubes, e.o.h.p.
Sawdust.
Scouring rock.
Screw propeller blades.
Screws, wet, from tanners, in casks.
Seeds, for crushing for oil.
Shafts of screw propellers or paddle wheels, iron or steel.
Shakings from cotton mills, for paper making.
Shumac.
Silicate of soda.
Slag, glass (refuse from glass works).
Slate, ground for cement.
Slummage.
Soapstone.
Soda.
Soda ash.
Sole bars, wooden.
Sole plates, iron or steel, for steam hammers.
Soot.
Spar, ground.
Spelter, in plates or ingots.
Spetches, wet, from tanners, in casks.
Sticks, pea and bean.
Stone, sawn or roughly wrought-up, such as troughs or sinks.
Straw, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Stucco, ground.
Sugar mats, old, for paper making.
Sulphate of alumina.

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Sulphate of ammonia.
Sulphate of copper, for export in 10-ton lots.
Sulphate of iron.
Sulphate of lime.
Sulphate of magnesia.
Sulphate of soda.
Sulphur, crude or unmanufactured.
Targets, iron or steel.
Terra alba.
Terra cotta blocks and bricks.
Tiles, e.o.h.p.
Timber, actual machine weight.
Tow waste, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Trenails.
Troughs, earthenware and fireclay.
Turnips, e.o.h.p.
Turn-tables, in parts.
Umber.
Valonia.
Vegetable tar.
Washers, iron or steel.
Waste paper, for paper making.
Whiting and whitening.
Wire (of iron or steel, including tinned or galvanised), in wrapped coils, or not otherwise packed.
Wolfram.
Wood fibre, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Wood pulp or half-stuff.
Wood turnings, for fish curing.
Wooden blocks, for paving.
Zinc, white, or oxide of zinc.
Zinc, carbonate of.
Zinc ingots or plates.
Zinc sheets or rods.

Merchandise comprised in Class B. if sent in quantities of less than 2 tons.

Class 1.

Acetate of lead or sugar of lead.
Acetate of soda.
Acorns.
Ale and porter, in casks.
Ale and porter bottled, in cases or casks.
Algerian fibre, machine pressed.
Anthracene, crude, in casks.
Ashes, pot and pearl.
Axles and wheels, locomotive engine and tender.
Bagging, old, in bundles, for paper-making.
Bags, paper, in bags or bundles.
Barilla.
Bark, loose for tanning.
Bars, roller, and bed plates for pulling rags.
Beds and cylinders of steam engines.
Benders (for rails) or jim crows.
Bichrome and bichromate of potash in casks.
Bichromite of soda, in casks.
Birch or ling, for besoms.
Biscuits, dog, in bags or casks.
Bisulphite of lime.
Black oil or black varnish, common, in casks.
Blistered steel.
Bloom trucks.
Boards and rollers (wooden) for drapers' cloth and for folding paper.
Bogies, puddlers' tap.
Bolt and nut machines.
Bones, packed.
Boring, drilling, planing, punching, shearing, and slotting machines (for metal work), including beds and tables.

Bottles and bottle stoppers, glass, black, green, or pale, common, packed.
Boundary posts (street) iron.
Box iron heaters.
Brattice cloth.
Brickmaking machinery.
Bricks, air, cast iron.
Broom and brush heads and blocks, wooden, without hair.
Builders' implements, not new, and consisting of mixed consignments of the following :—
Barrows.
Centerings.
Crab winches.
Hoists.
Mortar boards.
Mortar mills.
Poling boards.
Pulleys.
Ropes.
Scaffold boards.
Steps.
Struts.
Trestles.
Wheeling pieces.
Wheeling planks.
Windlasses.
Bullets, small arm.
Buttermilk.
Cabbages, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon.
Candles, paraffin, tallow, and stearine.
Cannon.
Capstan bars.
Capstans and windlasses.
Carbonate of ammonia, in casks or iron drums.
Carbonate of potash, in casks.
Cardboard.
Castings, mill, forge, and other rough and heavy unfinished castings, iron or steel.
Castor oil, for lubricating machinery, in tins, packed in wooden cases.
Caustic potash.
Chaff, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Chairs and seats, garden, in parts, packed in cases.
Charcoal, e.o.h.p.
Chestnuts.
Chestnuts, extract of, for tanning purposes.
Chimney pieces, slate, not enamelled nor polished.
Chimney pots, earthenware or fire-clay.
China grass, machine pressed.
Chloride or muriate of zinc.
Cider and perry, not bottled, in casks.
Cider and perry, bottled, in cases or casks.
Clips (iron) for boxes.
Clog irons.
Clog soles.
Cloth oil and wool oil.
Codilla, in bales, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Cones, fir, in sacks or bags.
Copper precipitate.
Copper regulus.
Copperas, e.o.h.p.
Copra (or oil pulp of cocoanut), dried.
Cotton, raw, in press-packed bales.
Crab winches.
Cryolite.
Disinfecting powder.
Distilled water, in cases or casks.
Doors and door frames, iron or steel.
Drain pipes, glazed, over 18 inches in diameter.
Drums, iron or steel, for collieries.
Dunnage mats.
Dye liquor refuse, from print or dye works.
Dye woods, e.o.h.p.
Dye woods, ground, in chips, in bags.
Esparto grass, machine pressed.
Extract of bark or wood, for tanning.
Farina, calcined.

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Felt, asphalted roofing, or tarred felt, or tarred sheathing.
Fencing standards, iron, in concrete blocks.
Fern, for litter or packing, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Firewood, in bundles.
Fish—
Cod and ling, dried.
Cod and ling, thoroughly cured in brine.
Herrings, thoroughly cured in brine.
Red herrings, thoroughly cured.
All other fish, thoroughly salted or dried.
Cockles, limpets, mussels, whelks, and periwinkles.
Flax, in bales, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Flax straw, machine pressed.
Flax waste, for paper making.
Fleshings and glue pieces, dry, in casks and bags.
Fleshings and glue pieces, wet, from tanners, not packed.
Flower sticks, wooden or cane, common.
Frames and bed plates, iron or steel, for timber sawing, boring, morticing, or planing machinery.
Frames, iron or steel, for targets.
Fruit, minimum 20 cwt. per waggon—
Apples.
Gooseberries.
Pears.
Fuel economisers, iron or steel.
Ginger beer, in cases and casks.
Glass blocks, for pavement (fitted in iron frames).
Glucose.
Glue.
Goat skins, thoroughly salted or dry, in bales or bundles.
Granite, polished or dressed, in blocks or slabs, exceeding 2 in. in thickness,
Grates, wooden, or wrought iron, for purifying gas.
Grease, in casks.
Greaves.
Hair, wet, from tanneries.
Handles, broom, mop, rake, fork, spade, shovel, hammer, and pick.
Handspikes, wooden.
Haricot beans.
Hay, machine pressed, minimum 40 cwt. per waggon.
Headstocks, iron or steel, for collieries.
Hemp in bales, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Hemp seed.
Hemp waste, for paper making.
Hide cuttings.
Hides, thoroughly salted or dry, in bales or bundles.
Hoofs, horns, and horn tips, buffalo, cow, goat, ox, and sheep, packed.
Horns, with slough.
Horse shoes.
Hurdles, iron or wood, e.o.h.p.
Hydraulic machinery and presses.
Jute.
Jute waste, for paper making.
Kelp.
Kips, thoroughly salted or dry, in bales or bundles.
Ladders, iron.
Ladles, puddlers'.
Lasts, iron.
Lathe beds.
Lead ashes, in bags.
Lead piping, in cases or casks.
Leather cuttings or parings, waste.
Lemon peel and citron peel.
Lime water, in casks.
Linen waste, for paper making.
Litharge.
Malleable iron castings.
Marble chip pavement.
Megass, machine pressed.
Mexican fibre, machine pressed.
Millboard.

Mineral and aerated waters, in cases and casks.
Molasses.
Mortar mills.
Muriate of ammonia.
Mustard seed.
Nail (iron) cutting machines.
Nitrate of lead.
Oil cloth cuttings, for paper making.
Oils, not dangerous, in casks or iron drums, round or tapered at one end, as follows :—
Carbolirium avenarius.
Castor.
Cocoanut.
Cod.
Cod liver.
Colza.
Cotton seed.
Earth nut or ground nut.
Haddock.
Herring.
Lard.
Linseed.
Lubricating mineral.
Menhadden.
Niger.
Oleic.
Oleine or tallow.
Palm.
Palm nut.
Pine.
Rape seed.
Rosin.
Seal.
Shale, crude.
Soap.
Sod.
Sperm.
Tar, mineral.
Train.
Whale.
Wool or cloth.
Old or scrap lead.
Onions.
Orange peel.
Osiers, twigs, and willows, green and wet.
Palmetto leaf, machine pressed.
Paper, for news printing, packing, or wrappering.
Paper, in rolls for printing paper hangings.
Paraffin scale.
Paraffin wax.
Pasteboard.
Pelts, wet, from tanners, not packed.
Piassava, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Pickblocks or pickheads, iron or steel, e.o.h.p.
Pigs, dead, for curing purposes.
Pipes, air, for ventilators.
Pit cages.
Plaster slabs, fibrous.
Plate or sheet iron, annealed.
Plough arm and share moulds and moulding, iron or steel.
Plough bodies, breasts, colters, side caps, frames, or rests, iron or steel.
Plough plates, finished, iron or steel.
Plough shares, finished, iron or steel.
Plough slades and wheels, iron or steel.
Provender, green.
Provender, horse or cattle, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Pumice stone.
Pumping machines.
Pumps (except hand pumps, brass), and pump castings, e.o.h.p.
Punching bears.
Putty, e.o.h.p.
Rags, not oily.
Red lead.
Retorts, clay.
Retorts, fire brick.
Rivetting machines.
Rod lead.
Rollers, garden or hand.
Rosin.
Rotten stone.

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Saccharine, in casks, bags, pails, or cans.
Sad irons, packed.
Salammoniac.
Saltpetre.
Sanitary tubes, over 18 inches in diameter.
Sawing machines, for sawing iron.
Scrap tin.
Screw jacks, iron.
Screws, dry, in casks or bags.
Screws, wet, from tanners, not packed.
Scythe stones.
Seal pipes or valves, iron or steel.
Shafts, wrought iron, for driving mill wheels, finished.
Sheep dipping powder.
Sheepskins, in casks, and thoroughly salted, or dry in bales or bundles.
Sheep wash.
Sheet lead.
Ships' stern or rudder frames.
Shot, lead, in bags, packed in cases.
Shovel plates, iron or steel, finished.
Silicate cotton or slag wool, in casks or bags.
Sink traps, earthenware or fireclay.
Sinks, earthenware or fireclay.
Size, in cases or casks.
Skid pans or waggon slippers, iron.
Soap.
Solder.
Spade trees.
Spelter sheets, in casks or cases.
Spetches, dry, in casks or bags.
Spetches, wet from tanners, not packed.
Spile pegs.
Stampings, iron or steel, rough, unfinished, not tinned or galvanised.
Staples, iron.
Steam hammers.
Stearine.
Stone cutting and crushing machines.
Straw, machine pressed, minimum 40 cwt. per waggon.
Strawboard.
Strawboard cuttings, for paper making.
Studs, iron or steel.
Sugar, in bags, cases or casks.
Sulphate of copper, e.o.h.p.
Sulphur, e.o.h.p.
Surat bagging, for paper making.
Syrup, in casks.
Tabling, water (cement).
Tallow.
Tares or wrappers, for cotton bales.
Telegraph insulators, earthenware, packed.
Telegraph stores—
Wrought iron double swivels.
Malleable cast iron double wall brackets.
Malleable cast iron saddles.
Terra cotta caps or stoppers.
Timber, measurement weight.
Tin ore.
Tin plate boxes, empty.
Tow, hydraulic or steam-pressed packed, e.o.h.p.
Tow waste, for paper making.
Treacle.
Trestles, wrought iron.
Turpentine, crude, in casks.
Valves, gas or water, iron or steel.
Vegetables, desiccated, for cattle food.
Vegetables, in brine.
Vegetables, not packed, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon.
Verjuice, in casks.
Vinegar, in casks.
Waggon bodies, in pieces bound together.
Washing and wringing machine rollers.
Washing powder and paste.
Wheelbarrows, in parts.
Wheels, cart and plough, iron or steel.
Wheels, fly and spur.
Wheels, wheelbarrow, iron or steel.
White lead.
Winches, hand.

Window guards, iron.
Woad.
Wood fibre, in bales.
Wood pulp middles.
Wood treads, in frames for stairs.
Yellow metal plates and sheathing.
Zinc ridges.

Merchandise comprised in Class C. of the classification, if sent in quantities of less than 2 tons.

Class 2.

Acetate of alumina, in casks or iron drums.
Acetic or wood acid, in casks.
Acid cresylic, in casks or iron drums.
Agricultural and portable steam and traction engines, vertical steam engines, horizontal steam engines, steam ploughs, steam plough vans, steam tram engines, threshing machines, road rollers, and harrows.
Agricultural machines and implements, in cases.
Agricultural seeds.
Ale and porter (bottled) in hampers.
Algerian fibre, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon.
Alkanet root.
Ammonia, liquid, in casks or iron drums.
Animal guts, in casks.
Annotto, in casks.
Antimony regulus.
Argols or tartars.
Arrowroot.
Arsenic acid, in casks.
Asbestos.
Awl blades.
Axle boxes, brass.
Axles, not in the rough, e.o.h.p.
Bacon and hams, cured, packed.
Bagging, e.o.h.p.
Bags, hand, common (hemp).
Bags, paper.
Balusters, iron.
Bark, for tanning, e.o.h.p.
Bark, ground, packed in bags.
Baskets, iron.
Bass and whisk, for making brooms.
Bass baskets.
Bass mats and bass matting.
Bayonets.
Bed keys.
Bedsteads, metallic, in cases.
Beef, in brine.
Bees' wax.
Bellows, packed.
Bellows pipes.
Bells, small.
Besoms.
Bicarbonate of soda, in boxes, crates, or hampers.
Bicycle stands, wrought iron.
Biscuits.
Bits, iron or steel.
Blackberries or brambleberries.
Blacking.
Black lead.
Blanks, bronze and copper, for stamping for coins.
Bleaching liquids, in casks.
Blood, in casks or iron drums.
Blow pipes.
Blue powder and stone and smalts in casks, cases, boxes, or bags.
Boards, made of compressed leather.
Bobbins, in bags.
Boilers and boiler fittings, iron or steel.

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Bolts, door.
Bone-crushing mills.
Bones, e.o.h.p.
Boot and shoe linings, cotton or linen.
Borax.
Bottle jacks.
Bottle stoppers, wood, packed.
Bottles, earthenware or stoneware.
Bowls, water, except iron or earthenware.
Box or Italian irons.
Boxes, safety.
Boxes or trunks, tin or sheet iron, packed in crates or cases.
Brands, iron or steel.
Brass.
Bread.
Bristles, in boxes, cases, or casks.
Bronze (phosphor) castings and ingots, rough.
Buckles, iron, steel, or brass.
Bullet moulds.
Bungs, wood, or shives.
Busks, wooden, horn, or steel.
Buoys.
Butter, in casks, firkins, baskets, or boxes, or in tubs or cools with wooden lids.
Buttons, except gold, silver or plated.
Cabbages, packed, e.o.h.p.
Calipers.
Caloric engines.
Canary seed.
Candles, e.o.h.p.
Candlesticks, brass or iron.
Carbolic acid, liquid, in casks or iron drums.
Carbolic seed dressing.
Carbonate of magnesia.
Carbonate of potash, e.o.h.p.
Carpet bag frames.
Carriage and foot warmers.
Cartridge cases, e.o.h.p.
Cart steps.
Cartridge cases, exploded.
Castings, brass.
Castings (iron or steel), light, in boxes, cases, crates, casks or hampers.
Castors, of all kinds.
Cattle food, prepared.
Celery.
Chains and traces, packed.
Chains, curb or door.
Chairwood, rough, undamageable.
Cheese, in boxes, casks, and cases.
Chestnuts, extract of, e.o.h.p.
Chicory.
Chimney pieces, cement or concrete.
China, in casks or crates.
China grass, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon.
Chlorate of potash.
Chlorate of soda, packed in hampers or casks.
Chloride of potash, packed in hampers or casks.
Chocolate.
Cider and perry (bottled), in hampers.
Cinder sifters.
Clasps, book, boot and belt, except gold, silver, or plated.
Clothes pegs, packed.
Coach wrenches.
Cobalt ore.
Cocoa.
Cocoa nut fibre, husk, shell, or matting, packed.
Codilla, e.o.h.p.
Coffee.
Coffee mills.
Coffin furniture, metallic.
Coir junk.
Coir rope.
Collars, dog.
Colliery screens or tips.
Colours, in casks or iron drums, or in tins packed in cases.
Confectionery, in cases, casks, or boxes.
Copper.
Copying presses.
Corkscrews.
Corn flour, patent.

Corves (small waggons for use in collieries).
Cotton, raw, e.o.h.p.
Cotton and woollen waste.
Cranberries.
Cranes or cranework.
Crucibles, plumbago or clay.
Curling stones.
Currants (grocer's).
Curry combs.
Cyanite, in casks or iron drums, or in tins packed in cases.
Dandelion roots.
Dates.
Delta metal.
Dextrine.
Dies and die stocks.
Dishes, iron.
Distilled water, e.o.h.p.
Dollies and peggies, wooden, for laundry purposes.
Dripping, in casks, boxes, tins, or tubs with lids.
Dubbin.
Dust preventers.
Earthenware, in casks or crates.
Electric accumulators.
Electric insulators.
Emery.
Emery dust.
Emery rollers and emery wheels, in boxes or cases.
Envelopes, straw, for bottles.
Esparto grass, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon.
Eyelets.
Fat, raw.
Felt (not carpeting).
Ferrules, iron, steel or brass.
Figs, dried.
Files or rasps, iron or steel.
Filters, cast iron.
Fire boxes of portable steam and traction engines.
Fire guards, metal.
Fire irons.
Fire lighters.
Fish—
  Herrings and sprats, in any state.
  All fish, partially cured, smoked, or dried, e.o.h.p.
  Crabs.
Fish hooks.
Flag poles or Venetian masts.
Flax, in bales, e.o.h.p.
Flax seed, for sowing.
Flax straw, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon.
Flax waste, e.o.h.p.
Fleshings and glue pieces, e.o.h.p.
Flocks.
Flower pots, clay, common, unglazed.
Forges, portable, in pieces, packed in boxes.
Forges, portable, whole, cased in iron.
Forks and spoons, metal (except gold, silver, or plated).
Forks, digging, in cases.
Forks, toasting, iron.
Fruit, crystallised, in boxes, cases, or casks.
Fruit—
  Apples, gooseberries and pears, e.o.h.p.
  Cherries, raspberries, strawberries, in tubs for jam.
  Fruit, ripe, e.o.h.p.
Fruit, pulp, in casks.
Funnels, air or ship.
Fustic liquor.
Gall nuts.
Garancine.
Gas engines, complete.
Gas fittings, in parts, except brass and copper tubing.
Gates, iron or wooden, common.
Ginger beer, e.o.h.p.
Gins, wheels with frames for hoisting purposes.
Glass blocks, for pavement (not fitted in frames).
Glycerine, in casks or iron drums.

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Grates, ovens, ranges, or stoves, common or kitchen.
Gridirons.
Grindery.
Grindstones, e.o.h.p.
Gums, in mats, bags, casks, or cases.
Gun barrels, rough.
Gun carriages.
Gun locks and gun furniture.
Gun metal.
Hair, raw, pressed, in bales or bags.
Hardware—Packages containing any hardware articles (not gold, silver, or plated) set out in classes herein-before mentioned, or in this class, and any of the following articles (not gold, silver, or plated), viz.:—
Awl blades.
Bayonets.
Bed keys.
Bellows, packed.
Bellows pipes.
Bells, small.
Bicycle stands, wrought iron.
Bits.
Blanks, bronze and copper, for stamping for coins.
Blow pipes.
Bolts, door.
Bottle jacks.
Bowls, water, except iron or earthenware.
Boxes, safety.
Boxes or trunks, tin or sheet iron, packed in crates or cases.
Box or Italian irons.
Brands, iron or steel.
Buckles, brass, steel, or iron.
Bullet moulds.
Busks, steel.
Buttons.
Calipers.
Candlesticks, brass or iron.
Carpet bag frames.
Carriage and foot warmers.
Hardware—*cont.*
Cartridge cases, brass.
Cart steps.
Castings, brass.
Castors, of all kinds. 5
Chains, curb or door.
Cinder sifters.
Clasps, book, boot, or belt.
Coach wrenches.
Coffee mills, small hand. 10
Coffin furniture, metallic.
Collars, dog.
Copying presses.
Corkscrews.
Curry combs. 15
Dies and die stocks.
Dust preventers.
Eyelets.
Ferrules, iron, brass, or steel.
Fire guards (metal). 20
Fire irons.
Fish hooks.
Forks and spoons, metal.
Forks, toasting, iron.
Gas fittings, in parts, except brass and copper tubing. 25
Gins, wheels, with frames for hoisting purposes.
Grindery.
Gun barrels, rough. 30
Gun locks and gun furniture.
Hammer heads, packed.
Hammers, not steam.
Handcuffs.
Handles, chest and saucepan. 35
Hat and umbrella stands, cast iron.
Hay forks, in bundles.
Hinges, brass.
„ iron or steel. 40
Hooks, boot and button, hat and coat, and reaping.
Hooks and eyes.
Jacks, small.
Japanned ware, in casks or cases. 45
Kitchen fireplace stands.

Hardware—*cont.*
Knitting pins.
Knives or blades for cutting machines.
Knobs, range, iron.
„ door.
Knockers, door.
Ladles, not puddlers', iron.
Lamp burners.
Lanterns, tin or iron.
Latches, door.
Locks and keys.
Magnets.
Match boxes, japanned or enamelled tin, new, empty, packed.
Matchetts.
Medals, brass or copper.
Military ornaments.
Mortars and pestles, iron or steel.
Nails and rivets, brass or copper.
Needles (in tin-lined cases).
Nut crackers.
Ornaments for saddlery, brass, iron, or steel.
Ornaments for uniform.
Pans, ash.
„ copper, for closets.
„ dust.
„ warming.
Patten rings.
Patterns, travellers', hardware.
Percussion cap shells.
Pins, metal, in boxes.
Plates, door.
„ iron, enamelled.
Pliers.
Powder flasks.
Pulley blocks, iron.
Pulleys, iron.
Pumps, hand, brass.
Railway carriage keys.
Refrigerators.
Riddles.
Saddletrees.
Scales and weights, letter.
Screws, brass, copper, or zinc.

Hardware—*cont.*
Screws, table expanding.
Scythe blades.
Scythes and sickles.
Shears, garden and sheep.
Ships' logs, metal.
Shoe horns and pegs, metallic.
Show tablets, metal, enamelled.
Skates.
Skewers, iron or steel.
Snuffers, iron or steel.
Spanners.
Spittoons, iron.
Spring balances.
Springs, chair, sofa, mattress, door, or cart.
Spurs.
Stair rods.
Steelyards.
Stirrups.
Sugar nippers.
Syringes, garden
Tacks.
Taper holders, metal.
Taps, brass.
Terrets.
Thimbles.
Tinware, in casks or cases.
Tips, brassed for boot heels.
Tobacco boxes, metal.
Tools, carpenters', coopers', edge, joiners', masons', and shipwrights'.
Traps, sink, brass or copper.
Traps, vermin.
Trays, iron or steel.
Trivets, iron or steel.
Trouser stretchers, iron, portable.
Trowels.
Umbrella fittings.
Umbrella stretchers.
Valves, brass.
Washers, brass or copper.
Weights, brass.
Wire, copper or brass, packed in cases, casks, or in bags.

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Hames.
Hammer heads, e.o.h.p.
Hammers (not steam), e.o.h.p.
Handcuffs.
Handles, chest and saucepan.
Harrow shafts, tube iron or tube steel.
Hat and umbrella stands, cast iron.
Hay, e.o.h.p., minimum load 30 cwt. per waggon.
Hay forks.
Hay forks, in cases.
Hay rakes, hand, in cases.
Hemp, e.o.h.p.
Hessians, jute.
Hinges, brass, iron, or steel.
Hoes, hand.
Hollow-ware, iron, including kettles, pans, maslins (pots for boiling fruit), and water cans, in casks or crates.
Hooks and eyes.
Hooks, boot, button, hat, coat, ceiling, reaping.
Hooks, clip, galvanised iron.
Hoops, wooden.
Ice.
Ink, except printers', in boxes, casks, or crates.
Iron liquor or muriate of iron.
Ivory black.
Ivory waste or dust.
Jacks, small.
Japanned ware, in casks or cases.
Japan wax.
Jars, earthenware or stoneware.
Kitchen fireplace stands.
Kitool fibre.
Knife boards.
Knitting pins.
Knives or blades for cutting machines.
Knobs (range), iron or steel.
Knobs (door).
Knockers (door).
Ladders, wooden.
Ladles (not puddlers' iron).
Laminated lead.
Lamp burners.
Lanterns, tin or iron.
Lard, in casks, boxes, tins, or tubs with lids.
Lasts, wooden.
Latches, door.
Lead piping, e.o.h.p.
Leather, undressed, except in cases or crates.
Lemon and lime juice, in cases or casks.
Lemons.
Linen waste, e.o.h.p.
Linen yarn and grey linen, steam or hydraulic press-packed, in bunches or bales.
Locks and keys.
Locomotive engines and tenders, loaded in railway companies' waggons.
Logwood liquor.
Machinery, in parts, in cases, e.o.h.p.
Madders.
Magnets.
Marbles, children's.
Margarine, in casks, firkins, or boxes, or in tubs with wooden lids.
Match boxes, japanned or enamelled tin, new, empty, packed.
Matchetts.
Medals, brass or copper.
Megass, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon.
Mexican fibre, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon.
Military ornaments, except gold, silver, or plated.
Millstones, finished.
Mineral and aërated waters, e.o.h.p.
Molliscorum.
Mordant liquors (including alum liquor, dunging liquor, and red liquor).
Mortars and pestles, iron or steel.

Mungo.
Mushroom pulp.
Mushroom spawn.
Mustard, in casks, cases, boxes, or bags.
Nails and rivets, brass or copper.
Nails, zinc.
Needles (in tin lined cases).
Netting, of iron wire.
Newspapers, in bales.
Nickel ore.
Nitrate of copper, in casks.
Nitrate of iron.
Nut crackers, except gold, silver, or plated.
Nuts, e.o.h.p.
Oakum.
Oils, not dangerous, in casks, or iron drums, round or tapered at one end, e.o.h.p.
Oranges.
Orchilla weed.
Ornaments for saddlery, brass, iron, or steel.
Ornaments for uniform, except gold, silver, or plated.
Osiers, twigs, and willows, brown.
Paints, in casks or iron drums, or in tins packed in cases.
Palisades, iron.
Palm leaves.
Palmetto leaf, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon.
Pans, ash.
Pans, copper, for closets.
Pans, dust.
Pans, warming.
Paper, emery, sand, and tobacco.
Paper hangings, common, in bales.
Paraffin and petroleum oils, in owners' tank waggons, not giving off inflammable vapour under 73° Fahr., when tested in the manner set forth in the Petroleum Act, 1879.
Parian, in casks or crates.
Patten rings.
Patterns, travellers', hardware.
Pelts, e.o.h.p.
Percussion cap shells.
Pewter.
Piassava, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon.
Pickaxes.
Picker bends.
Pickles, in boxes, cases, or casks.
Pimento.
Pins, metal, in boxes.
Piston rods, steel.
Plates, door.
Plates, iron, enamelled.
Pliers.
Plough shafts, tube iron or tube steel.
Plumbago.
Polishing paste.
Pork, in brine.
Poultry pens (wire), folded.
Powder flasks.
Preserves (fish, fruit, meat, and provisions), in casks, boxes, or cases.
Printed matter, not bound.
Provender, horse or cattle, e.o.h.p.
Prunes, in casks or mats.
Pulley blocks, iron.
Pulleys, iron.
Pumps and pump castings, in cases.
Pumps, hand, brass.
Rags, pulled.
Railway carriage keys.
Railway waggon bodies.
Railway waggon bodies, fitted together.
Railway waggon brasses.
Rain water pipes, for spoutings and their connexions, cast iron.
Raisins.
Reed webbing, for ceilings.
Refrigerators.
Revalenta arabica.
Rhubarb and rhubarb roots.
Riddles.

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Rizine.
Rolls, iron, e.o.h.p.
Ropes.
Ropes, wire.
Sacks.
Saddletrees.
Sad irons, e.o.h.p.
Safes, iron or steel.
Sago.
Sauces, in boxes, cases, or casks.
Scales and weights, letter.
Scoops, iron.
Scrap zinc.
Screw propellers.
Screws, brass, copper, or zinc.
Screws, table expanding.
Scrolls, iron (for fixing springs to carts and carriages).
Screws, e.o.h.p.
Scythe blades.
Scythes and sickles.
Seal skins, wet and salted.
Seaweed (dry) or alga marina.
Seeds, agricultural, e.o.h.p.
Semolina.
Shears, garden and sheep.
Sheets, wool, new.
Ships' logs, metal.
Ships' masts.
Ships' ventilators.
Shoddy.
Shoe horns and pegs, metallic.
Shoemakers' wax.
Shot, lead, e.o.h.p.
Show tablets, metal, enamelled.
Shumac liquor.
Signal posts (railway) and materials belonging thereto.
Silicate cotton or slag wool, e.o.h.p.
Sinks, cast iron, not enamelled.
Size, e.o.h.p.
Skates.
Skewers, iron or steel.
Slate pencils.
Slates, writing.
Snuffers, iron or steel.
Spades and shovels, iron or steel.
Spanners.
Spelter sheets, e.o.h.p.
Spetches, e.o.h.p.
Spirits of tar, in casks or iron drums.
Spittoons, iron.
Spoutings and connexions, iron or steel.
Spring balances.
Springs, chair, sofa, mattress, door, or cart.
Spurs, not plated.
Stable fittings (except enamelled), iron or steel.
Stair rods.
Stannite of potash.
Stannite of soda.
Staples (wire), for bookbinders.
Starch, in casks, cases, boxes, or bags.
Steam excavators or steam navvies.
Steel, bars and bundles.
Steelyards.
Stirrups.
Stone blue, in casks, cases, boxes, or bags.
Stone, carved for building purposes, e.o.h.p.
Straw, e.o.h.p., minimum load 20 cwt. per waggon.
Strickles, in boxes or cases.
Sugar mills.
Sugar nippers, except gold, silver, or plated.
Syringes, garden.
Tacks.
Tamarinds.
Taper holders, metal.
Tapioca.
Tapioca flour.
Taps, brass.
Tarpaulings.
Tartar, liquid.
Terne metal.
Terrets.
Thimbles.
Tin, in blocks, cakes, or ingots.
Tincal.

Tinfoil.
Tin liquor.
Tinware, in casks or cases.
Tips, brassed, for boot heels.
Tobacco boxes, metal.
Tobacco juice, in casks.
Tobacco leaf, in hogsheads or tierces.
Tobacco stoves or presses.
Tools, carpenters', coopers', edge, joiners', masons', and shipwrights'.
Tools, well-boring and pit-boring.
Torchwick.
Tow, in bales, e.o.h.p.
Tow waste, e.o.h.p.
Traps, sink, brass or copper.
Traps, vermin.
Trays, iron or steel.
Trivets, iron or steel.
Trouser stretchers, iron, portable.
Trowels.
Tubes, coated with brass.
Tubes, electro-coppered.
Tubes, steam, brass or copper.
Tubs, iron.
Tue irons.
Turmeric.
Turpentine, spirits of, in casks or iron drums.
Twine.
Umbrella fittings.
Umbrella sticks, in the rough.
Umbrella stretchers.
Valves, brass.
Varnish, in casks or iron drums.
Vegetable wax.
Vegetables, packed, e.o.h.p.
Vices, iron or steel.
Vinegar, in cases.
Walking sticks, in the rough.
Walnuts, green, and husks.
Washers, brass or copper.
Washers, leather.
Weighing machines, large (those used for weighing railway or other vehicles, and also cattle).
Weights, brass.
Window frames, iron, packed in cases.
Window shutters, iron or steel.
Wines, British, in casks.
Wire, copper or brass, packed in cases, casks, or in bags.
Wire, cotton-covered, in casks, hampers, cases, and canvas-covered coils.
Wire, iron or steel, e.o.h.p.
Wire, lead.
Wood, bent, rough, unfinished.
Wool, raw.
Yarn, twist, and weft, cotton and linen, in bales, bags, wrappers, cases, boxes, skips or casks.
Yeast, in bags, or in bags in baskets, hydraulic press-packed, dry.
Yellow metal bolts and nails.
Yellow metal rods.
Zinc bars.

CLASS 3.

Ale coolers.
Algerian fibre, e.o.h.p.
Alizarine, in casks or iron drums.
Almonds.
American or leather cloth.
Ammonia, liquid, in bottles (other than carboys) in cases.
Angelica root.
Aniseed.
Apple rings, in slices, dried.
Apples, dry, or pippins.
Arsenic acid, e.o.h.p.
Bacon and hams, cured, e.o.h.p.
Baking powder.
Baths.
Beadings and mouldings, gilt, lacquered, or varnished, packed in boxes.

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Bedsteads, e.o.h.p.
Beehives, made of wood.
Bell ringing (Carillon) machinery.
Belting, for machinery.
Bichromate of soda, e.o.h.p.
Bichrome and bichromate of potash, e.o.h.p.
Bins, corn or wine.
Bitters, in casks or cases.
Black beer.
Bladders, in casks.
Blankets.
Blinds, paper.
Blinds, Venetian and chain, in cases, crates, or frames.
Blowing engines.
Blue, laundry, liquid, in boxes, cases, casks, or iron drums.
Blue paste.
Blue powder and stone and smalts, e.o.h.p.
Boards, parquet flooring.
Boards, washing.
Bobbins, e.o.h.p.
Books, e.o.h.p.
Boothing or stalling.
Boots and shoes, including goloshes, and leather cut into boot shapes, in casks, cases, or boxes.
Boracic acid.
Bottles and bottle stoppers, glass, e.o.h.p.
Bowls, iron or wood.
Braces, except silk, for wearing apparel, in bales, packs, or trusses.
Broom and brush heads, e.o.h.p.
Brooms and brushes, packed.
Brush backs, xylonite.
Buckets and pails.
Buckram.
Butter, in crocks in wood, or in crocks when packed with straw in baskets.
Calicoes.
Candlewick.
Canvas.
Cap peaks, not oily.
Caps, men's or boys', except silk, in bales, packs, or trusses.
Capsules, metal, in cases.
Carbon candles, for electric lighting.
Carbonate of ammonia, in cases.
Card cloth.
Cards, for weaving, packed in cases.
Carpet bags.
Carpet beating machines.
Carpet lining (cork).
Carpeting.
Carpeting (cork).
Carraway seeds.
Carriage and cart steps.
Castings, iron, light, e.o.h.p.
Castings, sanitary, iron or steel, for public urinals and waterclosets.
Castings, steel, e.o.h.p.
Castor oil, in boxes.
Cellarets, wrought iron.
Chaff, in bags, not for cattle feeding.
Chalk, French.
Chalk, prepared.
Cheese, e.o.h.p.
Cheese presses.
Chemicals, not dangerous, corrosive, or explosive, in casks, iron drums, bales, or bags.
Chimney pieces, marble or slate, e.o.h.p.
China, in hampers.
China grass, e.o.h.p.
Cinnabar ore.
Clock dials.
Clogs, in casks, cases, or boxes.
Clothing (exclusive of silk goods), if packed in trusses, packs, or bales.
Clothing, for soldiers, police, prison warders, railway porters, postal, and telegraph (except busbies or helmets).
Clothing, waterproof (except oily canvas clothing).
Cloth, linen packed.
Coach and upholsterers' trimmings, in packs, trusses, or bales.

Cob nuts.
Cocoa nut fibre, husk, shell, or matting, e.o.h.p.
Cocoa nuts.
Coffee extract or essence.
Coin, copper or bronze.
Collars, rush, for horses.
Colliery pulleys.
Colours, in cans, hampers, boxes, or iron bottles.
Combs.
Coquilla nuts.
Cordials, in casks or cases.
Coriander seed.
Cork shavings or cuttings.
Cork socks, in boxes, cases, or casks.
Corkwood.
Cornice poles, wood, in bundles, without rings or ends, not gilt.
Corozzo nuts.
Cotton and linen goods, in bales, boxes, cases, packs, or trusses, e.o.h.p.
Cotton and linen thread.
Cotton and woollen slops, in hampers, bales, or boxes.
Cotton wool, dressed and carded.
Crucibles, e.o.h.p.
Cummin seed.
Cutlery.
Cyanite, in cans, hampers, boxes, or iron bottles.
Dishes, wood.
Drapery, heavy—Packages containing any of the following articles :—
American or leather cloth.
Blankets.
Boots and shoes, including goloshes, in casks, cases, or boxes.
Buckram.
Buttons, except gold, silver, or plated.
Calicoes.
Carpet bags.
Carpeting.
Drapery, heavy—*cont.*
Clothing, waterproof (except oily canvas clothing).
Cotton and linen goods, in bales, boxes, cases, packs, or trusses, e.o.h.p.
Cotton and linen thread.
Cotton and woollen slops, in hampers, bales, or boxes.
Druggeting.
Elastic webbing.
Eyelets.
Flannel.
Floor cloth, including oil cloth, boulinikon, kamptulicon, and linoleum.
Hearth rugs, except skins.
Hooks and eyes.
Huckabacks.
India rubber goods, except shoes and goloshes.
Laces, boot and stay, cotton or leather.
Linen cloth, packed.
Paper collars, cuffs, and shirt fronts.
Shirts, cotton, woollen, and linen, in bales, packs, or trusses.
Stays, not silk.
Tapes.
Thimbles, not gold, silver, or plated.
Wadding, cotton.
Woollen and worsted yarn.
Dripping, in crocks in wood, or in tubs or tins without lids.
Druggeting.
Drugs, in casks, bales, or bags.
Drysalteries, in casks.
Dutch metal and leaf.
Dyes, in casks and iron drums.
Earth closets.
Earthenware, in hampers.
Eggs, in boxes, cases, or crates.
Elastic webbing.
Electric batteries.

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Electric cable.
Emery rollers and emery wheels, e.o.h.p.
Esparto grass, e.o.h.p.
Fenders, in crates.
Fenders, kitchen, iron or steel.
Fenders, ships', cork or hemp.
Fents and tabs, cotton and woollen.
Fern, for litter or packing, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon.
Filberts.
Filters, earthenware.
Fire engines, steam.
Fire escapes.
Fire extinguishers (hand grenade), packed.
Fish, fresh, e.o.h.p.
Fish glue.
Flannel.
Flax, e.o.h.p.
Flax straw, e.o.h.p.
Floor cloth, including oil cloth, boulinikon, kamptulicon, and linoleum.
Flour-dressing or purifying machines.
Flower roots (not orchids).
Forges, portable, e.o.h.p.
Forks, e.o.h.p.
Fruit, ripe, not hothouse:—
Apricots.
Cherries.
Nectarines.
Peaches.
Raspberries.
Strawberries.
Fustian and corduroy.
Gas meters.
Gelatine.
German silver, in sheets.
German silver wire, in casks and cases.
Ginger, e.o.h.p.
Glass beads.
Glass, crown, rolled and sheet.
Glass, flint, e.o.h.p.
Glass, plate, rough.
Glass, plate, not silvered.
Gloves, cotton, woollen or worsted, in bales, packs, or trusses.
Gloves, rough leather, for labourers.
Glycerine, in cases or boxes.
Glycerine grease, for lubricating purposes, in tins packed in wooden cases.
Goat skins, e.o.h.p.
Granite, polished or dressed, e.o.h.p.
Grapes, packed in cork dust or sawdust, in casks.
Groceries, mixed.
Packages consigned as mixed groceries may include any grocery articles set out in classes hereinbefore mentioned or in this class, the following articles in Class 4:—
Cardamoms.
Citric acid.
Confectionery, e.o.h.p.
Crystallised fruits, e.o.h.p.
Meat pies.
Preserved ginger.
Sausages.
Yeast, e.o.h.p.
and the following in Class 5:—
Blue, laundry liquid, e.o.h.p.
Cinnamon.
Cloves.
Cochineal.
Cordials, e.o.h.p.
Extract of meat.
Indigo.
Isinglass.
Lard, e.o.h.p.
Nutmegs.
Gums, e.o.h.p.
Gun stocks.
Gun wads.
Guns, machine, in cases.
Gutta percha, raw.
Guttering or corrugating machines, e.o.h.p.
Hair, for manufacturing purposes, e.o.h.p.
Hair cloth.
Harness or saddlery, in tin-lined cases or casks.

Hassocks.
Hats, rush, in bales, trusses, and hampers.
Hay rakes, hand, e.o.h.p.
Hearthrugs, except skins.
Heel balls, shoemakers'.
Helmets, metal, in cases or boxes.
Herbs, green.
Hides, e.o.h.p.
Honey, in casks, or in jars packed in crates or cases.
Hoofs, horns, and horn tips, buffalo, cow, goat, ox, and sheep, e.o.h.p.
Hops.
Hosiery, in bales, packs, or trusses.
Huckabacks.
Hurdles, iron or steel, on wheels.
India rubber goods, except shoes and goloshes.
India rubber, raw.
Ink, printers'.
Jews' harps.
Joiners' work (common wood)—Beadings and mouldings (not gilt, lacquered or varnished), doors and door frames, fittings and fixtures for buildings, staircases, balusters and hand rails, window sashes and frames and shutters.
Juniper berries.
Kips, e.o.h.p.
Laces, boot or stay, cotton or leather.
Lamp black.
Lamp chimneys (glass).
Lamp frames (street).
Lamp reflectors, enamelled iron.
Lamp wick.
Lamps, paraffin, in parts (except china or earthenware) packed in casks and cases.
Lard, in bladders, in crocks, in wood or in tubs, or tins without lids.
Lavatory stands and basins, earthenware, complete, enamelled.
Lawn mowers, packed.
Lead pencils.
Leather, e.o.h.p.
Lemon and lime juice, e.o.h.p.
Life buoys.
Limestone, polished or dressed.
Lime water, e.o.h.p.
Lincrusta and anaglypta (decorative wall papers).
Linen cloth, packed.
Linen yarn or grey linen, e.o.h.p.
Liquorice.
Looking glass frames (common), wood (not gilded) or Dutch metalled.
Maccaroni.
Machines, fitted up, packed, e.o.h.p.
Magnesia.
Marble, packed, and in slabs cemented together.
Margarine, in crocks in wood, or in crocks when packed with straw in baskets.
Marquees or tents.
Mastic.
Mats and matting, e.o.h.p.
Megass, e.o.h.p.
Merinoes, in bales, packs or trusses.
Mexican fibre, e.o.h.p.
Mica.
Milk.
Milk cans and pans.
Millboard rollers (for winding paper in cases).
Mops.
Mortars and pestles, marble.
Moss, packed.
Muslin, book, if packed in bales, packs or trusses.
Mustard, e.o.h.p.
Netting, cotton and twine
Nickel.
Nitrate of baryta.
Oars.
Oils, not dangerous, e.o.h.p.
Oleic acid, in casks.
Osiers, twigs and willows, white or stained.
Osnaburgs.

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Oxalic acid.
Paints, in cans, hampers, boxes, or iron bottles.
Palliasses, straw.
Palmetto leaf, e.o.h.p.
Pans, chemical and dye, iron or steel.
Pans, earthenware or iron, for sanitary purposes.
Paper, e.o.h.p.
Paper collars, cuffs, and shirt fronts.
Paper, gummed for labels.
Paper hangings, e.o.h.p.
Paper tubes, for cops.
Parian, in hampers.
Pattens, in casks, cases or boxes.
Pearl shells.
Penholders, wood or metal (except gold, silver, or plated).
Pepper.
Percussion caps, uncharged.
Petroleum grease or petroleum jelly.
Piassava, e.o.h.p.
Pickles, e.o.h.p.
Picture frames, common, wood (not gilded) or Dutch metalled.
Pins, metal.
Plants, e.o.h.p.
Preserves (fish, fruit, meat and provisions), e.o.h.p., in crates or baskets.
Pulley blocks, wood.
Pumps and pump castings, e.o.h.p.
Quicks, e.o.h.p.
Rabbit fur, or hatters' wool.
Raffia.
Railway cards and tickets.
Reels, for garden hose.
Rennet.
Rick poles and covers.
Road scraping and road sweeping machines.
Rock, crystal.
Rugs, hearth, except skin.
Saddlery or harness, in tin-lined cases or casks.
Sauces, e.o.h.p.
Saw-bench machines, portable, packed.
Scale beams and scales.
Scoops, wood.
Screw jacks, except iron.
Scythe sneds or handles.
Sealing wax.
Seaweed, edible.
Sewing machines, in parts, packed.
Sewing machine stands, in parts, packed in cases or frames.
Shafts, cart.
Shafts, gig, carriage, or dog cart, not painted nor varnished.
Shavings, wood.
Sheepskins, e.o.h.p.
Sheet steel.
Shellac.
Shells.
Ships' blocks.
Ships' sails, finished.
Shirts, cotton, woollen, and linen, in bales, packs, trusses, and hampers.
Shoe horns and pegs.
Shoes and boots, including goloshes and leather cut into shoe shapes, in casks, cases, or boxes.
Shot belts.
Show cards (cardboard) unframed.
Shutters, revolving, wooden.
Shuttles, weavers'.
Silver ore.
Sinks, enamelled.
Skins, hare and rabbit.
Slate beds of billiard tables, packed in cases.
Slate slabs.
Spindles, in boxes.
Spirits, in casks or cases.
Splints, wood for matches.
Squeegees, for cleaning ships' decks, &c.
Stable fittings and mangers, iron enamelled.
Starch, e.o.h.p.
Stationery, e.o.h.p.
Stays, not silk, for wearing apparel.
Stills, iron.

Stone blue, e.o.h.p.
Stoves, gas or oil.
Strickles, e.o.h.p.
Stuff goods, in bales, packs, or trusses.
Sugar, e.o.h.p.
Sugar candy.
Syrup, in cases, in tins, in baskets, or in stone bottles packed in crates or hampers.
Tables, cast iron or steel, in parts.
Talc.
Tapes.
Tea.
Thimbles, except gold, silver, or plated.
Thread, cotton and linen.
Toasting forks, iron or steel.
Tobacco juice, e.o.h.p.
Tobacco leaf, e.o.h.p.
Tow, e.o.h.p.
Toys, packed.
Trellis work (wood), in bundles.
Troughs, bakers', wooden.
Troughs, cattle and other, iron or steel.
Tubes, brass or copper, except steam, packed.
Tubs, washing.
Tubs, wood.
Turnery ware.
Type.
Varnish, e.o.h.p.
Vaseline.
Vegetable ivory.
Velvet, cotton, in bales, packs, or trusses.
Vermicelli.
Vinegar, e.o.h.p.
Wadding, cotton.
Wash leather.
Wash stand tops, marble, packed.
Washing and wringing machines, packed.
Water meters.
Weighing machines, small (those used for weighing packages and goods).
Wheelbarrows.
Wheels, rudder or steering, in cases, crates, or frames.
Whetstones and honestones.
Whisks, packed.
Winches, steam.
Window frames, iron, e.o.h.p.
Wines, British, e.o.h.p.
Wines, in casks or cases.
Wood, bent, e.o.h.p.
Wool, dressed or carded.
Woollen and worsted goods, in bales, packs, or trusses.
Woollen cloth, in bales, packs, or trusses.
Xylonite.
Yarns, twist and weft (except silk).
Yellow or Persian berries.

Class 4.

Agricultural machines and implements, e.o.h.p.
Alabaster.
Albumen.
Alizarine, e.o.h.p.
Ammonia, liquid, in bottles (other than carboys) in hampers.
Anchovies.
Annotto, e.o.h.p.
Anthracene, e.o.h.p.
Asparagus.
Bacon and hams, fresh or green.
Bags, leather.
Beef wine, in boxes.
Beehives, straw.
Beer engines.
Bellows, e.o.h.p.
Bells.
Billiard cues, in bundles.
Blinds, Venetian and chain, e.o.h.p.
Boilers, copper.
Books, bound or half bound in calf, Morocco, roan, Russia, or law calf.
Boots and shoes, including goloshes and leather cut into boot shapes, in hampers (white rod).

All sorts.
—
Lewis and Tenterden Railway.

Brass for making articles of silk, cotton, &c.
Bricks, tiles.
Britannia metal goods.
Brogs, goods.
Brooms and brushes, &c.
Bugs and vermin.
Butter in tubs or firkins or in casks or vats without lids.
Candles, wax.
Cane and rattan.
Cars, carts or other carriages, &c., not herein named.
Carriages (horses), or "horses" and carriages drawn thereby.
Cattle and calves.
Cement, grain, powder.
Chaff, &c.
Cheese and bags used.
Chalk, &c.
Chaff, &c.
Clocks and watches, gold, silver, or other metal.
Coach, carriage, cabriolet, or other car, drawn by horses or other animals.
Coals, cinders, culm, or other fuel.
Cocoa, chocolate, and cocoa nuts.
Coffee, raw or roasted.
Coke, &c.
Corn, grain, pulse, and flour.
Corn, grain, pulse, and flour, in sacks or bags.
Cotton, flax, hemp, and other fibrous substances, manufactured, not otherwise charged.
Cotton, flax, hemp, and other fibrous substances, not manufactured.
Cotton, flax, hemp, and other fibrous substances, not manufactured, in bales or packages.
Cotton, flax, hemp, and other fibrous substances, not manufactured, in bales or packages, or in sacks, or in packages, or in any other manner.
Cotton, flax, hemp, and other fibrous substances, not manufactured, in sacks or packages.
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Cotton, flax, hemp, and other fibrous substances, not manufactured, in sacks or packages, or in any other manner, or in bales or packages, or in any other manner

Flax in the straw.
Flower roots, e.o.h.p.
Flower stands, wrought iron.
Fluid, disinfecting, in bottles; packed in cases or hampers, or in basketed jars.
Footballs.
Frilling machines, in parts, packed.
Fruit-cleaning machines.
Furniture, in vans, carts, or road waggons.
Garden arches.
Garden engines.
Glasshouse pots.
Glass, in boxes or cases.
Glass, prepared, for photographers.
Globes, moons, or shades, glass, common.
Gloves, cotton, woollen, and worsted, e.o.h.p.
Gold size.
Golf clubs.
Grates, ovens, ranges, or stoves, polished.
Gravestones or tombstones.
Gun barrels, e.o.h.p.
Guns.
Gutta percha goods.
Guttering or corrugating machines, not packed.
Haberdashery.
Hand'carts.
Handmills.
Hares, dead.
Harness, e.o.h.p.
Hat leathers.
Hats, soft felt.
Hawkers' packs and trusses.
Hollow-ware, iron, including kettles, pans, maslins (pots for boiling fruit), and water cans, e.o.h.p.
Honey, e.o.h.p.
Hop bitters.
Hose, leather and canvas.
Hosiery, e.o.h.p.
Household linen and wearing apparel (exclusive of silk goods), e.o.h.p.
Incubators, complete.
Ink, e.o.h.p.
Japanned ware, e.o.h.p.
Kilting machines, in parts, packed.
Knapsacks, soldiers'.
Knitting machines, in parts, packed.
Lac.
Lace, British, not silk.
Laces, boot or stay, e.o.h.p.
Lamps.
Lawn mowers, not packed.
Lawn tennis implements.
Leather leggings.
Lint.
Lithographic stones.
Looms, not packed.
Luggage or baggage, personal.
Machinery, in parts, not packed, e.o.h.p.
Machines, fitted up, not packed, e.o.h.p.
Malt crushers.
Maps, in boxes or cases.
Margarine, in baskets, flats, or hampers, or in tubs without lids.
Mats, skin.
Mattresses.
Meat, fresh.
Meat pies.
Meat safes.
Mincing machines.
Mushrooms.
Muslin, book, e.o.h.p.
Needles, e.o.h.p.
Oleic acid, e.o.h.p.
Panoramas and theatrical scenery.
Pans, copper.
Parian, in boxes or cases.
Pattens, e.o.h.p.
Patterns, wood, for castings.
Pens, steel.
Perforating and paper-cutting machines.

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Pine apples, not hothouse, packed.
Pipes, brass and copper.
Pipes, smoking.
Pistols.
Plaiting machines, in parts, packed.
Plated goods.
Plums (dried), in fancy boxes.
Porcelain.
Poultry, dead.
Preserved ginger.
Preserves (fish, fruit, meat, and provisions), e.o.h.p.
Rabbits, dead.
Razor strops.
Reeds and rushes.
Reflectors, glass, with metal backs.
Rifles.
Rollers, type printers'.
Saddlery, e.o.h.p.
Sausages and saveloys.
Saw-bench machines, portable, not packed.
Seal skins, e.o.h.p.
Seeds, e.o.h.p.
Sewing machine stands, e.o.h.p.
Shafts, gig, carriage, or dog cart, e.o.h.p.
Sheep racks.
Shirts, e.o.h.p.
Shoes and boots, including goloshes and leather cut into shoe shapes, in hampers (white rod).
Show cards, e.o.h.p.
Shrubs and trees, e.o.h.p.
Skins, fine, including deer, fox, kid, musquash, and nutria.
Snuff.
Spades and shovels, wooden.
Spermaceti.
Spindles, e.o.h.p.
Spirits, in hampers.
Spirits of tar, e.o.h.p.
Stag horns.
Steam gauges.
Stereotype casts.
Stills, copper.
Stone, decorative, carved for decorating the interior of buildings.
Stoves, fireclay tile.
Stuff goods, e.o.h.p.
Swing boats and hobby horses.
Tables, cast iron or cast steel.
Tanks.
Tartaric acid.
Telegraph instruments, packed.
Telephone apparatus, packed.
Textile fabrics, made of mixed cotton, linen, wool, or similar materials.
Theatrical luggage.
Tiles, art.
Tin crystals.
Tinware, e.o.h.p.
Tobacco, manufactured, except cigars and cigarettes.
Tomatoes.
Toys, e.o.h.p.
Tubes, tin and zinc.
Tubing, brass or copper, e.o.h.p.
Ultramarine.
Umbrellas.
Umbrella sticks, e.o.h.p.
Vans, commercial travellers'.
Vats.
Vegetable washing machines.
Vegetables, hothouse, packed.
Veneers.
Venison.
Verdigris.
Walking sticks, e.o.h.p.
Warps, except silk.
Washing and wringing machines, not packed.
Whalebone.
Wheels, cart, coach, and carriage.
Wheels, rudder or steering, e.o.h.p.
Wines, in hampers.
Wire, insulated.
Wire, polished or needle.
Wire gauze.

Woodwork for the manufacture of organs.
Woodwork for the manufacture of pianos.
Woollen and worsted goods, e.o.h.p.
Woollen cloth, e.o.h.p.
Yeast, e.o.h.p.

Class 5.

Acetic or wood acid, e.o.h.p.
Aluminium.
Amber.
Ammonia, liquid, e.o.h.p.
Animals and birds, stuffed, in cases.
Aquaria, glass.
Artificial flowers.
Bagatelle tables.
Balloons.
Bark, not for tanning, e.o.h.p.
Barometers.
Baskets, e.o.h.p.
Bath chairs.
Beadings and mouldings, gilt, lacquered, or varnished, e.o.h.p.
Beds and bedding.
Bicycles.
Billiard tables.
Bird cages.
Bismuth.
Blue, laundry, liquid, e.o.h.p.
Boats and canoes.
Boots and shoes, including goloshes and leather cut into boot shapes, e.o.h.p.
Boxes, e.o.h.p.
Butter, in crocks, e.o.h.p.
Caps, e.o.h.p.
Carbolic acid, liquid, e.o.h.p.
Carboys, glass.
Cards, for carding machines, e.o.h.p.
Carriage bodies, e.o.h.p.
Chairs and seats, e.o.h.p.
Chandeliers and gasaliers.
Chemicals, not dangerous, corrosive, or explosive, e.o.h.p.
Chloride of gold, in boxes, for photographers.
Cigars and cigarettes.
Cinnamon.
Clock cases.
Clocks, e.o.h.p.
Cloves.
Cochineal.
Coffins.
Collodion cotton, in bottles packed in cases.
Colours, in jars.
Conservatories and hothouses, in parts.
Cordials, e.o.h.p.
Cork socks, e.o.h.p.
Crape.
Cyanite, in jars.
Dripping, in crocks, e.o.h.p.
Drugs, e.o.h.p.
Dyes, in glass carboys.
Empty cases, casks, crates, hampers, and other empties, e.o.h.p.
Engravings.
Evergreens.
Extract of meat.
Feathers.
Fenders, e.o.h.p.
Figures, casts, or ornaments, alabaster, bronze, gypsum, plaster, stucco, or terra cotta.
Figures, flowers, and heads, wax.
Flowers, cut.
Flower stands, e.o.h.p.
Frilling machines, fitted up, packed.
Fruit, hothouse.
Furniture, e.o.h.p.
Furs.
Game.
Glass, cut, ornamental, for doors.
Glass, plate, silvered.

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Glass, stained.
Globes, for educational purposes.
Globes, moons, or shades, glass, e.o.h.p.
Gloves, e.o.h.p.
Glycerine, e.o.h.p.
Hair, for head dressing.
Hat and umbrella stands, wood.
Hats, except soft felt and rush.
Helmets, felt, in cases or boxes.
Horses, dead.
Indigo.
Isinglass.
Ivory, e.o.h.p.
Jet.
Kilting machines, fitted up, packed.
Knitting machines, fitted up, packed.
Lace.
Lard, e.o.h.p.
Looking glass frames, e.o.h.p.
Looking glasses and mirrors, glass.
Lustres and vases, glass.
Magnesium metal.
Maps, e.o.h.p.
Margarine, in crocks, e.o.h.p.
Match boxes, empty, e.o.h.p.
Military ornaments, e.o.h.p.
Millinery.
Models, clay.
Morphia, in bottles in hampers.
Moss, e.o.h.p.
Musical instruments.
Muslins.
Nitrate of copper, in jars or stone bottles, covered with wicker basket work.
Nitrate of silver, in boxes, for photographers.
Nut crackers, e.o.h.p.
Nutmegs.
Optical instruments.
Organs and organ work.
Ornaments for uniform, e.o.h.p.
Overmantels, cast iron, with mirrors.
Paints, in jars.
Papier maché goods.
Parchment.
Penholders, e.o.h.p.
Perambulators, complete or in parts.
Perfumery.
Phosphorus paste (vermin killer), packed.
Photographic apparatus.
Picture frames, e.o.h.p.
Pictures.
Pine apples, e.o.h.p.
Plaiting machines, fitted up, packed.
Plants and shrubs (garden), in baskets, mats, pots, or tubs.
Platinum.
Plush, silk.
Portmanteaus.
Poultry, alive.
Quicksilver.
Quills.
Retorts, glass.
Ribbons.
Rocking horses.
Rollers, brass or copper.
Seal skins, made into articles of wearing apparel.
Serpentine, manufactured, packed.
Sewing machines, fitted up, packed.
Shoes and boots, including goloshes and leather cut into shoe shapes, e.o.h.p.
Show cases for shops, glass and woodwork.
Silk.
Silver precipitate.
Spirits, e.o.h.p.
Sponges.
Straw goods, including straw hats and straw bonnets.
Straw plait.
Sugar nippers, e.o.h.p.
Summer houses.
Surgical instruments.
Teazles.
Telescopes.
Thermometers.
Thimbles, e.o.h.p.
Tonquin beans.

Tortoiseshell.
Tricycles and velocipedes.
Trunks.
Turpentine, spirits of, e.o.h.p.
Turtle.
Velvet, e.o.h.p.
Ventilators, e.o.h.p.
Watch glasses.
Wines, e.o.h.p.
Woodwork, carved, for decorating the interior of buildings.
Yolk of eggs.

London and North-west Railway Company (Ra and Charges) Provisio Order.

A

B I L L

To confirm a Provisional Order made b Board of Trade under the Railway Canal Traffic Act, 1888, containing Classification of Merchandise Traffic, the Schedule of Maximum Rates Charges applicable thereto, of the L and North-western Railway Company certain other Railway Companies conn therewith.

(*Prepared and brought in by*
Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Baron Henry De W

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Prin*
10*th February* 1891.

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[Bill 202.]

[To be substituted for Bill previously delivered.]

A

B I L L

[AS AMENDED BY THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF LORDS AND COMMONS]

TO

Confirm a Provisional Order made by the Board of Trade under the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, containing the Classification of Merchandise Traffic, and the Schedule of Maximum Rates and Charges applicable thereto, of the London and North-western Railway Company, and certain other Railway Companies connected therewith. A.D. 1891.

WHEREAS under the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, the Board of Trade embodied in a Provisional Order the classification of merchandise traffic and schedule of maximum rates and charges, including all terminal charges which, in the opinion of the Board of Trade, ought to be adopted by the London and North-western Railway Company, and the railway companies connected therewith, which are mentioned in the schedule to the said Provisional Order: 51 & 52 Vict. c. 25. s. 24.

And whereas it is expedient that the Provisional Order, as set out in the schedule to this Act annexed, be confirmed by Act of Parliament:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as the London and North-western Railway Company (Rates and Charges) Order Confirmation Act, 1891. Short title.

2. The Order, as set out in the schedule to this Act annexed, shall be and the same is hereby confirmed, and all the provisions of the said Order in manner and form as they are set out in the said schedule shall, from and after the passing of this Act, have full validity and effect. Confirmation of Order in schedule.

A.D. 1891.

London and North-western Railway.

SCHEDULE.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Order of the Board of Trade under the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, embodying the Classification of Merchandise Traffic and the authorised Schedule of Maximum Rates and Charges, including all Terminal Charges applicable to the said Classification of the London and North-western Railway Company, and certain other Railway Companies connected therewith.

Short title.

1. This Order may be cited as the London and North-western Railway Company (Rates and Charges) Order, 1891.

Commencement.

2. This Order shall come into force and have effect on the 1st of August 1892, or such later date as the Board of Trade may by order direct, which date is in this Order referred to as the commencement of this Order.

Interpretation.

3. This Order is to be read and construed subject in all respects to the provisions of the Railway and Canal Traffic Acts, 1873 and 1888, and of any other Acts or parts of Acts incorporated therewith.

Schedule of maximum rates and charges.

4. From and after the commencement of this Order the maximum rates and charges which the London and North-western Railway Company, and the railway companies connected therewith mentioned in the appendix to the schedule to this Order in respect of railways mentioned in the said appendix, shall be entitled to charge and make in respect of merchandise traffic on the railways of the said companies, shall be the rates and charges specified in the schedule to this Order annexed, and shall be subject to the classification, regulations, and provisions set forth in the said schedule.

Schedule of Maximum Rates and Charges, and Classification of Merchandise Traffic applicable to the London and North-western Railway Company and certain other Companies connected therewith.

I.—Maximum Rates and Charges.

1. This schedule of maximum rates and charges shall be divided into six parts: Part I., containing the maximum rates and charges authorised in respect of the merchandise comprised in the several classes of merchandise specified in the classification; Part II. and Part III., containing the maximum rates and

charges authorised in respect of animals and carriages as therein mentioned. Part IV., specifying the exceptional charges mentioned in such part, and the circumstances in which they may be made. Part V., containing the rates and charges authorised in respect of perishable merchandise by passenger train, with the provisions and regulations which are to apply to such class of merchandise; and Part VI., containing the rates and charges authorised in respect of small parcels by merchandise train, with the provisions and regulations which are to apply to such parcels.

2. The maximum rate for conveyance is the maximum rate which the Company may charge for the conveyance of merchandise by merchandise train; and, subject to the exceptions and provisions specified in this schedule, includes the provision of locomotive power and trucks by the Company and every other expense incidental to such conveyance not herein-after provided for. Provided that—

(*a.*) The provision of trucks is not included in the maximum rates applicable to merchandise specified in Class A. of the classification, and the Company shall not be required to provide trucks for the conveyance of such merchandise, or for the conveyance of lime in bulk or salt in bulk, or of the following articles when carried in such a manner as to injure the trucks of the Company; that is to say, ammoniacal liquor, creosote, coal tar, gas tar, gas water, or gravel tarred for paving.

(*b.*) Where, for the conveyance of merchandise other than merchandise specified in Class A. of this classification, the Company do not provide trucks, the rate authorised for conveyance shall be reduced by a sum which for distances not exceeding 50 miles, shall, in case of difference between the Company and the person liable to pay the charge, be determined by an arbitrator to be appointed by the Board of Trade, and for distances exceeding 50 miles, shall be the charge authorised to be made by the Company for the provision of trucks when not included in the maximum rate for conveyance.

3. The maximum station terminal is the maximum charge which the Company may make to a trader for the use of the accommodation (exclusive of coal drops) provided, and for the duties undertaken by the Company for which no other provision is made in this schedule, at the terminal station for or in dealing with merchandise, as carriers thereof, before or after conveyance.

4. The maximum service terminals are the maximum charges which the Company may make to a trader for the following services, when rendered to or for a trader, that is to say, loading, unloading, covering, and uncovering merchandise, which charges shall, in respect of each service, be deemed to include all charges for the provision by the Company of labour, machinery, plant, stores, and sheets. Provided that—

Where merchandise conveyed in a separate truck is loaded or unloaded elsewhere than in a shed or building of the Company, the Company may not charge to a trader any service terminal for the performance by the Company of any of the said services if the trader has requested the Company to allow

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London and North-western Railway.

him to perform the service for himself and the Company have unreasonably refused to allow him to do so. Any dispute between a trader and the Company in reference to any service terminal charged to a trader who is not allowed by the Company to perform for himself the service, shall be determined by the Board of Trade.

5. The Company may charge for the services hereunder mentioned, or any of them, when rendered to a trader at his request or for his convenience, a reasonable sum, by way of addition to the tonnage rate. Any difference arising under this section shall be determined by an arbitrator to be appointed by the Board of Trade at the instance of either party. Provided that where before any service is rendered to a trader he has given notice in writing to the Company that he does not require it, the service shall not be deemed to have been rendered at the trader's request or for his convenience :—

(i.) Services rendered by the Company at or in connexion with sidings not belonging to the Company.

(ii.) The collection or delivery of merchandise outside the terminal station.

(iii.) Weighing merchandise.

(iv.) The detention of trucks, or the use or occupation of any accommodation before or after conveyance, beyond such period as shall be reasonably necessary for enabling the Company to deal with the merchandise as carriers thereof, or the consignor or consignee to give or take delivery thereof; or, in cases in which the merchandise is consigned to an address other than the terminal station beyond a reasonable period from the time when notice has been delivered at such address that the merchandise has arrived at the terminal station for delivery. And services rendered in connexion with such use and occupation.

(v.) Loading or unloading, covering or uncovering merchandise comprised in Class A. or Class B. of the classification.

(vi.) The use of coal drops.

(vii.) The provision by the Company of accommodation at a waterside wharf, and special services rendered thereat by the Company in respect of loading or unloading merchandise into or out of vessels or barges where no special charge is prescribed by any Act of Parliament. Provided that charges under this sub-section shall for the purposes of sub-section (3) of section 33 of the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, be deemed to be dock charges.

6. Where merchandise is conveyed in trucks not belonging to the Company the trader shall be entitled to recover from the company a reasonable sum by way of demurrage for any detention of his trucks beyond a reasonable period, either by the Company or by any other company over whose railway the trucks have been conveyed under a through rate or contract. Any difference arising under this section shall be determined by an arbitrator to be appointed by the Board of Trade at the instance of either party.

7. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the Company from making and receiving, in addition to the charges specified in this schedule, charges and payments, by way of rent or otherwise, for sidings or other structural accommodation provided or to be provided for the private use of traders, and

not required by the Company for dealing with the traffic for the purposes of conveyance, provided that the amount of such charges or payments is fixed by an agreement, in writing, signed by the trader, or by some person duly authorised on his behalf, or determined in case of difference by an arbitrator to be appointed by the Board of Trade.

8. In respect of merchandise received from or delivered to another railway company having a railway of a different gauge, the Company may make a reasonable charge for any service of transhipment performed by them, the amount of such charge to be determined in case of difference by an arbitrator to be appointed by the Board of Trade.

9. The Company may charge for the use of the trucks provided by them for the conveyance of merchandise, when the provision of trucks is not included in the maximum rates for conveyance, any sums not exceeding the following:—

	s.	*d.*	
For distances not exceeding 20 miles - -	0	4½	per ton.
For distances exceeding 20 miles, but not exceeding 50 miles - - - - -	0	6	„ „
For distances exceeding 50 miles, but not exceeding 75 miles - - - - - -	0	9	„ „
For distances exceeding 75 miles, but not exceeding 150 miles - - - - -	1	0	„ „
For distances exceeding 150 miles - - -	1	3	„ „

II.—Provisions as to Fixing Rates and Charges.

10. In calculating the distance along the railway for the purpose of the maximum charge for conveyance of any merchandise, the Company shall not include any portion of their railway which may, in respect of that merchandise, be the subject of a charge for station terminal.

11. Where merchandise is conveyed for an entire distance which does not exceed in the case of merchandise in respect of which a station terminal is chargeable at each end of the transit three miles, or in the case of merchandise in respect of which a station terminal is chargeable at one end of the transit four and a half miles or in the case of merchandise in respect of which no station terminal is chargeable six miles, the Company may, except as hereinafter specially provided, make the charges for conveyance authorised by this schedule as for three miles, four and a half miles, and six miles respectively. Provided that where merchandise is conveyed by the Company partly on the railway and partly on the railway of any other Company the railway and the railway of such other Company shall, for the purpose of reckoning such short distance, be considered as one railway.

12. For any quantity of merchandise less than a truck load which the Company either receive or deliver in one truck, on or at a siding not belonging to the Company, or which, from the circumstances in which the merchandise is tendered, or the nature of the merchandise, the Company are obliged or required to carry in one truck, the Company may charge as for a reasonable minimum load, having regard to the nature of the merchandise.

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13. Where a consignment by merchandise train is over three hundredweight and under five tons in weight, a fraction of a quarter of a hundredweight may be charged for as a quarter of a hundredweight; and where a consignment by merchandise train is over five tons in weight, a fraction of a quarter of a ton may be charged for as a quarter of a ton.

14. For a fraction of a mile the Company may charge according to the number of quarters of a mile in that fraction, and a fraction of a quarter of a mile may be charged for as a quarter of a mile.

15. For a fraction of a penny in the gross amount of rates and charges for any consignment for the entire distance carried, the Company may demand a penny.

16. Weight (except as to stone and timber when charged by measurement) shall be determined according to the imperial avoirdupois weight.

17. All stone shall be charged at actual weight, when the weight can be conveniently ascertained. When the actual weight of stone in blocks cannot be conveniently ascertained, 14 cubic feet of stone in blocks may be charged for as one ton, and smaller quantities may be charged for in the like proportion.

18. When timber is consigned by measurement weight, 40 cubic feet of oak, mahogany, teak, beech, greenheart, ash, elm, hickory, ironwood, baywood, or other heavy timber, and 50 cubic feet of poplar, larch, fir, or other light timber may be charged for as one ton, and smaller quantities may be charged for in the like proportion. The cubic contents of timber consigned by measurement weight shall be ascertained by the most accurate mode of measurement in use for the time being.

19. Articles sent in large aggregate quantities, although made up of separate parcels, such as bags of sugar, coffee, and the like, shall not be deemed to be small parcels.

III.—MISCELLANEOUS.

20. In respect of any merchandise or article of any description which is not specified in the classification, the Company may, unless and until such merchandise or article is duly added to this classification and schedule pursuant to sub-section eleven of section twenty-four of the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, make the charges which are by this schedule authorised in respect of merchandise and things in Class 3.

21. Nothing herein contained shall affect the right of the Company to make any charges which they are authorised by any Act of Parliament to make in respect of any accommodation or services provided or rendered by the Company at or in connexion with docks or shipping places.

22. In respect of returned empties, if from the same station and consignee to which and to whom they were carried full, to the same station and consignor from which and from whom they were carried full, the Company may charge the following rates inclusive of station and service terminals:—

For any distance not exceeding 25 miles	3*d.* per cwt.
For any distance exceeding 25 miles and not exceeding 50 miles	4*d.* „ „

For any distance exceeding 50 miles but not exceeding 100 miles - - - - - - - 8*d.* per cwt.
For each additional 50 miles or part of 50 miles - - 3*d.* „ „
The minimum weight to be 56 lbs., with a minimum charge of 3*d.*

Provided that—

(1.) Returned empty sacks and bags shall not be charged more than half the above rates with a minimum charge of 4*d.*

(2.) Returned empty carboys or crates (other than glass manufacturers' crates and crates taken to pieces and so packed) may be charged double the above rates.

(3.) Returned empty fish packages shall not be charged more than the following rates :—

For any distance not exceeding 50 miles - - 4*d.* per cwt.
For any distance exceeding 50 miles but not exceeding 100 miles - - - - - - 5*d.* „ „
For any distance exceeding 100 miles but not exceeding 150 miles - - - - - - 7*d.* „ „
For any distance exceeding 150 miles but not exceeding 200 miles - - - - - - 8*d.* „ „
For any distance exceeding 200 miles but not exceeding 250 miles - - - - - - 9*d.* „ „
For any distance exceeding 250 miles but not exceeding 300 miles - - - - - - 10*d.* „ „
For any distance exceeding 300 miles - - 11*d.* „ „
The minimum weight to be 56 lbs., with a minimum charge of 4*d.*

23. Where merchandise is conveyed in a trader's truck, the Company shall not make any charge in respect of the return of the truck empty, provided that the truck is returned empty from the consignee and station or siding to whom and to which it was consigned loaded direct to the consignor and station or siding from which it was so consigned, and where a trader forwards an empty truck to any station or siding for the purpose of being loaded with merchandise the Company shall make no charge in respect of the forwarding of such empty truck, provided the truck is returned to them loaded for conveyance direct to the consignor and station or siding from whom and whence it was so forwarded.

24. Any railway company (other than the Company) conveying merchandise on the railway, or performing any of the services for which rates or charges are authorised by this schedule, shall be entitled to charge and make the same rates and charges as the Company are by this schedule authorised to make.

25. The Board of Trade Arbitrations, &c., Act, 1874, shall, so far as applicable, apply to every determination of a difference or question by arbitration under the provisions herein contained.

26. In this schedule, unless the context otherwise requires :—

The term "the Company" means a railway company to which this schedule applies;

The term "the railway" means any railway or steam tramway over which the Company conveys merchandise, and in respect of which no maximum

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rates and charges other than those authorised in this schedule are for the time being authorised by Parliament;

The term "merchandise" includes goods, cattle, live stock, and animals of all descriptions;

The term "the classification" means the classification of goods annexed to this schedule;

The term "trader" includes any person sending or receiving, or desiring to send merchandise by the railway;

The term "terminal station" means a station or place upon the railway at which a consignment of merchandise is loaded or unloaded before or after conveyance on the railway, but does not include any station or junction at which the merchandise in respect of which any terminal is charged has been exchanged with, handed over to, or received from any other railway company, or a junction between the railway and a siding let by or not belonging to the Company, or in respect of merchandise passing to or from such siding any station with which such siding may be connected, or any dock or shipping place the charges for the use of which are regulated by Act of Parliament;

The term "siding" includes branch railways not belonging to a railway company;

The term "person" includes a company or body corporate.

27. The foregoing provisions shall, so far as applicable, apply to merchandise when conveyed by passenger train under Part V.; but save as aforesaid and so far as is provided by Part V., nothing herein contained shall apply to the conveyance of merchandise by passenger trains, or to the charges which the Company may make therefor.

28. This schedule shall apply to the London and North-western Railway Company, and the other companies mentioned in the appendix hereto so far as relates to the railways therein specified.

APPENDIX.

Companies to which this Schedule applies.

The Great Western Railway Company in respect of the Birkenhead Railway (including the West Kirby lines) and the Wrexham and Minera Railway.

The Brecon and Merthyr Tydfil Junction Railway Company in respect of the Dowlais and Merthyr Railway.

The Rhymney Railway Company in respect of the Nantybwch and Rhymney Railway.

The Charnwood Forest Railway Company in respect of the Charnwood Forest Railway.

The Harborne Railway Company in respect of the Harborne Railway.

The Mold and Denbigh Junction Railway Company in respect of the Mold and Denbigh Junction Railway.

MAXIMUM RATES AND CHARGES.

In calculating the distance over which any merchandise is conveyed, and for all purposes of rates and charges, the Runcorn Bridge is to be calculated as nine miles, and the Junction Railway, authorised by the Stockport, Disley, and Whaley Bridge Railway Act, 1855, is to be calculated as three-quarters of a mile.

Where the distance over which merchandise is conveyed consists in part of a line or lines of railway to which one scale and in part of a line or lines to which another or more than one other scale of rates is applicable, the maximum charge for each such portion of the entire distance shall be calculated at the maximum rate which, according to the scale applicable to such portion, would be chargeable for the entire distance.

Nothing in this Order shall affect the tolls, rates, dues, and charges prescribed by the St. Helens Canal and Railway Transfer Act, 1864 (sections 12, 13, and 14), the London and North-western Railway (Additional Powers, England) Act, 1865 (section 72), and the London and North-western Railway (New Works and Additional Powers) Act, 1867 (section 48), but the Company may, in respect of the traffic there referred to, demand or take the tolls, rates, dues, or charges prescribed by those enactments, and shall not demand or take any tolls, rates, dues, or charges in excess thereof. Provided further that nothing herein contained shall prejudice or affect any maximum rates or charges in respect of any new dock for the construction of which the Company may seek powers from Parliament.

The maximum rates for conveyance for iron and steel articles in Classes B. and C. of the classification shall not exceed upon the portions of the railway respectively governed by the London and North-western Railway Amalgamation Act, 1846 (9 & 10 Vict. c. 204), and the Stour Valley Railway Act, 1846 (9 & 10 Vict. c. 328), the rates by those Acts respectively authorised.

Notwithstanding anything in this Order, the following provisions with respect to the traffic specified in Classes A. and B. passing over the Whitehaven Junction (Whitehaven and Maryport) and Cockermouth and Workington Railways or any portion of such railways shall apply and have effect:—

(*a.*) In respect of waggons provided by the Company for the conveyance of traffic specified in Class A., the Company shall be entitled to demand and receive a charge of one farthing per ton per mile.

(*b.*) In respect of the traffic specified in Classes A. and B., and of waggons provided by the Company for the carriage thereof which shall be conveyed for a less distance than four miles, the Company may demand and receive rates and charges as for four miles at the least irrespective of the place of origin or destination of such traffic.

(*c.*) No charge shall be made by the Company for the mere delivery of trucks into and upon a siding not belonging to the Company over the

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junction between the railway and such siding, or for the haulage of trucks from and off such a siding over the junction on to the railway of the Company.

With respect to the articles and things set forth under the headings Hardware and Hollow ware in Class 3 of the classification, the maximum rates for conveyance over the railways governed by the London and North-western Railway Amalgamation Act, 1846 (9 & 10 Vict. c. 204), and the Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Stour Valley Railway Act, 1846 (9 & 10 Vict. c. 328), shall be twopence halfpenny per ton per mile if conveyed for any less distance than 50 miles, and twopence per ton per mile if conveyed for a distance of 50 miles or upwards, provided always that where such articles and things are conveyed for any distance exceeding 49 miles the company may charge as for 49 miles at the least.

PART I.—GOODS AND MINERALS.

(*a.*) Rates and Terminals in respect of Merchandise comprised in Class A.

SCALE 1.—APPLICABLE TO SUCH PORTIONS OF THE RAILWAY AS ARE NOT HEREIN-AFTER SPECIALLY MENTIONED.

MAXIMUM RATES FOR CONVEYANCE.				MAXIMUM TERMINALS.				
For the first 20 Miles, or any part of such Distance.	For the next 30 Miles or any part of such Distance.	For the next 50 Miles, or any part of such Distance.	For the remainder of the Distance.	Station Terminal at each End.	Service Terminals.			
					Loading.	Unloading.	Covering.	Uncovering.
Per Ton per Mile.	Per Ton per Mile.	Per Ton per Mile.	Per Ton per Mile.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.
d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*d.*	*d.*
0·95	0·85	0·50	0·40	0 3	—	—	—	—

MAXIMUM RATES AND CHARGES—*continued.*

PART I.—GOODS AND MINERALS—*continued.*

(*a.*) Rates and Terminals in respect of Merchandise comprised in Class A. —*continued.*

SCALE 2.—APPLICABLE TO THE RAILWAYS HEREIN SPECIALLY MENTIONED.

	Maximum Rate for Conveyance. Per Ton per Mile.	Maximum Station Terminal at each End.
	d.	*d.*
Sirhowy	·875	3
South Staffordshire :—		
Dudley to Wichner, and branches to Bescot, Dudley Port, Cannock, and Leighwood		
Wednesbury to Tipton and James Bridge		
Norton Branch and Extension		
Littleworth Extension		
Merthyr, Tredegar, and Abergavenny :—		
Abergavenny to Nantybwch, Merthyr Extension, and Cwm Bargoed Branch		
Nantyglo and Blaina		
Brynmawr and Blaenavon :—		
Brynmawr to Blaenavon and Abersychan Extension		
Mold Junction to Mold and Coed Talon		
Carnarvon to Llanberis	1·25	3
Whitehaven Junction :—		
Whitehaven to Maryport		
Cockermouth and Workington		
The Dowlais and Merthyr Railway, jointly owned by the Company and the Brecon and Merthyr Tydfil Junction Railway Company		
The Nantybwch and Rhymney Railway, jointly owned by the Company and the Rhymney Railway Company		
The Charnwood Forest Railway, worked by the Company		
The Mold and Denbigh Junction Railway, worked by the Company		
South Leicestershire :—		
Nuneaton to Wigston		
Stockport Junction to Buxton		
Cromford and High Peak		
Buxton and High Peak Junctions		
Ashbourne and Buxton		
Carnarvon Junction to Afonwen Junction	2·0	3
Nantlle Branch		
Lancaster and Carlisle, including Ingleton, Morecambe, and Glasson Dock Branches		
Chester and Holyhead	1·50	3
Bangor and Bethesda		

Provided that with regard to the Sirhowy Railway, the Company shall with respect to merchandise in Class A. conveyed for a less distance than four miles, have power to charge as for four miles at the least, irrespective of the place of origin or destination of the traffic.

SCALE 3.—APPLICABLE TO THE CANNOCK CHASE RAILWAY.

For the whole or any portion of the Cannock Chase Railway, the Company may charge a maximum rate of 9*d.* per ton, except with regard to merchandise passing along and from the railway secondly described in and authorised by the Cannock Chase Railway Act, 1860, on to the Littleworth Tramway, and not having passed along any part of the railway firstly described in the said Act, for which merchandise they may charge a maximum rate of 4·50*d.* per ton.

MAXIMUM RATES AND CHARGES—*continued.*

PART I.—GOODS AND MINERALS—*continued.*

(*b.*) Rates and Terminals in respect of Merchandise comprised in Classes B., C., 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

SCALE 1.—APPLICABLE TO SUCH PORTIONS OF THE RAILWAY AS ARE NOT HEREIN-AFTER SPECIALLY MENTIONED.

In respect of Merchandise comprised in the undermentioned Classes.	MAXIMUM RATES FOR CONVEYANCE. For Consignments, except as otherwise provided in the Schedule.				MAXIMUM TERMINALS.					—
					Station Terminal at each End.	Service Terminals.				
	For the first 30 Miles, or any part of such Distance.	For the next 30 Miles, or any part of such Distance.	For the next 50 Miles, or any part of such Distance.	For the remainder of the Distance.		Loading.	Unloading.	Covering.	Uncovering.	
	Per Ton per Mile. *d.*	Per Ton per Mile. *d.*	Per Ton per Mile. *d.*	Per Ton per Mile. *d.*	Per Ton. *s. d.*	Per Ton. *s. d.*	Per Ton. *s. d.*	Per Ton. *d.*	Per Ton. *d.*	
B.	1·25	1·0	0·80	0·50	0 6	—	—	—	—	B.
C.	1·60	1·50	1·20	0·70	1 0	0 3	0 3	1	1	C.
1.	2·20	1·85	1·40	1·0	1 6	0 5	0 5	1·50	1·50	1.
2.	2·65	2·30	1·80	1·50	1 6	0 8	0 8	2	2	2.
3.	3·10	2·65	2·0	1·80	1 6	1 0	1 0	2	2	3.
4.	3·60	3·15	2·50	2·20	1 6	1 4	1 4	3	3	4.
5.	4·30	3·70	3·25	2·50	1 6	1 8	1 8	4	4	5.

(*c.*) Rates and Terminals in respect of Merchandise comprised in Class B.

SCALE 2.—APPLICABLE TO THE RAILWAYS HEREIN SPECIALLY MENTIONED.

—	Maximum Rate per Ton per Mile.	Station Terminal at each End.
Chester and Holyhead	1·75*d.* for the first 20 miles and 1·25*d.* for the remainder of the distance.	*d.* 6
Bangor and Bethesda Bettws and Festiniog Bettws Extension Dyffws Junction Bangor and Carnarvon Carnarvonshire Carnarvon and Llanberis Nantlle Branch	*d.* 1·75	6
Whitehaven Junction Whitehaven to Maryport Cockermouth and Workington	1·50	6

Provided always that with regard to merchandise in Class B. conveyed upon the Whitehaven Junction or Cockermouth and Workington Railways or any portion thereof for which the Company do not provide waggons, the maximum rate for conveyance before mentioned shall be reduced by the sum of ¼*d.* per ton per mile.

Maximum Rates and Charges—*continued.*

Part II.—Animal Class.

Description.	Rate for Conveyance per Mile.				Station Terminal at each End.	Service Terminals.		Minimum Total Charge per Consignment.
	For the first 20 Miles or any part of such Distance.	For the next 30 Miles or any part of such Distance.	For the next 50 Miles, or any part of such Distance.	For the remainder of the Distance.		Loading.	Unloading.	
	d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
1. For every horse, mule, or other beast of draught or burden	3	3	1·65	1·65	0 6	0 4	0 4	2 6
2. For every ox, cow, bull, or head of neat cattle	2	2	1·30	1·30	0 4	0 3	0 3	2 6
3. For every calf not exceeding twelve months old, pig, sheep, lamb, or other small animal	0·75	0·75	0·40	0·35	0 2	0 1·50	0 1·50	2 6
4. For every animal of the several classes above enumerated conveyed in a separate carriage, by direction of the consignor or from necessity	6	6	6	6	1 6	1 0	1 0	5 0
5. For each truck containing any consignment by the same person of such number of oxen, cows, neat cattle, calves, sheep, goats, or pigs, as may reasonably be carried in a truck of 13 feet 6 inches in length inside measurement	6	5·0	4·90	4·20	1 0	0 6	0 6	5 0
6. For each truck containing any consignment by the same person of such number of oxen, cows, neat cattle, calves, sheep, goats, or pigs, as may reasonably be carried in a truck of 15 feet 6 inches in length inside measurement	7	6·0	5·20	4·50	0	0 9	0 9	5 0
7. For each truck containing any consignment by the same person of such number of oxen, cows, neat cattle, calves, sheep, goats, or pigs, as may reasonably be carried in a truck of 18 feet in length inside measurement	8	7·0	6·20	5·50	1 0	1 0	1 0	5 0

The terminal charges other than those payable under paragraph 4 on animals sent by the same person at a rate calculated per head, and carried in the same truck, shall in no case exceed the terminal charges per truck.

Where the Company is required to cleanse and does cleanse trucks under the provision of any Order in Council, or duly authorised regulation of any Department of State, they may make a charge not exceeding one shilling per truck in addition to the charges herein authorised.

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MAXIMUM RATES AND CHARGES—*continued.*

PART III.—CARRIAGES.

Description.	Rate for Conveyance.				Station Terminal at each End.	Service Terminals.			
	For the first 20 Miles, or any part of such Distance.	For the next 30 Miles, or any part of such Distance.	For the next 50 miles, or any part of such Distance.	For the remainder of the Distance.		Loading.	Unloading.	Covering.	Uncovering.
	Per Mile.	Per Mile.	Per Mile.	Per Mile.	*s. d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*
For every carriage of whatever description not included in the classification, and not being a carriage adapted and used for travelling on the railway, and not weighing more than one ton, carried or conveyed on a truck or platform - - - -	6	6	3·30	3·20	1 0	6	6	—	—
For every additional quarter of a ton which such carriage may weigh -	2	2	1·35	1·25	—	—	—	—	—
For the use of a covered carriage truck [1] for the conveyance of any such carriage	An additional charge of ten shillings.			—	—	—	—	—	—

MAXIMUM RATES AND CHARGES—*continued.*

PART IV.—EXCEPTIONAL CLASS.

Description.	Charge.
For articles of unusual length, bulk, or weight, or of exceptional bulk in proportion to weight	Such reasonable sum as the Company may think fit in each case.
For articles requiring an exceptional truck, or more than one truck, or a special train	
For locomotive engines and tenders, and railway vehicles running on their own wheels	
For any wild beast, or any large animal not otherwise provided for	
For dangerous goods	
For specie, bullion, or precious stones	
For any accommodation or services provided or rendered by the Company within the scope of their undertaking by the desire of a trader, and in respect of which no provisions are made by this schedule	

PART V.—PERISHABLE MERCHANDISE BY PASSENGER TRAIN.

The following provisions and regulations shall be applicable to the conveyance of perishable merchandise by passenger train :—

1. The Company shall afford reasonable facilities for the expeditious conveyance of the articles enumerated in the three divisions set out hereunder (which articles are herein-after called "perishables"), either by passenger train or by other similar service.

2. Such facilities shall be subject to the reasonable regulations of the Company for the convenient and punctual working of their passenger train service, and shall not include any obligation to convey perishables by any particular train.

3. The Company shall not be under obligation to convey by passenger train, or other similar service, any merchandise other than perishables.

4. Any question as to the facilities afforded by the Company under these provisions and regulations shall be determined by the Board of Trade.

5. Where a consignment of milk is less than 12 gallons, the Company shall be entitled to charge as for 12 gallons, and where a consignment of perishable merchandise comprised in Divisions II. or III. is less than one hundredweight, the Company shall be entitled to charge as for one hundredweight, with a minimum charge of 1*s.*

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DIVISION I.

Milk.

DIVISION II.

Butter (fresh).
Cheese (soft).
Cream.
Eggs.
Fish—
Char.
Grayling.
Lobsters.
Mullet (red).
Oysters.
Prawns.
Salmon.
Fish—
Soles.
Trout.
Turbot.
Whitebait.
Fruit—
Hothouse fruit.
Game (dead).
Meat (fresh).
Poultry (dead).
Rabbits (dead).
Vegetables (hothouse).

DIVISION III.

Fish (except as provided in Division II.).
Fruit (except as provided in Division II.).
Ice.

Maximum rates and charges for the three divisions—

DIVISION I.

Rate for Conveyance.							Service Terminals.	
For any Distance not exceeding 20 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 20, but not exceeding 50 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 50, but not exceeding 75 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 75, but not exceeding 100 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 100 Miles, but not exceeding 150 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 150 Miles.	Station Terminal at each End.	Loading.	Unloading.
Per Imperial Gallon.	Per Imperial Gallon.	Per Imperial Gallon.	Per Imperial Gallon.	Per Imperial Gallon.	Per Imperial Gallon.	Per Can.	Per Can.	Per Can.
d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*
0·50	0·60	0·70	0·90	1·00	1·20	1·50	1·00	1·00
RETURNED EMPTY CANS.								
Per Can.	Per Can.	Per Can.	Per Can.	Per Can.	Per Can.			
d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*			
1·50	2·00	2·25	2·50	3·00	3·00		0·50	0·50

Rate for Conveyance.				Station Terminal at each End.	Service Terminals.	
For the first 20 Miles or, any part of such Distance.	For the next 30 Miles, or any part of such Distance.	For the next 50 Miles, or any part of such Distance.	For the Remainder of the Distance.		Loading.	Unloading.
Per Cwt. per Mile.	Per Cwt. per Mile.	Per Cwt. per Mile.	Per Cwt. per Mile.	Per Cwt.	Per Cwt.	Per Cwt.
		Division II.				
d. 0·60	*d.* 0·45	*d.* 0·24	*d.* 0·10	*d.* 0·75	*d.* 0·75	*d.* 0·75
		Division III.				
d. 0·40	*d.* 0·30	*d.* 0·13	*d.* 0·12	*d.* 0·75	*d.* 0·50	*d.* 0·50

Part VI.—Small Parcels by Merchandise Train.

1. For small parcels by merchandise trains, not exceeding in weight three hundredweight, the Company may charge, in addition to the maximum rates for conveyance, and the maximum station and service terminals, authorised by this Schedule, which rates and charges are in this part together referred to by the expression "the maximum tonnage charge," the following:—

Authorised additional Charge per Parcel.	—	Per Ton.	—	Per Ton.
s. *d.*		*s.* *d.*		*s.* *d.*
0 5	When the maximum tonnage charge does not exceed.	20 0	—	—
0 6	When the maximum tonnage charge exceeds	20 0	but does not exceed	30 0
0 7		30 0		40 0
0 8		40 0		50 0
0 9		50 0		60 0
0 10		60 0		70 0
1 0		70 0		80 0
1 2		80 0		90 0
1 4		90 0		100 0
1 6		100 0		—

2. Where, for a parcel exceeding in weight three hundredweight, the maximum tonnage charge comes to less than the Company are authorised, according to the above table, to charge for a parcel of three hundredweight in weight, the Company may charge for such parcel as if its weight was three hundredweight.

2*a*. A small parcel under this part of the schedule may consist of one consignment of two or more packages of merchandise comprised in the same class of the classification of not less than 14 lbs. each in weight.

Any package weighing less than 14 lbs. shall be deemed to be a small parcel, and the company may charge for any such parcel as if it were 28 lbs. in weight.

3. For a small parcel of less than 28 pounds in weight the Company may charge as for a parcel of 28 pounds in weight.

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4. For a fraction of 14 pounds in weight the Company may charge as for 14 pounds weight.

5. Any small parcel (other than a parcel of mixed groceries) containing articles belonging to different classes of the Classification, shall be chargeable with the maximum tonnage charge applicable to the highest of such classes.

6. If the consignor of a small parcel declines, on demand by the Company, to declare to the Company the nature of the contents of the small parcel before or at the time when the same is delivered to the Company for conveyance, the Company may charge for the parcel as if it was wholly composed of articles comprised in Class 5 of the Classification.

7. Nothing in this part of this Schedule shall apply to returned empties.

CLASSIFICATION OF MERCHANDISE TRAFFIC.

Where in this List the letters " e.o.h.p.*" are placed after the designation of any Article they mean "except otherwise herein provided."*

Class A.

Applicable to Consignments of Four Tons and upwards.

Basic slag, unground.
Cannel.
Chalk in the rough, for agricultural purposes.
Cinders, coal.
Clay, in bulk, e.o.h.p.
Coal.
Coke.
Coprolites and rock phosphate, unground.
Creosote, coal-tar, gas-tar, gas-water, in owners' tank waggons.
Culm.
Gannister.
Gas-lime or gas purifying refuse.
Gravel.
Hammer scale.
Iron-ore.
Iron-pyrites, unburnt and burnt.
Ironstone.
Limestone, in bulk.
Manganiferous iron-ore, for iron making.
Manure, street, stable, farmyard, in bulk.
Night soil.
Purple ore.
Sand.
Slack.
Slag or scoria, blast furnace.
Stone and undressed material, for the repair of roads.
Stone, wholly undressed straight from a quarry.
Tap or mill cinder.
Waste sulphate of lime.

When merchandise specified in Class A. is consigned in quantities of less than four tons and not less than two tons, the Company may charge for such consignment the conveyance rates applicable to Class B., and if less than two tons the conveyance rates applicable to Class C.; provided that the Company shall not charge more than as for a consignment of four tons or two tons respectively.

Class B.

Applicable to Consignments of Four Tons and upwards.

Alabaster stone, in lumps, unground.
Ammoniacal liquor.
Antimony ore waste.
Asphalte paving, in blocks.
Barytes, raw, in bulk.
Basic material, burnt limestone, in bulk, to steel converters.
Basic slag, ground, packed.
Blooms, billets or ingots, iron or steel.
Bog-ore, for gas purifying.
Bricks, clay, common and fire.
Bricks, crushed.
Cement, in blocks or slabs.
Cement stone.
China clay.
Coal fuel, patent.
Compost, for manure.
Concrete, in blocks or slabs.
Copperas, green, in bulk.
Coprolites and rock phosphate, ground.
Creosote, coal-tar, gas-tar, gas-water, e.o.h.p.
Draff, or brewers' and distillers' grains.
Ferro-manganese, in bulk.
Furnace lumps.
Furnace scrapings.
Gas-carbon.
Granite, in blocks, rough or undressed.
Gravel, tarred, for paving.
Gypsum, for manure.
Gypsum stone, in lumps, unground.
Iron and steel.
The following articles of iron or steel:—
Anvils.
Bar, iron or steel, exceeding 1 cwt. per bar, in open trucks at request of trader.
Bars, for tin-plate making.
Buoy sinkers.
Cannon balls and shot, and shells not charged.
Iron and steel—*continued.*
Clippings, shearings, and stampings of sheet iron and tin plates, in compressed bundles.
Filings.
Ingot moulds.
Plates—
Open sand, cast.
Scrap, minimum load four tons per truck.
Swarf.
Wire rope, old, cut in pieces.
Iron-ore refuse for gas purifying.
Kainit.
Lead ashes, in bulk.
Lime, in bulk.
Litter (moss or peat), hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Loam.
Manganese ore.
Mangel wurzel, in bulk, for feeding cattle.
Manure (other than street, stable, and farmyard), in bulk.
Peat.
Pig-iron.
Pipes, draining, common, for agricultural draining.
Pitch, coal tar, in blocks.
Plaster-stone, in lumps, unground.
Potsherds.
Puddled bar, iron.
Quarls.
Rock-salt.
Salt, in bulk.
Skimmings, flux, lead, tin, or zinc.
Slates, common.
Slate slabs, in the rough, or roughly squared or planed, not packed.
Spar, in the rough, in bulk.
Spiegeleisen, in bulk.
Stone, in the rough state, building, pitching, paving, kerb or flag.
Sud-cake manure.
Sugar-scum, for manure.

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Sulphate of potash.
Sulphur ore.
Tan or spent bark.
Tiles, paving, draining, roofing, or garden edging, common.
Turf.
Turnips, in bulk, for cattle feeding.
Zinc ashes.
Zinc ore.

When merchandise specified in Class B. is consigned in quantities of less than four tons and not less than two tons, the Company may charge for such consignment the conveyance rates applicable to Class C., and if less than two tons the conveyance rates applicable to Class I.; provided that the Company shall not charge more than as for a consignment of four tons or two tons respectively.

Class C.

Applicable to Consignments of Two Tons and upwards.

Acetate of lime.
Algarovilla.
Algerian fibre, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Alum.
Alum cake.
Alum waste.
Alumina, hydrate of, or bauxite.
Alumina water.
Aluminoferric.
Aluminosilic.
Antichlorine.
Antimony ore.
Arseniate of soda.
Arsenic.
Asphaltum.
Barium, chloride of, in casks.
Bark for tanning, chopped, packed in bags, or hydraulic pressed.
Barley, pot and pearl.
Barytes, ground, in casks or bags.
Bicarbonate of soda, in casks.
Bisulphite of soda.
Blanc-fixe (ground barytes with water added, for glazing paper).
Bleaching powder.
Blood, for manure, in casks.
Bobbin blocks.
Bone ash.
Bone waste.
Bones, calcined.
Bones, for size or manure.
Break blocks.
Bricks, clay, glazed, or enamelled.
Bricks, flanders or scouring.
Brimstone, crude or unmanufactured.
Burrstones.
Cabbages, loose, in bulk.
Cake, for cattle feeding.
Carbonate of lime.
Carbonate of soda, or soda crystals.
Carrots.
Caustic soda.
Cement, e.o.h.p.
Chair bottoms, wooden, in the rough.
Chalk, ground.
Charcoal, packed.
Chertstone.
China grass, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
China stone.
Chloride of calcium.
Chromate ore.
Clay, in bags or casks.
Clips, cotton tie, packed.
Clog blocks, rough.
Copper ore.
Copperas, green, e.o.h.p.
Cotton waste, for paper-making, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Cullet (or broken glass).
Cutch.

Divi divi.
Dog, hen, and other pures or bates, in barrels or bags.
Drain pipes, glazed.
Dross, metal.
Dyewoods—
Barwood.
Fustic wood.
Lima wood.
Logwood.
Nicaragua wood.
Earth, red.
Earth nuts, or ground nuts.
Emery stone.
Ensilage.
Esparto grass, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Extracts, in casks or boxes, for tanners' use.
Farina, e.o.h.p.
Felloes, naves, and spokes.
Fenugreek seeds.
Flax straw, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Flax waste, for paper making, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Fleshings and glue pieces, wet, from tanners, in casks.
Flints, e.o.h.p.
Flour.
Flue linings or flue pipes, fireclay.
Forgings, iron or steel, in the rough, e.o.h.p.
Fullers' earth.
Furniture vans, returned empty, if from the same station and consignee to which and to whom they were carried full, to the same station and consignor from which and from whom they were carried full.
Gambier and terra japonica.
Glass ground.
Glaze, potters', in casks.
Grain :—
Barley.
Grain—*continued.*
Beans, e.o.h.p.
Bran.
Brank or buckwheat.
Dari.
Dills.
Groats.
Gurdgeons.
Hominy.
Indian corn.
Lentils.
Linseed.
Locusts or charubs.
Maize.
Malt.
Malt culms or cummings.
Meal.
Middlings.
Millet.
Oat dust.
Oats.
Peas, dried or split.
Pollards or thirds.
Rice points or husks.
Rye.
Sharps or seconds.
Shelling.
Shudes.
Tares.
Vetches.
Wheat.
Grindstones, in the rough.
Grit, in bags (for sawing stone).
Guano.
Guide plates or ramps, iron or steel.
Gypsum, e.o.h.p.
Hay, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Heads and staves, prepared, for casks.
Hoof and horn waste, e.o.h.p.
Horn piths or sloughs.
Horse-shoe bars, iron.
Hygeian rock building composition, in bags or casks.
Infusorial earth or diatomite.

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Iron and steel, the following articles of—
Anchors.
Angle bars or plates.
Anvil blocks and cups.
Anvils, hammers, and standards, for steam hammers.
Axle box guides, in the rough, for locomotives.
Axle forgings, in the rough.
Axles, in the rough.
Axles and wheels (railway carriage, railway waggon, tram, or corve).
Bar, e.o.h.p.
Beams.
Bearers.
Binders.
Bolts and nuts.
Boot protectors.
Bridgework—
Cantilevers.
Cross and longitudinal girders.
Floor plates.
Girders, whole or in part.
Joists.
Lattice bars.
Screw and other piles, both hollow and solid.
Struts and ties.
Bundles of bars.
Caissons.
Cart bushes.
Chain cables.
Chains and traces, not packed.
Colliery tubbing.
Columns.
Corrugated iron.
Crowbars.
Curbing, for roadways.
Cylinders, not turned, drilled, planed, or slotted.
Engine bed plates.
Ferro-manganese, e.o.h.p.
Galvanised iron.
Gasometer sheets.
Girders.

Iron and steel—*continued.*
Girder bars.
Granulated iron.
Gratings (man-hole, drain, pavement, area, or floor).
Hammer heads, in the rough.
Heater bottoms.
Helves, or tilt hammers.
Hoop iron.
Hoop steel.
Hoops, iron.
Hoops, weldless, in the rough.
Horn blocks, in the rough, for locomotives.
Housings, chocks, standards, plain bed plates, pinions, coupling boxes, and spindles, for rolling mills.
Lamp posts.
Mortar mill rolls.
Nail rods and sheets.
Nails and spikes.
Pickblocks or pickheads, in the rough.
Pipes (exclusive of rain water pipes), gas, water, air, and steam.
Pipes, for blast furnaces.
Plates—
Annealing.
Armour.
Black, in boxes, or not packed.
Boiler.
Furnace.
Hoe-head, in the rough.
Plough, in the rough.
Railway fish.
Rough flooring.
Ships.
Shovel.
Tank.
Press tops and bottoms, unfinished.
Railway carriage and waggon work.
Railway chairs.
Railway points, crossings, or joints.
Railway rails.
Retorts, retort lids, and retort mouthpieces, in the rough.

Iron and steel—*continued.*
- Rivets.
- Rods, common.
- Rods (wire), rolled, not drawn.
- Rolls, turned or unturned, not polished or packed.
- Roofwork.
- Bed plates.
- Gutters.
- Rafters.
- Struts and ties or tie rods.
- Tun shoes for principals.
- Wind ties—
  - Principals.
  - Purlins.
- Wrought or cast iron sky bars.

Scrap, minimum load, three tons per truck.

Shafts, for driving mill wheels, unfinished.

Sheet iron, not packed.

Shoe tips.

Sleepers.

Spiegeleisen, e.o.h.p.

Standards for hurdles, packed.

Strips, not packed.

Telegraph posts.

Telegraph stores—
- Blacked iron (cast) ridge chairs.
- Galvanised and blacked earth plates, in bundles.
- Galvanised and blacked iron loop rods.
- Galvanised and blacked screw tighteners, packed.
- Galvanised and blacked stay rods, in bundles.
- Galvanised and blacked stay tighteners.
- Iron poles, roofs, or caps.
- Malleable cast-iron brackets, galvanised, packed.

Tiles (roofing), painted, galvanised, or enamelled.

Tip iron.

Trawl heads.

Iron and steel—*continued.*
- Trunnions, unfinished.
- Tubes and fittings for tubes (except electro-coppered or coated with brass).
- Tyres and tyre bars, in the rough.
- Wall boxes.
- Wall brackets.
- Weights.
- Wire (iron), not packed or wrappered.
- Wire iron, rolled in rods or coils, not packed.
- Wire (steel), not packed or wrappered.

Keel bars.

Lead ore.

Lime, e.o.h.p.

Lime salt.

Linen waste, for paper making, hydraulic or steam press-packed.

Magnesia, rough oxide of, in cases or casks.

Magnesium, chloride of, in casks.

Manganate of soda, crude, in casks.

Mangel wurzel, e.o.h.p.

Manure, e.o.h.p.

Marble, in blocks, rough.

Marble chips, for pavement, in sacks.

Megass, hydraulic or steam press-packed.

Mexican fibre, hydraulic or steam press-packed.

Millstones, in the rough.

Mineral white.

Moulders' black or dust.

Muriate of manganese.

Muriate of potash.

Myrabolams.

Netting, old, for paper making.

Nitrate of soda.

Nitrate cake.

Ochre.

Oil cake.

Old sails and old tarpaulins, for paper making.

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Oxide of iron.
Palmetto leaf, hydraulic or steam-press-packed.
Parsnips.
Pearl hardening, for paper making.
Pelts, wet, from tanners, in casks or bags.
Pig lead.
Pins, iron or steel.
Pipe clay.
Pitch, e.o.h.p.
Pitwood, for mining purposes.
Plaster.
Ploughshares, iron or steel, in the rough.
Plumbago ore.
Posts, iron or steel, for wire fencing.
Potatoes, in bulk or in sacks.
Pots, iron, for melting iron.
Pyrites, e.o.h.p.
Rags, not oily, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Railway cotters.
Railway keys, wooden.
Railway waggons and other railway vehicles, e.o.h.p., loaded in other waggons.
Rice.
Ridges (cement or stone), for roofing.
Ridges, slate.
Ropes, old, for paper making.
Sago flour.
Salt, packed.
Salt cake.
Sand, glass and silver.
Sanitary tubes, e.o.h.p.
Sawdust.
Scouring rock.
Screw propeller blades.
Screws, wet, from tanners, in casks.
Seeds, for crushing for oil.
Shafts of screw propellers or paddle wheels, iron or steel.
Shakings from cotton mills, for paper making.
Shumac.
Silicate of soda.
Slag, glass (refuse from glass works).
Slate, ground, for cement.
Slummage.
Soapstone.
Soda.
Soda ash.
Sole bars, wooden.
Sole plates, iron or steel, for steam hammers.
Soot.
Spar, ground.
Spelter, in plates or ingots.
Spetches, wet, from tanners, in casks.
Sticks, pea and bean.
Stone, sawn or roughly wrought-up, such as troughs or sinks.
Straw, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Stucco, ground.
Sugar mats, old, for paper making.
Sulphate of alumina.
Sulphate of ammonia.
Sulphate of copper, for export in 10-ton lots.
Sulphate of iron.
Sulphate of lime.
Sulphate of magnesia.
Sulphate of soda.
Sulphur, crude or unmanufactured.
Targets, iron or steel.
Terra alba.
Terra cotta blocks and bricks.
Tiles, e.o.h.p.
Timber, actual machine weight.
Tow waste, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Trenails.
Troughs, earthenware and fire-clay.
Turnips, e.o.h.p.
Turn-tables, in parts.
Umber.
Valonia.
Vegetable tar.
Washers, iron or steel.
Waste paper, for paper making.

Whiting and whitening.
Wire (of iron or steel, including tinned or galvanised), in wrapped coils, or not otherwise packed.
Wolfram.
Wood fibre, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Wood pulp or half stuff.
Wood turnings, for fish-curing.
Wooden blocks, for paving.
Wooden boxes for packing tin plates.
Zinc, white, or oxide of zinc.
Zinc, carbonate of.
Zinc ingots or plates.
Zinc sheets or rods.

When merchandise specified in Class C. is consigned in quantities of less than two tons, the Company may charge for such consignment the conveyance rates applicable to Class 1.; provided that the Company shall not charge more than as for a consignment to two tons.

CLASS 1.

Acetate of lead or sugar of lead.
Acetate of soda.
Acorns.
Ale and porter, in casks.
Ale and porter, bottled, in cases or casks.
Algerian fibre, machine pressed.
Anthracine, crude, in casks.
Ashes, pot and pearl.
Axles and wheels, locomotive engine and tender.
Bagging, old, in bundles, for paper making.
Bags, paper, in bags or bundles.
Barilla.
Bark, loose, for tanning.
Bars, roller, and bed plates, for pulling rags.
Beds and cylinders of steam-engines.
Benders (for rails) or jim crows.
Bichrome and bichromate of potash, in casks.
Bichromite of soda, in casks.
Birch or ling, for besoms.
Biscuits, dog, in bags or casks.
Bisulphite of lime.
Black oil or black varnish, common, in casks.
Blistered steel.
Bloom trucks.
Boards and rollers (wooden), for drapers' cloth and for folding paper.
Bogies, puddlers' tap.
Bolt and nut machines.
Bones, packed.
Boring, drilling, planing, punching, shearing, and slotting machines (for metal work), including beds and tables.
Bottles and bottle stoppers, glass, black, green, or pale, common, packed.
Boundary posts (street), iron.
Box iron heaters.
Brattice cloth.
Brickmaking machinery.
Bricks, air, cast-iron.
Broom and brush heads and blocks, wooden, without hair.
Builders' implements, not new, and consisting of mixed consignments of the following:—
Barrows.
Centerings.
Crab winches.
Hoists.
Mortar boards.
Mortar mills.
Poling boards.

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Builders' implements—*continued.*
- Pulleys.
- Ropes.
- Scaffold boards.
- Steps.
- Struts.
- Trestles.
- Wheeling pieces.
- Wheeling planks.
- Windlasses.

Bullets, small-arm.
Buttermilk.
Cabbages, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon.
Candles, paraffin, tallow, and stearine.
Cannon.
Capstan bars.
Capstans and windlasses.
Carbonate of ammonia, in casks or iron drums.
Carbonate of potash, in casks.
Cardboard.
Castings (iron or steel), light, in boxes, crates, cases, casks or hampers.
Castings, mill, forge, and other rough and heavy unfinished castings, iron or steel.
Castor oil, for lubricating machinery, in tins, packed in wooden cases.
Caustic potash.
Chaff, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Chairs and seats, garden, in parts, packed in cases.
Charcoal, e.o.h.p.
Chestnuts.
Chestnuts, extract of, for tanning purposes.
Chimney pieces, slate, not enamelled nor polished.
Chimney pots, earthenware or fireclay.
China grass, machine pressed.
Chloride or muriate of zinc.
Cider and perry, not bottled, in casks.
Cider and perry, bottled, in cases or casks.
Clips (iron), for boxes.
Clog irons.
Clog soles.
Cloth oil and wool oil.
Codilla, in bales, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Cones, fir, in sacks or bags.
Copper precipitate.
Copper regulus.
Copperas, e.o.h.p.
Copra (or oil pulp of cocoanut), dried.
Cotton, raw, in press-packed bales.
Crab winches.
Cryolite.
Disinfecting powder.
Distilled water, in cases or casks.
Doors and door frames, iron or steel.
Drums, iron or steel, for collieries.
Dunnage mats.
Dye liquor refuse, from print or dye works.
Dye woods, e.o.h.p.
Dye woods, ground, in chips, in bags.
Esparto grass, machine pressed.
Extract of bark or wood, for tanning.
Farina, calcined.
Felt, asphalted roofing, or tarred felt, or tarred sheathing.
Fencing standards, iron, in concrete blocks.
Fern, for litter or packing, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Firewood, in bundles.
Fish—
- Cod and ling, dried.
- Cod and ling, thoroughly cured in brine.
- Herrings, thoroughly cured in brine.
- Red herrings, thoroughly cured.
- All other fish, thoroughly salted or dried.
- Cockles, limpets, mussels, whelks, and periwinkles.

Flax, in bales, minimum 60 cwt. per waggon.
Flax straw, machine pressed.

Flax waste, for paper making.
Fleshings and glue pieces, dry, in casks and bags.
Fleshings and glue pieces, wet, from tanners, not packed.
Flower sticks, wooden or cane, common.
Frames and bed plates, iron or steel, for timber sawing, boring, mortising, or planing machinery.
Frames, iron or steel, for targets.
Fruit, minimum 20 cwt. per waggon—
Apples.
Gooseberries.
Pears.
Fruit pulp, in casks.
Fuel Economisers, iron or steel.
Ginger beer, in cases and casks.
Glass blocks, for pavement (fitted in iron frames).
Glucose.
Glue.
Goat skins, thoroughly salted or dry, in bales or bundles.
Granite, polished or dressed, in blocks or slabs, exceeding 2 inches in thickness.
Grates, wooden, or wrought-iron, for purifying gas.
Grease, in casks.
Greaves.
Hair, wet, from tanneries.
Handles, broom, mop, rake, fork, spade, shovel, hammer, and pick.
Handspikes, wooden.
Haricot beans.
Hay, machine pressed, minimum 40 cwt. per waggon.
Headstocks, iron or steel, for collieries.
Hemp in bales, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Hemp seed.
Hemp waste, for paper making.
Hide cuttings.
Hides, thoroughly salted or dry, in bales or bundles.
Hoofs, horns, and horn tips, buffalo, cow, goat, ox, and sheep, packed.
Horns, with slough.
Horse shoes.
Hurdles, iron or wood, e.o.h.p.
Hydraulic machinery and presses.
Iron and steel, the following articles of—
Axle boxes.
Dredger buckets and bucket backs.
Malt kiln flooring (iron wire) packed in cases.
Pans, annealing.
Plates—
Canada.
For glass rolling.
Tin.
Railway buffers, buffer heads, rods and sockets.
Railway springs.
Railway spring steel.
Rings.
Scrap, e.o.h.p.
Smith's hearths.
Standards for hurdles, not packed.
Tinned iron, in sheets, not packed.
Tram couplings.
Traps, sink and stench.
Jute.
Jute waste, for paper making.
Kelp.
Kips, thoroughly salted or dry, in bales or bundles.
Ladders, iron.
Ladles, puddlers'.
Lasts, iron.
Lathe beds.
Lead ashes, in bags.
Lead piping, in cases or casks.
Leather cuttings or parings, waste.
Lemon peel and citron peel.
Lime water, in casks.
Linen waste, for paper-making.
Litharge.
Malleable iron castings.
Marble chip pavement.

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Megass, machine pressed.
Mexican fibre, machine pressed.
Millboard.
Mineral and aerated waters, in cases and casks.
Molasses.
Mortar mills.
Muriate of ammonia.
Mustard seed.
Nail (iron) cutting machines.
Nitrate of lead.
Oil cloth cuttings, for paper-making.
Oils, not dangerous, in casks or iron drums, round or tapered at one end, as follows:—
Carbolirium avenarius.
Castor.
Cocoanut.
Cod.
Cod liver.
Colza.
Cotton seed.
Earth nut or ground nut.
Haddock.
Herring.
Lard.
Linseed.
Lubricating mineral.
Menhadden.
Niger.
Oleic.
Oleine or tallow.
Palm.
Palm nut.
Pine.
Rape seed.
Rosin.
Seal.
Shale, crude
Soap.
Sod.
Sperm.
Tar, mineral.
Train.
Whale.
Wool or cloth.
Old or scrap lead.
Onions.
Orange peel.
Osiers, twigs, and willows, green and wet.
Palmetto leaf, machine pressed.
Paper, for news printing, packing, or wrappering.
Paper, in rolls for printing paper hangings.
Paraffin scale.
Paraffin wax.
Pasteboard.
Pelts, wet, from tanners, not packed.
Piassava, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Pickblocks or pickheads, iron or steel, e.o.h.p.
Pigs, dead, in carcase not packed or wrapped, carried in open waggons, at traders' request.
Pipes, air, for ventilators.
Pit cages.
Plaster slabs, fibrous.
Plate or sheet iron, annealed.
Plough arm and share moulds and moulding, iron or steel.
Plough bodies, breasts, colters, side caps, frames, or rests, iron or steel.
Plough plates, finished, iron or steel.
Plough shares, finished, iron or steel.
Plough slades and wheels, iron or steel.
Provender, green.
Provender, horse or cattle, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Pumice stone.
Pumping machines.
Pumps (except hand pumps, brass), and pump castings, e.o.h.p.
Punching bears.
Putty, e.o.h.p.
Rags, not oily.
Red lead.
Retorts, clay.
Retorts, fire brick.

Riveting machines.
Rod lead.
Rollers, garden or hand.
Rosin.
Rotten stone.
Saccharine, in casks, bags, pails, or cans.
Sad irons, packed.
Salammoniac.
Saltpetre.
Sawing machines, for sawing iron.
Scrap tin.
Screw jacks, iron.
Screws, dry, in casks or bags.
Screws, wet, from tanners, not packed.
Scythe stones.
Seal pipes or valves, iron or steel.
Shafts, wrought iron, for driving mill wheels, finished.
Sheep dipping powder.
Sheepskins, in casks and thoroughly salted, or dry in bales or bundles.
Sheep wash.
Sheet lead.
Ships' stern or rudder frames.
Shot, lead, in bags, packed in cases.
Shovel plates, iron or steel, finished.
Silicate cotton or slag wool, in casks or bags.
Sink traps, earthenware or fireclay.
Sinks, earthenware or fireclay.
Size, in cases or casks.
Skid pans or waggon slippers, iron.
Slate slabs, not polished or enamelled, in cases.
Soap.
Solder.
Spade trees.
Spelter sheets, in casks or cases.
Spetches, dry, in casks or bags.
Spetches, wet from tanners, not packed.
Spile pegs.
Stampings, iron or steel, rough, unfinished, not tinned or galvanised.
Staples, iron.
Steam hammers.
Stearine.
Stone cutting and crushing machines.
Straw, machine pressed, minimum 40 cwt. per waggon.
Strawboard.
Strawboard cuttings, for paper-making.
Studs, iron or steel.
Sugar, in bags, cases, or casks.
Sulphate of copper, e.o.h.p.
Sulphur, e.o.h.p.
Surat bagging, for paper-making.
Syrup, in casks.
Tabling, water (cement).
Tallow.
Tares or wrappers, for cotton bales.
Telegraph insulators, earthenware, packed.
Telegraph stores—
Wrought-iron double swivels.
Malleable cast-iron double wall brackets.
Malleable cast-iron saddles.
Terra cotta caps or stoppers.
Timber, measurement weight.
Tin ore.
Tow, in bales, minimum 60 cwt. per waggon.
Tow waste, for paper-making.
Treacle.
Trestles, wrought iron.
Turpentine, crude, in casks.
Valves, gas or water, iron or steel.
Vegetables, desiccated, for cattle food.
Vegetables, in brine.
Vegetables, not packed, e.o.h.p. minimum 20 cwt. per waggon.
Verjuice, in casks.
Vinegar, in casks.
Waggon bodies, in pieces bound together.
Washing and wringing machine rollers.
Washing powder and paste.
Wheelbarrows, in parts.
Wheels, cart and plough, iron or steel.

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Wheels, fly and spur.
Wheels, wheelbarrow, iron or steel.
White lead.
Winches, hand.
Window guards, iron.
Woad.
Wool fibre, in bales.
Wood pulp middles.
Wood treads, in frames for stairs.
Yellow metal plates and sheathing.
Zinc ridges.

Class 2.

Acetate of alumina, in casks or iron drums.
Acetic or wood acid, in casks.
Acid cresylic, in casks or iron drums.
Agricultural and portable steam and traction engines, vertical steam engines, horizontal steam engines, steam ploughs, steam plough vans, steam tram engines, threshing machines, road rollers, and harrows.
Agricultural machines and implements, in cases.
Agricultural seeds.
Ale and porter (bottled) in hampers.
Alkanet root.
Ammonia, liquid, in casks or iron drums.
Animal guts, in casks.
Annotto, in casks.
Antimony regulus.
Argols or tartars.
Arrowroot.
Arsenic acid, in casks.
Asbestos.
Axle boxes, brass.
Axles, not in the rough, e.o.h.p.
Bacon and hams, cured, packed.
Bagging, e.o.h.p.
Bags, hand, common (hemp).
Bags, paper.
Balusters, iron.
Bark, for tanning, e.o.h.p.
Bark, ground, packed in bags.
Baskets, iron.
Bass and whisk, for making brooms.
Bass baskets.
Bass mats and bass matting.
Bedsteads, metallic, in cases.
Beef, in brine.
Bees' wax.
Besoms.
Bicarbonate of soda, in boxes, crates, or hampers.
Biscuits.
Blackberries or brambleberries.
Blacking.
Black lead.
Bleaching liquids, in casks.
Blood, in casks or iron drums.
Blue powder and stone and smalts in casks, cases, boxes, or bags.
Boards, made of compressed leather.
Bobbins, in bags.
Boilers and boiler fittings, iron or steel.
Bone-crushing mills.
Bones, e.o.h.p.
Boot and shoe linings, cotton or linen.
Borax.
Bottle stoppers, wood, packed.
Bottles, earthenware or stoneware.
Bowls, iron, nested or packed.
Brass.
Bread.
Bristles, in boxes, cases, or casks.
Bronze (phosphor or manganese) castings and ingots, rough.
Buckets and pails, iron, nested, or packed.
Bungs, wood, or shives.

Buoys.
Butter, in casks, firkins, baskets, or boxes, or in tubs or cools with wooden lids.
Cabbages, packed, e.o.h.p.
Caloric engines.
Canary seed.
Candles, e.o.h.p.
Carbolic acid, liquid, in casks or iron drums.
Carbolic seed dressing.
Carbonate of magnesia.
Carbonate of potash, e.o.h.p.
Cartridge cases, exploded.
Cattle food, prepared.
Celery.
Chains and traces, packed.
Chairwood, rough, undamageable.
Cheese, in boxes, casks, and cases.
Chestnuts, extract of, e.o.h.p.
Chicory.
Chimney pieces, cement or concrete.
China, in casks or crates.
Chlorate of potash.
Chlorate of soda, packed in hampers or casks.
Chloride of potash, packed in hampers or casks.
Chocolate.
Cider and perry (bottled), in hampers.
Clothes pegs, packed.
Coal scuttles, common, iron or galvanised, nested or packed.
Cobalt ore.
Cocoa.
Cocoanut fibre, husk, shell, or matting, packed.
Codilla, e.o.h.p.
Coffee.
Coir junk.
Coir rope.
Colliery screens or tips.
Colours, in casks or iron drums, or in tins packed in cases.
Confectionery, in cases, casks, or boxes.
Copper.
Corn flour, patent.
Corves (small waggons for use in collieries).
Cotton, raw, e.o.h.p.
Cotton and woollen waste.
Cranberries.
Cranes or cranework.
Crucibles, plumbago or clay
Curling stones.
Currants (grocer's).
Cyanite, in casks or iron drums, or in tins packed in cases.
Dandelion roots.
Dates.
Delta metal.
Dextrine.
Dishes, iron.
Distilled water, e.o.h.p.
Dollies and peggies, wooden, for laundry purposes.
Dripping, in casks, boxes, tins, or tubs with lids.
Dubbin.
Earthenware, in casks or crates.
Electric accumulators.
Electric insulators.
Emery.
Emery dust.
Emery rollers and emery wheels, in boxes or cases.
Envelopes, straw, for bottles.
Fat, raw.
Felt (not carpeting).
Figs, dried.
Files or rasps, iron or steel.
Filters, cast iron.
Fire boxes of portable steam and traction engines.
Fire lighters.
Fish—
Herrings and sprats, in any state.
All fish, partially cured, smoked, or dried, e.o.h.p.
Crabs.
Flag poles or venetian masts.
Flax, in bales, e.o.h.p.

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Flax seed, for sowing.
Flax waste, e.o.h.p.
Fleshings and glue pieces, e.o.h.p.
Flocks.
Flower pots, clay, common, unglazed.
Forges, portable, in pieces, packed in boxes.
Forges, portable, whole, cased in iron.
Forks, digging, in cases.
Fruit, crystallised, in boxes, cases, or casks.
Fruit—
Apples, gooseberries, and pears, e.o.h.p.
Cherries, raspberries, strawberries, in tubs for jam.
Fruit, ripe, e.o.h.p.
Funnels, air or ship.
Fustic liquor.
Gall nuts.
Garancine.
Gas engines, complete.
Gates, iron or wooden, common.
Ginger beer, e.o.h.p.
Glass blocks, for pavement (not fitted in frames).
Glycerine, in casks or iron drums.
Grates, ovens, ranges, or stoves, common or kitchen.
Gridirons.
Grindstones, e.o.h.p.
Gums, in mats, bags, casks, or cases.
Gun carriages.
Gun metal.
Hair, raw, pressed, in bales or bags.
Hames.
Harrow shafts, tube iron or tube steel.
Hay, e.o.h.p., minimum load 30 cwt. per waggon.
Hay forks, in cases.
Hay rakes, hand, in cases.
Hemp, e.o.h.p.
Hessians, jute.
Hinges, iron or steel.
Hoes, hand.
Hollow-ware, cast iron, nested and packed.
Hooks, ceiling.
Hooks, clip, galvanised iron.
Hoops, wooden.
Ice.
Ink, except printers', in boxes, casks, or crates.
Iron liquor or muriate of iron.
Ivory black.
Ivory waste or dust.
Japan wax.
Jars, earthenware or stoneware.
Kitool fibre.
Knife boards.
Ladders, wooden.
Laminated lead.
Lard, in casks, boxes, tins, or tubs with lids.
Lasts, wooden.
Lead piping, e.o.h.p.
Leather, undressed, except in cases or crates.
Lemon and lime juice, in cases or casks.
Lemons.
Linen waste, e.o.h.p.
Linen yarn, press-packed, in bunches or bales.
Linens, grey, unbleached.
Locomotive engines and tenders, loaded in railway companies' waggons.
Logwood liquor.
Machinery, in parts, in cases, e.o.h.p.
Madders.
Marbles, children's.
Margarine, in casks, firkins, or boxes, or in tubs with wooden lids.
Millstones, finished.
Mineral and aërated waters, e.o.h.p.
Molliscorum.
Mordant liquors (including alum liquor, dunging liquor, and red liquor).
Mungo.

Mushroom pulp.
Mushroom spawn.
Mustard, in casks, cases, boxes, or bags.
Nails, zinc.
Netting, of iron wire.
Newspapers, in bales.
Nickel ore.
Nitrate of copper, in casks.
Nitrate of iron.
Nuts, e.o.h.p.
Oakum.
Oils, not dangerous, in casks, or iron drums, round or tapered at one end, e.o.h.p.
Oranges.
Orchilla weed.
Osiers, twigs, and willows, brown.
Paints, in casks or iron drums, or in tins packed in cases.
Palisades, iron.
Palm leaves.
Paper, emery, sand, and tobacco.
Paper hangings, common, in bales.
Paraffin and petroleum oils, in owners' tank waggons, not giving off inflammable vapour under 73° Fahr., when tested in the manner set forth in the Petroleum Act, 1879.
Parian, in casks or crates.
Pelts, e.o.h.p.
Pewter.
Piassava, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon.
Pickaxes.
Picker bends.
Pickles, in boxes, cases, or casks.
Pimento.
Piston rods, steel.
Plough shafts, tube iron or tube steel.
Plumbago
Polishing paste.
Pork, in brine.
Poultry pens (wire), folded.
Preserves (fish, fruit, meat, and provisions), in casks, boxes, or cases.
Printed matter, not bound.
Provender, horse or cattle, e.o.h.p.
Prunes, in casks or mats.
Pumps and pump castings, in cases.
Rags, pulled.
Railway waggon bodies.
Railway waggon bodies, fitted together.
Railway waggon brasses.
Rain-water pipes, for spoutings and their connections, cast iron.
Raisins.
Reed webbing, for ceilings.
Revalenta arabica.
Rhubarb and rhubarb roots.
Rizine.
Rolls, iron, e.o.h.p.
Ropes.
Ropes, wire.
Sacks.
Sad irons, e.o.h.p.
Safes, iron or steel.
Sago.
Sauces, in boxes, cases, or casks.
Scoops, iron.
Scrap zinc.
Screw propellers.
Scrolls, iron (for fixing springs to carts and carriages).
Screws, e.o.h.p.
Seal skins (wet and salted).
Seaweed (dry) or alga marina.
Seeds, agricultural, e.o.h.p.
Semolina.
Sheets, wool, new.
Ships' masts.
Ships' ventilators.
Shoddy.
Shoemakers' wax.
Shot, lead, e.o.h.p.
Shumac liquor.
Signal posts (railway) and materials belonging thereto.
Silicate cotton or slag wool, e.o.h.p.

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Sinks, cast iron, not enamelled.
Size, e.o.h.p.
Slate pencils.
Slates, writing.
Spades and shovels, iron or steel.
Spelter sheets, e.o.h.p.
Spetches, e.o.h.p.
Spirits of tar, in casks or iron drums.
Spoutings and connections, iron or steel.
Stable fittings (except enamelled), iron or steel.
Stannite of potash.
Stannite of soda.
Staples (wire), for bookbinders.
Starch, in casks, cases, boxes, or bags.
Steam excavators or steam navvies.
Steel, bars and bundles.
Stone blue, in casks, cases, boxes, or bags.
Stone, carved for building purposes, e.o.h.p.
Strickles, in boxes or cases.
Sugar mills.
Tamarinds.
Tapioca.
Tapioca flour.
Tarpaulings.
Tartar, liquid.
Terne metal.
Tin, in blocks, cakes, or ingots.
Tincal.
Tinfoil.
Tin liquor.
Tobacco juice, in casks.
Tobacco leaf, in hogsheads or tierces.
Tobacco stoves or presses.
Tools, well-boring and pit-boring.
Torchwick.
Tow, in bales, e.o.h.p.
Tow waste, e.o.h.p.
Tubes, coated with brass.
Tubes, electro-coppered.
Tubes, steam, brass, or copper.
Tubs, iron.
Tue irons.
Turmeric.
Turpentine, spirits of, in casks or iron drums.
Twine.
Umbrella sticks, in the rough.
Varnish, in casks or iron drums.
Vegetable wax.
Vegetables, packed, e.o.h.p.
Vices, iron or steel.
Vinegar, in cases.
Walking sticks, in the rough.
Walnuts, green, and husks.
Washers, leather.
Weighing machines, large (those used for weighing railway or other vehicles, and also cattle).
Window frames, iron, packed in cases.
Window shutters, iron or steel.
Wines, British, in casks.
Wire, cotton-covered, in casks, hampers, cases, and canvas-covered coils.
Wire, iron or steel, e.o.h.p.
Wire, lead.
Wood, bent, rough, unfinished.
Wool, raw.
Yarn, twist, and weft, cotton and linen, in bales, bags, wrappers, cases, boxes, skips, or casks.
Yeast, in bags, or in bags in baskets, hydraulic press-packed, dry.
Yellow metal bolts and nails.
Yellow metal rods.
Zinc bars.

CLASS 3.

Ale coolers.
Algerian fibre (not hydraulic or steam press-packed or machine-pressed), in full truck-loads, or in consignments of 20 cwt.
Alizarine, in casks or iron drums.
Almonds.
American or leather cloth.
Ammonia, liquid, in bottles (other than carboys) in cases.

Angelica root.
Aniseed.
Apple rings, in slices, dried.
Apples, dry, or pippins.
Arsenic acid, e.o.h.p.
Awl blades.
Bacon and hams, cured, e.o.h.p.
Baking powder.
Baths.
Bayonets.
Beadings and mouldings, gilt, lacquered, or varnished, packed in boxes.
Bed keys.
Bedsteads, e.o.h.p.
Beehives, made of wood.
Bellows, packed.
Bellows pipes.
Bell ringing (Carillon) machinery.
Bells, small.
Belting, for machinery.
Bichromate of soda, e.o.h.p.
Bichrome and bichromate of potash, e.o.h.p.
Bicycle stands, wrought iron.
Bins, corn or wine.
Bit burnishers, packed.
Bits, iron or steel.
Bitters, in casks or cases.
Black beer.
Bladders, in casks.
Blankets.
Blanks, bronze and copper, for stamping for coins.
Blinds, paper.
Blinds, Venetian and chain, in cases, crates, or frames.
Blowing engines.
Blow pipes.
Blue, laundry, liquid, in boxes, cases, casks, or iron drums.
Blue paste.
Blue powder and stone and smalts, e.o.h.p.
Boards, parquet flooring.
Boards, washing.
Bobbins, e.o.h.p.
Bolts, door.
Books, e.o.h.p.
Boothing or stalling.
Boots and shoes, including goloshes, and leather cut into boot shapes, in casks, cases, or boxes.
Boracic acid.
Bottle jacks.
Bottles and bottle stoppers, glass, e.o.h.p.
Bowls, wood or iron, e.o.h.p.
Boxes or trunks, tin or sheet iron, packed in crates or cases.
Boxes, safety.
Box or Italian irons.
Braces, except silk, for wearing apparel, in bales, packs, or trusses.
Brands, iron or steel.
Brass work, spun or stamped, packed.
Broom and brush heads, e.o.h.p.
Brooms and brushes, packed.
Brush backs, xylonite.
Buckets and pails, e.o.h.p.
Buckles, brass, iron, or steel.
Buckram.
Bullet moulds.
Busks, wooden, horn, or steel.
Butter, in crocks in wood, or in crocks when packed with straw in baskets.
Buttons, except gold, silver, or plated.
Calicoes.
Calipers.
Candlesticks, brass or iron.
Candlewick.
Canvas.
Cap peaks, not oily.
Caps, men's or boys', except silk, in bales, packs, or trusses.
Capsules, metal, in cases.
Carbon candles, for electric lighting.
Carbonate of ammonia, in cases.
Card cloth.
Cards, for weaving, packed in cases.
Carpet bag frames.

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Carpet bags.
Carpet beating machines.
Carpet lining (cork).
Carpeting.
Carpeting (cork).
Carraway seeds.
Carriage and cart steps.
Carriage and foot warmers.
Cartridge cases, brass.
Castings, brass, German silver, or nickel.
Castings, iron, light, e.o.h.p.
Castings, sanitary, iron or steel, for public urinals and water-closets.
Castings, steel, e.o.h.p.
Castor oil, in boxes.
Castors, of all kinds.
Cellarets, wrought iron.
Chaff, in bags, not for cattle feeding.
Chains, curb or door.
Chalk, French.
Chalk, prepared.
Cheese, e.o.h.p.
Cheese presses.
Chemicals, not dangerous, corrosive, or explosive, in casks, iron drums, bales, or bags.
Chimney pieces, marble or slate, e.o.h.p.
China, in hampers.
China grass (not hydraulic or steam press-packed, or machine-pressed), in full truck loads, or in consignments of 20 cwt.
Cinder sifters.
Cinnabar ore.
Clasps, book, boot, or belt, except gold, silver, or plated.
Clock dials.
Clogs, in casks, cases, or boxes.
Clothing (exclusive of silk goods), if packed in trusses, packs, or bales.
Clothing, for soldiers, police, prison warders, railway porters, postal, and telegraph (except busbies or helmets).
Clothing, waterproof (except oily canvas clothing).
Cloth, linen, packed.
Coach and upholsterers' trimmings, in packs, trusses, or bales.
Coach fittings, metallic, packed.
Coach wrenches.
Coal scuttles, metallic, packed, in cases or boxes.
Cob nuts.
Cocoa nut fibre, husk, shell, or matting, e.o.h.p.
Cocoa nuts.
Coffee extract or essence.
Coffee mills, small hand.
Coffin furniture, metallic.
Coin, copper or bronze.
Collars, dog.
Collars, rush, for horses.
Colliery pulleys.
Colours, in cans, hampers, boxes, or iron bottles.
Combs.
Copying presses.
Coquilla nuts.
Cordials, in casks or cases.
Coriander seed.
Corkscrews.
Cork shavings or cuttings.
Cork socks, in boxes, cases, or casks.
Corkwood.
Cornice poles, wood, in bundles, without rings or ends, not gilt.
Corozzo nuts.
Cotton and linen goods, in bales, boxes, cases, packs, or trusses, e.o.h.p.
Cotton and linen thread.
Cotton and woollen slops, in hampers, bales, or boxes.
Cotton wool, dressed and carded.
Crucibles, e.o.h.p.
Cummin seed.
Curry combs.
Cutlery.
Cyanite, in cans, hampers, boxes, or iron bottles.

Dies and die stocks.
Dishes, wood.
Drapery, heavy—Packages containing any of the following articles:—
American or leather cloth.
Blankets.
Boots and shoes, including goloshes, in casks, cases, or boxes.
Buckram.
Buttons, except gold, silver, or plated.
Calicoes.
Carpet bags.
Carpeting.
Clothing, waterproof (except oily canvas clothing).
Cotton and linen goods, in bales, boxes, cases, packs, or trusses, e.o.h.p.
Cotton and linen thread.
Cotton and woollen slops, in hampers, bales, or boxes.
Druggeting.
Elastic webbing.
Eyelets.
Flannel.
Floor cloth, including oil cloth, boulinikon, kamptulicon, and linoleum.
Hearth rugs, except skins.
Hooks and eyes.
Huckabacks.
India-rubber goods, except shoes and goloshes.
Laces, boot and stay, cotton or leather.
Linen cloth, packed.
Paper collars, cuffs, and shirt fronts.
Shirts, cotton, woollen, and linen, in bales, packs, or trusses.
Stays, not silk.
Tapes.
Thimbles, not gold, silver, or plated.
Wadding, cotton.
Woollen and worsted yarn.
Dripping, in crocks in wood, or in tubs or tins without lids.
Druggeting.
Drugs, in casks, bales, or bags.
Drysalteries, in casks.
Dust preventers.
Dutch metal and leaf.
Dyes, in casks and iron drums.
Earth-closets.
Earthenware, in hampers.
Eggs, in boxes, cases, or crates.
Elastic webbing.
Electric batteries.
Electric cable.
Emery rollers and emery wheels, e.o.h.p.
Esparto grass (not hydraulic or steam press packed, or machine pressed), in full truck-loads, or in consignments of 20 cwt.
Eyelets.
Fenders, packed in crates, cases, or boxes.
Fenders, kitchen, iron or steel.
Fenders, ships', cork or hemp.
Fents and tabs, cotton and woollen.
Fern, for litter or packing, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon.
Ferrules, iron, brass, or steel.
Filberts.
Filters, earthenware.
Fire engines, steam.
Fire escapes.
Fire extinguishers (hand grenade,) packed.
Fire guards, metal.
Fire irons.
Fish, fresh, e.o.h.p.
Fish glue.
Fish hooks.
Flannel.
Flax, e.o.h.p.
Flax straw (not hydraulic or steam press packed, or machine pressed), in full truck-loads, or in consignments of 20 cwt.
Floor cloth, including oil cloth, boulinikon, kamptulicon, and linoleum.

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Flour dressing or purifying machines.
Flower roots (not orchids).
Forges, portable, e.o.h.p.
Forks, and spoons.
Forks, toasting, iron.
Fruit, ripe, not hothouse :—
Apricots.
Cherries.
Nectarines.
Peaches.
Raspberries.
Strawberries.
Fustian and corduroy.
Gas fittings, in parts, except brass and copper tubing.
Gas meters.
Gelatine.
German silver, in sheets.
German silver wire, in casks and cases.
Ginger, e.o.h.p.
Gins, wheels with frames for hoisting purposes.
Glass beads.
Glass, crown, rolled or sheet.
Glass, flint, e.o.h.p.
Glass, plate, rough.
Glass, plate, not silvered.
Gloves, cotton, woollen, or worsted, in bales, packs, or trusses.
Gloves, rough leather, for labourers.
Glycerine, in cases or boxes.
Glycerine grease, for lubricating purposes, in tins packed in wooden cases.
Goat skins, e.o.h.p.
Granite, polished or dressed, e.o.h.p.
Grapes, packed in cork dust or sawdust, in casks.
Grindery.
Groceries, mixed.
Packages consigned as mixed groceries may include any grocery articles set out in classes herein-before mentioned or in this class, the following articles in Class 4 :—
Cardamoms.
Citric acid.
Packages—*continued.*
Confectionery, e.o.h.p.
Crystallised fruits, e.o.h.p.
Meat pies.
Preserved ginger.
Sausages.
Yeast, e.o.h.p.
and the following in Class 5 :—
Blue, laundry, liquid, e.o.h.p.
Cinnamon.
Cloves.
Cochineal.
Cordials, e.o.h.p.
Extract of meat.
Indigo.
Isinglass.
Lard, e.o.h.p.
Nutmegs.
Gums, e.o.h.p.
Gun barrels, rough.
Gun locks and gun furniture.
Gun stocks.
Gun wads.
Guns, machine, in cases.
Gutta-percha, raw.
Guttering or corrugating machines, e.o.h.p.
Hair, for manufacturing purposes, e.o.h.p.
Hair cloth.
Hammer heads, e.o.h.p.
Hammers (not steam), e.o.h.p.
Handcuffs.
Handles, chest and saucepan.
Harness fittings, metallic, packed.
Harness or saddlery, in tin-lined cases or casks.
Hardware—Packages containing any hardware articles (not gold, silver, or plated) set out in classes herein-before mentioned, or in this class, and any of the following articles (not gold, silver, or plated), viz. :—
Awl blades.
Bayonets.
Bed keys.

Hardware—*continued.*

Bedsteads, metallic, in strawed bundles.
Bellows, packed.
Bellows pipes.
Bells, small.
Bicycle stands, wrought iron.
Bit burnishers, packed.
Bits, iron or steel.
Blanks, bronze and copper, for stamping for coins.
Blow pipes.
Bolts, door.
Bottle jacks.
Boxes, safety.
Boxes or trunks, tin or sheet iron, packed in crates or cases.
Box or Italian irons.
Brands, iron or steel.
Brasswork, spun or stamped, packed.
Buckles, brass, steel, or iron.
Bullet moulds.
Busks, wooden, horn, or steel.
Buttons.
Calipers.
Candlesticks, brass or iron.
Carpet bag frames.
Carriage and foot warmers.
Cartridge cases, brass.
Cart steps.
Castings, brass, German silver, or nickel.
Castors, of all kinds.
Chains, curb or door.
Cinder sifters.
Clasps, book, boot, or belt.
Coach fittings, metallic, packed.
Coach wrenches.
Coal scuttles, metallic, packed in cases or boxes.
Coffee mills, small hand.
Coffin furniture, metallic.
Collars, dog.
Copying presses.
Corkscrews.

Hardware—*continued.*

Curry combs.
Dies and die stocks.
Dust preventers.
Eyelets.
Fenders, packed in crates, cases, or boxes.
Ferrules, iron, brass, or steel.
Fire guards (metal).
Fire irons.
Fish hooks.
Forks and spoons, metal.
Forks, toasting, iron.
Gas fittings, in parts, except brass and copper tubing.
Gins, wheels, with frames for hoisting purposes.
Grindery.
Gun barrels, rough.
Gun locks and gun furniture.
Hammer heads, packed.
Hammers, not steam.
Handcuffs.
Handles, chest and saucepan.
Harness fittings, metallic, packed.
Hat and umbrella stands, cast iron.
Hay forks, in bundles.
Hinges, brass.
Hooks, boot and button, hat and coat, and reaping.
Hooks and eyes.
Horse-clippers, packed in casks or cases.
Jacks, small.
Japanned ware, in casks or cases.
Kitchen fireplace stands.
Knitting pins.
Knives or blades for cutting machines.
Knobs, range, iron.
Knobs, door.
Knockers, door.
Ladles, not puddlers', iron.
Lamp burners.

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Hardware—*continued.*
Lanterns, tin or iron.
Latches, door.
Locks and keys.
Magnets.
Match boxes, japanned or enamelled tin, new, empty, packed.
Matchetts.
Medals, brass or copper.
Military ornaments.
Mortars and pestles, iron or steel.
Nails and rivets, brass or copper.
Needles (in tin-lined cases).
Nut crackers.
Ornaments for saddlery, brass, iron, or steel.
Ornaments for uniform.
Pans, ash.
„ copper, for closets.
„ dust.
„ warming.
Patten rings.
Patterns, travellers', hardware.
Percussion cap shells.
Pins, metal, in boxes.
Plates, door.
„ iron, enamelled.
Pliers.
Powder flasks.
Pulley blocks, iron.
Pulleys, iron.
Pumps, hand, brass.
Railway carriage keys.
Refrigerators.
Riddles.
Saddletrees.
Scales and weights, letter.
Screws, brass, copper, or zinc.
Screws, table expanding.
Scythe blades.
Scythes and sickles.
Shears, garden and sheep.
Ships' logs, metal.
Shoe horns and pegs, metallic.
Show tablets, metal, enamelled.
Skates.
Skewers, iron or steel.

Hardware—*continued.*
Snuffers, iron or steel.
Spanners.
Spittoons, iron.
Spring balances.
Springs, chair, sofa, mattress, door, or cart.
Spurs.
Stair rods.
Steelyards.
Stirrups.
Sugar nippers.
Sweat scrapers, packed.
Syringes, garden.
Tacks.
Taper holders, metal.
Taps, brass.
Terrets.
Thimbles.
Tinware, in casks or cases.
Tips, brassed, for boot heels.
Tobacco boxes, metal.
Tools, carpenters', coopers' edge, edge, joiners', masons', and shipwrights'.
Traps, sink, brass or copper.
Traps, vermin.
Trays, iron or steel.
Trivets, iron or steel.
Trouser stretchers, iron, portable.
Trowels.
Tubes brass or copper (except steam tubes), packed.
Umbrella fittings.
Umbrella stretchers.
Valves, brass.
Ventilators, small, iron or brass, for buildings, packed.
Washers, brass or copper.
Weights, brass.
Wire, copper or brass, packed in cases, casks, or in bags.
Hassocks.
Hat and umbrella stands, cast iron.
Hats, rush, in bales, trusses, and hampers.
Hay forks, in bundles

Hay rakes, hand, e.o.h.p.
Hearthrugs, except skins.
Heel balls, shoemakers'.
Helmets, metal, in cases or boxes.
Herbs, green.
Hides, e.o.h.p.
Hinges, brass.
Hollow-ware, iron, including kettles, pans, maslins, (pots for boiling fruit), and water cans, in casks or crates.
Honey, in casks, or in jars packed in crates or cases.
Hoofs, horns, and horn tips, buffalo, cow, goat, ox, and sheep, e.o.h.p.
Hooks and eyes.
Hooks, boot, Button, hat, coat, reaping.
Hops.
Horse-clippers, packed in casks or cases.
Hosiery, in bales, packs, or trusses.
Huckabacks.
Hurdles, iron or steel, on wheels.
India-rubber goods, except shoes and goloshes.
India-rubber, raw.
Ink, printers'.
Jacks, small.
Japanned ware, in casks or cases.
Jews' harps.
Joiners' work (common wood)—Beadings and mouldings (not gilt lacquered, or varnished), doors and door frames, fittings and fixtures for buildings, staircases, balusters and hand rails, window sashes and frames and shutters.
Juniper berries.
Kips, e.o.h.p.
Kitchen fireplace stands.
Knitting pins.
Knives or blades for cutting machines.
Knobs (range), iron or steel.
Knobs (door).
Knockers (door).
Laces, boot or stay, cotton or leather.
Ladles (not puddlers'), iron.
Lamp black.
Lamp burners.
Lamp chimneys (glass).
Lamp frames (street).
Lamp reflectors, enamelled iron.
Lamp wick.
Lamps, paraffin, in parts (except china or earthenware) packed in casks and cases.
Lanterns, tin or iron.
Lard, in bladders, in crocks, in wood or in tubs, or tins without lids.
Latches, door.
Lavatory stands and basins, earthenware, complete, enamelled.
Lawn mowers, packed.
Lead pencils.
Leather, e.o.h.p.
Lemon and lime juice, e.o.h.p.
Life buoys.
Limestone, polished or dressed.
Lime water, e.o.h.p.
Linerusta and anaglypta (decorative wall papers).
Linen cloth, packed.
Linen yarn or grey linen, e.o.h.p.
Liquorice.
Locks and keys.
Looking-glass frames (common), wood (not gilded) or Dutch metalled.
Macaroni.
Machines, fitted up, packed, e.o.h.p.
Magnesia.
Magnets.
Marble, packed, and in slabs cemented together.
Margarine, in crocks in wood, or in crocks when packed with straw in baskets.
Marquees or tents.
Mastic.
Match boxes, japanned or enamelled tin, new, empty, packed.
Matchetts.
Medals, brass or copper.
Mats and matting, e.o.h.p.

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Megass (not hydraulic or steam press packed, or machine pressed), in full truck-loads or in consignments of 20 cwt.

Merinoes, in bales, packs or trusses.

Mexican fibre (not hydraulic or steam press packed, or machine pressed), in full truck loads or in consignments of 20 cwt.

Mica.

Military ornaments, except gold, silver, or plated.

Milk.

Milk cans and pans.

Millboard rollers (for winding paper in cases).

Mops.

Mortars and pestles, marble.

Moss, packed.

Muslin, book, if packed in bales, packs, or trusses.

Mustard, e.o.h.p.

Nails and rivets, brass or copper.

Needles (in tin-lined cases).

Netting, cotton and twine.

Nickel.

Nitrate of baryta.

Nut crackers, except, gold, silver, or plated.

Oars.

Oils, not dangerous, e.o.h.p.

Oleic acid, in casks.

Ornaments for saddlery, brass, iron, or steel.

Ornaments for uniform, except gold, silver, or plated.

Osiers, twigs and willows, white or stained.

Osnaburgs.

Oxalic acid.

Paints, in cans, hampers, boxes, or iron bottles.

Palliasses, straw.

Palmetto leaf (not hydraulic or steam press packed, or machine pressed), in full truck-loads or in consignments of 20 cwt.

Pans, ash.

Pans, chemical and dye, iron or steel.

Pans, copper, for closets.

Pans, dust.

Pans, earthenware or iron, for sanitary purposes.

Pans, warming.

Paper, e.o.h.p.

Paper collars, cuffs, and shirt fronts.

Paper, gummed, for labels.

Paper hangings, e.o.h.p.

Paper tubes, for cops.

Parian, in hampers.

Patten rings.

Pattens, in casks, cases, or boxes.

Patterns, travellers', hardware.

Pearl shells.

Penholders, wood or metal (except gold, silver, or plated).

Pepper.

Percussion cap shells.

Percussion caps, uncharged.

Petroleum grease or petroleum jelly.

Piassava, e.o.h.p.

Pickles, e.o.h.p.

Picture frames, common, wood (not gilded) or Dutch metalled.

Pins, metal.

Plants, e.o.h.p.

Plates, door.

Plates, iron, enamelled.

Pliers.

Powder flasks.

Preserves (fish, fruit, meat, and provisions), e.o.h.p., in crates or baskets.

Pulley blocks, wood or iron.

Pulleys, iron.

Pumps and pump castings, e.o.h.p.

Pumps, hand, brass.

Quicks, e.o.h.p.

Rabbit fur, or hatters' wool.

Raffia.
Railway cards and tickets.
Railway carriage keys.
Reels, for garden hose.
Refrigerators.
Rennet.
Rick poles and covers.
Riddles.
Road scraping and road sweeping machines.
Rock, crystal.
Rugs, hearth, except skin.
Saddlery or harness, in tin-lined cases or casks.
Saddletrees.
Sauces, e.o.h.p.
Saw-bench machines, portable, packed.
Scale beams and scales.
Scales and weights, letter.
Scoops, wood.
Screw jacks, except iron.
Screws, brass, copper, or zinc.
Screws, table expanding.
Scythe blades.
Scythes and sickles.
Scythe sneds or handles.
Sealing wax.
Seaweed, edible.
Sewing machines, in parts, packed.
Sewing machine stands, in parts, packed in cases or frames.
Shafts, cart.
Shafts, gig, carriage, or dog cart, not painted nor varnished.
Shavings, wood.
Shears, garden and sheep.
Sheepskins, e.o.h.p.
Sheet steel.
Shellac.
Shells.
Ships' blocks.
Ships' logs, metal.
Ships' sails, finished.
Shirts, cotton, woollen, and linen, in bales, packs, trusses, and hampers.
Shoe horns and pegs.
Shoes and boots, including goloshes and leather cut into shoe shapes, in casks, cases, or boxes.
Shot belts.
Show cards (cardboard), unframed.
Show tablets, metal, enamelled.
Shutters, revolving, wooden.
Shuttles, weavers'.
Silver ore.
Sinks, enamelled.
Skates.
Skewers, iron or steel.
Skins, hare and rabbit.
Slate beds of billiard tables, packed in cases.
Slate slabs, e.o.h.p.
Snuffers, iron or steel.
Spanners.
Spindles, in boxes.
Spirits, in casks or cases.
Spittoons, iron.
Splints, wood for matches.
Spring balances.
Springs, chair, sofa, mattress, door, or cart.
Spurs, not plated.
Squeegees, for cleaning ships' decks, &c.
Stable fittings and mangers, iron, enamelled.
Stair rods.
Starch, e.o.h.p.
Stationery, e.o.h.p.
Stays, not silk, for wearing apparel.
Steelyards.
Stills, iron.
Stirrups.
Stone blue, e.o.h.p.
Stoves, gas or oil.
Straw (not hydraulic or steam press packed or machine pressed), in full truck-loads, or in consignments of 20 cwt.
Strickles, e.o.h.p.
Stuff goods, in bales, packs, or trusses.
Sugar, e.o.h.p.

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Sugar candy.
Suggar nippers, except gold, silver, or plated.
Sweat scrapers, packed.
Syringes, garden.
Syrup, in cases, in tins, in baskets, or in stone bottles packed in crates or hampers.
Tables, cast iron or steel, in parts.
Tacks.
Talc.
Tape holders, metal.
Tapes.
Taps, brass.
Tea.
Terrets.
Thimbles, except gold, silver, or plated.
Thread, cotton and linen.
Tinware, in casks or cases.
Tips, brassed, for boot heels.
Toasting forks, iron or steel.
Tobacco boxes, metal.
Tobacco juice, e.o.h.p.
Tobacco leaf, e.o.h.p.
Tools,carpenters',coopers', edge joiners', masons', and shipwrights'.
Tow, e.o.h.p.
Toys, packed.
Traps, sink, brass or copper.
Traps, vermin.
Trays, iron or steel.
Trellis work (wood), in bundles.
Trivets, iron or steel,
Troughs, bakers', wooden.
Troughs, cattle and other, iron or steel.
Trouser stretchers, iron, portable.
Trowels.
Tubes, brass or copper, except steam, packed.
Tubs, washing.
Tubs, wood.
Turnery ware.
Type.
Umbrella fittings.
Umbrella stretchers.
Valves, brass.
Varnish, e.o.h.p.
Vaseline.
Vegetable ivory.
Velvet,cotton,in bales,packs, or trusses.
Ventilators, small, iron or brass, for buildings, packed.
Vermicelli.
Vinegar, e.o.h.p.
Wadding, cotton.
Washers, brass or copper.
Wash leather.
Wash-stand tops, marble, packed.
Washing and wringing machines, packed.
Water meters.
Weighing machines, small (those used for weighing packages and goods),
Weights, brass.
Wheelbarrows,
Wheels, rudder or steering, in cases, crates, or frames.
Whetstones and honestones.
Whisks, packed.
Winches, steam.
Window frames, iron, e.o.h.p.
Wines, British, e.o.h.p.
Wines, in casks or cases.
Wire, copper, or brass, packed in cases or casks, or in bags.
Wood, bent, e.o.h.p.
Wool, dressed or carded.
Woollen and worsted goods, in bales, packs, or trusses.
Woollen cloth,in bales, packs,or trusses.
Xylonite.
Yarns, twist and weft (except silk).
Yellow or Persian berries.

Class 4.

Agricultural machines and implements, e.o.h.p.
Alabaster.
Albumen.
Algerian fibre, e.o.h.p.
Alizarine, e.o.h.p.
Ammonia, liquid, in bottles (other than carboys), in hampers.
Anchovies.
Annotto, e.o.h.p.
Anthracene, e.o.h.p.
Asparagus.
Bacon and hams, fresh or green.
Bags, leather.
Beef wine, in boxes.
Beehives, straw.
Beer engines.
Bellows, e.o.h.p.
Bells, e.o.h.p.
Billiard cues, in bundles.
Blinds, venetian and chain, e.o.h.p.
Boilers, copper.
Books, bound or half bound in calf, morocco, roan, russia, or law calf.
Boots and shoes, including goloshes and leather cut into boot shapes, in hampers (white rod).
Braces, for wearing apparel, not silk, e.o.h.p.
Bristles, e.o.h.p.
Britannia metal goods.
Bronze powder.
Brooms and brushes, e.o.h.p.
Bungs and corks.
Butter, in flats or hampers, or in tubs or cools without lids.
Candles, wax.
Canes and rattans.
Caps, men's or boys' (except silk), in boxes or cases.
Caravans (showmen's or hawkers') and vans containing steam roundabouts.
Carbolic acid, solid.
Carboys, gutta percha.
Cardamoms.
Cats' and dogs' meat.
Cattle cribs.
Chaff, e.o.h.p.
Chairs and seats, garden, e.o.h.p.
Chairs, common, folding, in boxes, cases, crates, and parcels.
Chemicals, not dangerous, corrosive, or explosive, in boxes or hampers.
Chimney pieces, metal, unpacked.
Chimney tops, iron or zinc.
China grass, e.o.h.p.
China, in boxes or cases.
Churns and churning machines.
Cisterns.
Citric acid.
Clocks, turret and church.
Clogs, e.o.h.p.
Cloth, linen, bleached, tied in bundles, but not protected by wrappers, or not packed.
Clothing (exclusive of silk goods), e.o.h.p.
Coach and upholsterers' trimmings, e.o.h.p.
Coal scuttles, e.o.h.p.
Cobalt.
Coffee carts or stalls on wheels.
Confectionery, e.o.h.p.
Corn crushers.
Cricket implements.
Croquet implements.
Crystallised fruit, e.o.h.p.
Curtains, cotton, lace.
Dandy rollers, in cases, for paper mills.
Drapery, light—Packages containing any drapery articles set out in classes herein-before mentioned and in this class, and any of the following articles:—
Bags (leather, ladies' hand, courier, and travelling).
Braces, not silk, for wearing apparel.

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Drapery, light—*continued.*
- Carpeting, exceeding 15 feet in length, packed in cases.
- Cloth, woollen.
- Clothing (exclusive of silk goods), e.o.h.p.
- Coach and upholsterers' trimmings.
- Gloves, cotton, woollen, and worsted.
- Haberdashery.
- Hosiery.
- Muslins (book),
- Needles.
- Stuff goods.
- Umbrellas.
- Woollen and worsted goods.

Dripping, in bladders.
Druggists' sundries, in mixed packages.
Drugs, in boxes or hampers.
Drysalteries, e.o.h.p.
Dye extracts.
Dyes, e.o.h.p.
Earthenware, in boxes or cases.
Eggs, e.o.h.p.
Esparto grass, e.o.h.p.
Extract of malt.
Felt hat bodies.
Fire engines, e.o.h.p.
Fish, fresh—
- Brill, grayling, lobsters, oysters, prawns, red mullet, salmon, smelt, soles, trout, turbot, whitebait.

Flax in the straw.
Flax straw, e.o.h.p.
Flower roots, e.o.h.p.
Flower stands, wrought iron.
Fluid, disinfecting, in bottles, packed in cases or hampers, or in basketed jars.
Footballs.
Frilling machines, in parts, packed.
Fruit-cleaning machines.
Furniture, in vans, carts, or road waggons.
Garden arches.
Garden engines.
Glasshouse pots.
Glass, in boxes or cases, e.o.h.p.
Glass, prepared, for photographers.
Globes, moons, or shades, glass, common.
Gloves, cotton, woollen, and worsted, e.o.h.p.
Gold size.
Golf clubs.
Grates, ovens, ranges, or stoves, polished.
Gravestones or tombstones.
Gun barrels, e.o.h.p.
Guns.
Gutta-percha goods.
Guttering or corrugating machines, not packed.
Haberdashery.
Hand carts.
Handmills.
Hares, dead.
Harness, e.o.h.p.
Hat leathers.
Hats, soft felt.
Hawkers' packs and trusses.
Hollow-ware, iron, including kettles, pans, maslins (pots for boiling fruit), and water cans, e.o.h.p.
Honey, e.o.h.p.
Hop bitters.
Hose, leather and canvas.
Hosiery, e.o.h.p.
Household linen and wearing apparel (exclusive of silk goods), e.o.h.p.
Incubators, complete.
Ink, e.o.h.p.
Japanned ware, e.o.h.p.
Kilting machines, in parts, packed.
Knapsacks, soldiers'.
Knitting machines, in parts, packed.
Lac.
Lace, British, not silk.
Laces, boot or stay, e.o.h.p.
Lamps.
Lawn mowers, not packed.
Lawn tennis implements.
Leather leggings.
Lint.

Lithographic stones.
Looms, not packed.
Luggage or baggage, personal.
Machinery, in parts, not packed, e.o.h.p.
Machines, fitted up, not packed, e.o.h.p.
Malt crushers.
Maps, in boxes or cases.
Margarine, in baskets, flats, or hampers, or in tubs without lids.
Mats, skin.
Mattresses.
Meat, fresh.
Meat pies.
Meat safes.
Megass, e.o.h.p.
Mexican fibre, e.o.h.p.
Mincing machines.
Mushrooms.
Muslin, book, e.o.h.p.
Needles, e.o.h.p.
Oleic acid, e.o.h.p.
Palmetto leaf, e.o.h.p.
Panoramas and theatrical scenery.
Pans, copper.
Parian, in boxes or cases.
Patterns, e.o.h.p.
Patterns, wood, for castings.
Pens, steel.
Perforating and paper-cutting machines.
Pine apples, not hothouse, packed.
Pipes, brass and copper.
Pipes, smoking.
Pistols.
Plaiting machines, in parts, packed.
Plated goods.
Plums (dried), in fancy boxes.
Porcelain.
Poultry, dead.
Preserved ginger.
Preserves (fish, fruit, meat, and provisions), e.o.h.p.
Rabbits, dead.
Razor strops.
Reeds and rushes.
Reflectors, glass, with metal backs.
Rifles.
Rollers, type printers'.
Saddlery, e.o.h.p.
Sausages and saveloys.
Saw-bench machines, portable, not packed.
Seal skins, e.o.h.p.
Seeds, e.o.h.p.
Sewing machine stands, e.o.h.p.
Shafts, gig, carriage, or dog cart, e.o.h.p.
Sheep racks.
Shirts, e.o.h.p.
Shoes and boots, including goloshes and leather cut into shoe shapes, in hampers (white rod).
Show cards, e.o.h.p.
Shrubs and trees, e.o.h.p.
Skins, fine, including deer fox, kid, musquash, and nutria.
Snuff.
Spades and shovels, wooden.
Spermaceti.
Spindles, e.o.h.p.
Spirits, in hampers.
Spirits of tar, e.o.h.p.
Stag horns.
Steam gauges.
Stereotype casts.
Stills, copper.
Stone, decorative, carved for decorating the interior of buildings.
Stoves, fire-clay tile.
Straw, e.o.h.p.
Stuff goods, e.o.h.p.
Swing boats and hobby horses.
Tables, cast iron or cast steel.
Tanks.
Tartaric acid.
Telegraph instruments, packed.
Telephone apparatus, packed.
Textile fabrics, made of mixed cotton, linen, wool, or similar materials.
Theatrical luggage.

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Tiles, art.
Tin crystals.
Tinware, e.o.h.p.
Tobacco, manufactured, except cigars and cigarettes.
Tomatoes.
Toys, e.o.h.p.
Tubes, tin and zinc.
Tubing, brass or copper, e.o.h.p.
Ultramarine.
Umbrellas.
Umbrella sticks, e.o.h.p.
Vans, commercial travellers'.
Vats.
Vegetable washing machines.
Vegetables, hothouse, packed.
Veneers.
Venison.
Verdigris.
Walking sticks, e.o.h.p.
Warps, except silk.
Washing and wringing machines, not packed.
Whalebone.
Wheels, cart, coach, and carriage.
Wheels, rudder or steering, e.o.h.p.
Wines, in hampers.
Wire, insulated.
Wire, polished or needle.
Wire gauze.
Woodwork for the manufacture of organs.
Woodwork for the manufacture of pianos.
Woollen and worsted goods, e.o.h.p.
Woollen cloth, e.o.h.p.
Yeast, e.o.h.p.

CLASS 5.

Acetic or wood acid, e.o.h.p.
Aluminium.
Amber.
Ammonia, liquid, e.o.h.p.
Animals and birds, stuffed, in cases.
Aquaria, glass.
Artificial flowers.
Bagatelle tables.
Balloons.
Bark, not for tanning, e.o.h.p.
Barometers.
Baskets, e.o.h.p.
Bath chairs.
Beadings and mouldings, gilt, lacquered, or varnished, e.o.h.p.
Beds and bedding.
Bicycles.
Billiard tables.
Bird cages.
Bismuth.
Blue, laundry, liquid, e.o.h.p.
Boats and canoes.
Boots and shoes, including goloshes and leather cut into boot shapes, e.o.h.p.
Boxes, e.o.h.p.
Butter, in crocks, e.o.h.p.
Caps, e.o.h.p.
Carbolic acid, liquid, e.o.h.p.
Carboys, glass.
Cards, for carding machines, e.o.h.p.
Carriage bodies, e.o.h.p.
Chairs and seats, e.o.h.p.
Chandeliers and gasaliers.
Chemicals, not dangerous, corrosive, or explosive, e.o.h.p.
Chloride of gold, in boxes, for photographers.
Cigars and cigarettes.
Cinnamon.
Clock cases.
Clocks, e.o.h.p.
Cloves.
Cochineal.
Coffins.
Collodion cotton, in bottles, packed in cases.
Colours, in jars.
Conservatories and hothouses, in parts.
Cordials, e.o.h.p.

Cork socks, e.o.h.p.
Crape.
Cyanite, in jars.
Dripping, in crocks, e.o.h.p.
Drugs, e.o.h.p.
Dyes, in glass carboys.
Empty cases, casks, crates, hampers, and other empties, e.o.h.p.
Engravings.
Evergeens.
Extract of meat.
Feathers.
Fenders, e.o.h.p.
Figures, casts or ornaments, alabaster, bronze, gypsum, plaster, stucco, or terra cotta.
Figures, flowers, and heads, wax.
Flowers, cut.
Flower stands, e.o.h.p.
Frilling machines, fitted up, packed.
Fruit, hothouse.
Furniture, e.o.h.p.
Furs.
Game.
Glass, cut, ornamental, for doors.
Glass, plate, silvered.
Glass, stained.
Globes, for educational purposes.
Globes, moons, or shades, glass, e.o.h.p.
Gloves, e.o.h.p.
Glycerine, e.o.h.p.
Hair, for head dressing.
Hat and umbrella stands, wood.
Hats, except soft felt and rush.
Helmets, felt, in cases or boxes.
Horses, dead.
Indigo.
Isinglass.
Ivory, e.o.h.p.
Jet.
Kilting machines, fitted up, packed.
Knitting machines, fitted up, packed.
Lace.
Lard, e.o.h.p.
Looking-glass frames, e.o.h.p.
Looking glasses and mirrors, glass.
Lustres and vases, glass.
Magnesium metal.
Maps, e.o.h.p.
Margarine, in crocks, e.o.h.p.
Match boxes, empty, e.o.h.p.
Military ornaments, e.o.h.p.
Millinery.
Models, clay.
Morphia, in bottles in hampers.
Moss, e.o.h.p.
Musical instruments.
Muslins.
Nitrate of copper, in jars or stone bottles, covered with wicker basket work.
Nitrate of silver, in boxes, for photographers.
Nut crackers, e.o.h.p.
Nutmegs.
Optical instruments.
Organs and organ work.
Ornaments for uniform, e.o.h.p.
Overmantels, cast iron, with mirrors,
Paints, in jars.
Papier maché goods.
Parchment.
Penholders, e.o.h.p.
Perambulators, complete or in parts.
Perfumery.
Phosphorus paste (vermin killer), packed.
Photographic apparatus.
Picture frames, e.o.h.p.
Pictures.
Pine apples, e.o.h.p.
Plaiting machines, fitted up, packed.
Plants and shrubs (garden), in baskets, mats, pots, or tubs.
Platinum.
Plush, silk.
Portmanteaus.
Poultry, alive.
Quicksilver.
Quills.
Retorts, glass.
Ribbons.

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Rocking horses.
Rollers, brass or copper.
Seal skins, made into articles of wearing apparel.
Serpentine, manufactured, packed.
Sewing machines, fitted up, packed.
Shoes and boots, including goloshes and leather cut into shoe shapes, e.o.h.p.
Show cases for shops, glass and woodwork.
Silk.
Silver precipitate.
Spirits, e.o.h.p.
Sponges.
Straw goods, including straw hats and straw bonnets.
Straw plait.
Sugar nippers, e.o.h.p.
Summer houses.
Surgical instruments.
Teazles.
Telescopes.
Thermometers
Thimbles, e.o.h.p.
Tonquin beans.
Tortoiseshell.
Tricycles and velocipedes.
Trunks.
Turpentine, spirits of, e.o.h.p.
Turtle.
Velvet, e.o.h.p.
Ventilators, e.o.h.p.
Watch glasses.
Wines, e.o.h.p.
Woodwork, carved, for decorating the interior of buildings.
Yolk of eggs.

[To be substituted for Bill previously delivered.]

London and North-western Railway Company (Rates and Charges) Provisional Order.

A

B I L L

[AS AMENDED BY THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF LORDS AND COMMONS]

To confirm a Provisional Order made by the Board of Trade under the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, containing the Classification of Merchandise Traffic, and the Schedule of Maximum Rates and Charges applicable thereto, of the London and North-western Railway Company, and certain other Railway Companies connected therewith.

(*Prepared and brought in by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Baron Henry de Worms.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 14 *July* 1891.

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[*Price* 5½*d.*]

[Bill 409.]

A

B I L L

TO

Confirm a Provisional Order made by the Board of Trade under the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, containing the Classification of Merchandise Traffic, and the Schedule of Maximum Rates and Charges applicable thereto, of the London and South-western Railway Company, and certain other Railway Companies connected therewith. A.D. 1891.

WHEREAS under the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, the Board of Trade have embodied in the Provisional Order, set out in the schedule to this Act annexed, the classification of merchandise traffic and schedule of maximum rates and charges, including all terminal charges which, in the opinion of the Board of Trade, ought to be adopted by the London and South-western Railway Company, and the railway companies connected therewith, which are mentioned in the schedule to the said Provisional Order: 51 & 52 Vict. c. 25. s. 24.

And whereas it is expedient that the said Provisional Order, as set out in the schedule to this Act annexed, be confirmed by Act of Parliament:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as the London and South-western Railway Company (Rates and Charges) Order Confirmation Act, 1891. Short title.

2. The Order, as set out in the schedule to this Act annexed, shall be and the same is hereby confirmed, and all the provisions of the said Order in manner and form as they are set out in the said schedule shall, from and after the passing of this Act, have full validity and effect. Confirmation of Order in schedule.

A.D. 1891.

London and South-western Railway.

SCHEDULE.

LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Order of the Board of Trade under the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, embodying the classification of merchandise traffic and the authorised schedule of maximum rates and charges, including all terminal charges applicable to the said classification of the London and South-western Railway Company, and certain other railway companies connected therewith.

Short title.

1 This Order may be cited as the London and South-western Railway Company (Rates and Charges) Order, 1891.

Commencement.

2. This Order shall come into force and have effect upon the day when the Act confirming this Order is passed, which date is in this Order referred to as the commencement of this Order.

Interpretation.

3. This Order is to be read and construed subject in all respects to the provisions of the Railway and Canal Traffic Acts, 1873 and 1888, and of any other Acts or parts of Acts incorporated therewith, and the several words, terms, and expressions to which by the said Acts meanings are assigned shall have, in this Order, the same respective meanings.

Schedule of maximum rates and charges.

4. From and after the commencement of this Order the maximum rates and charges which the London and South-western Railway Company, and the railway companies connected therewith mentioned in the Appendix to the schedule to this Order in respect of railways mentioned in the said Appendix, shall be entitled to charge and make in respect of merchandise traffic on the railways of the said companies, shall be the rates and charges specified in the schedule to this Order annexed, and shall be subject to the classification, regulations, and provisions set forth in the said schedule.

SCHEDULE OF MAXIMUM RATES AND CHARGES, AND CLASSIFICATION OF MERCHANDISE TRAFFIC APPLICABLE TO THE LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY AND CERTAIN OTHER COMPANIES CONNECTED THEREWITH.

I.—MAXIMUM RATES AND CHARGES.

Division of schedule.

1. This schedule of maximum rates and charges shall be divided into six parts: Part I., containing the maximum rates and charges authorised in respect of the merchandise comprised in the several classes of merchandise specified in

the classification. Part II. and Part III., containing the maximum rates and charges authorised in respect of animals and carriages as therein mentioned. Part IV., specifying the exceptional charges mentioned in such part, and the circumstances in which they may be made. Part V., containing the rates and charges authorised in respect of perishable merchandise by passenger train, with the provisions and regulations which are to apply to such class of merchandise; and Part VI., containing the rates and charges authorised in respect of small parcels by merchandise train, with the provisions and regulations which are to apply to such parcels.

Maximum conveyance rates.

2. The maximum rate for conveyance is the maximum rate which the Company may charge for the conveyance of merchandise by merchandise train; and, subject to the exceptions and provisions specified in this Schedule, includes the provision of trucks by the Company. Provided that—

(*a.*) The provision of trucks is not included in the maximum rates applicable to merchandise included in Class A. of the classification, or to lime or lias lime in bulk, or salt in bulk.

(*b.*) Where, for the conveyance of merchandise other than merchandise included in Class A. of this classification, or lime or lias lime in bulk, or salt in bulk, the Company do not provide trucks, the charge authorised for conveyance shall be reduced by a reasonable sum, which shall, in case of difference between the Company and the person liable to pay the charge, be determined by an arbitrator to be appointed by the Board of Trade.

Maximum station terminal.

3. The maximum station terminal is the maximum charge which the Company may make to a trader for the use of the accommodation (exclusive of coal drops) provided, and for the duties undertaken for which no other provision is made in this Schedule by the Company, at the terminal station for or in dealing with merchandise, as carriers thereof, before or after conveyance.

Maximum service terminals.

4. The maximum service terminals are the maximum charges which the Company may make to a trader for the following services, when rendered to or for a trader, that is to say, loading, unloading, covering, and uncovering merchandise, which charges shall, in respect of each service, be deemed to include all charges for the provision by the Company of labour, machinery, plant, stores, and sheets. Provided that—

Where merchandise conveyed in a separate truck is loaded or unloaded elsewhere than in a shed or building of the Company, the Company may not charge to a trader any service terminal for the performance by the Company of any of the said terminal services if the trader has requested the Company to allow him to perform the service for himself and the Company have unreasonably refused to allow him to do so. Any dispute between a trader and the Company in reference to any service terminal charged to a trader who is not allowed by the Company to perform for himself the terminal service, shall be determined by the Board of Trade.

A.D. 1891.

London and South-western Railway.

Special charges.

5. The Company may charge for the services hereunder mentioned, when provided for or rendered to a trader at his request or for his convenience, such reasonable sums, by way of addition to the tonnage rate, as shall, in case of difference between the Company and the person liable to pay the charge, be determined by an arbitrator to be appointed by the Board of Trade. Provided that where before any service is provided for or rendered to a trader he has given notice in writing to the Company that he does not require it, the service shall not be deemed to have been provided or rendered at the trader's request or for his convenience.

(i.) Services rendered by the Company at or in connexion with sidings not belonging to the Company, and services in respect of the delivery and reception of merchandise to and from such sidings.

(ii.) The collection or delivery of merchandise outside the terminal station.

(iii.) Weighing merchandise.

(iv.) The detention of trucks, or the use or occupation of any accommodation, before or after conveyance, beyond such period as shall be reasonably necessary for enabling the Company to deal with the merchandise as carriers thereof, or the consignor or consignee to give or take delivery thereof; or, in cases in which the merchandise is consigned to an address other than the terminal station beyond a reasonable period from the time when notice has been delivered at such address that the merchandise has arrived at the terminal station for delivery. And services rendered in connexion with such use and occupation.

(v.) Loading or unloading, covering or uncovering merchandise comprised in Class A. or Class B. of the classification.

(vi.) The use of coal drops.

Charges for use of trucks.

6. The Company may charge for the use of the trucks provided by them for the conveyance of merchandise, when the provision of trucks is not included in the maximum rates for conveyance, any sums not exceeding the following:—

	s.	*d.*	
For distances not exceeding 25 miles - - - -	0	3	per ton.
For distances exceeding 25 miles, but not exceeding 50 miles	0	6	per ton.
For distances exceeding 50 miles, but not exceeding 75 miles	0	9	per ton.
For distances exceeding 75 miles, but not exceeding 150 miles - - - - - - - - -	1	0	per ton.
For distances exceeding 150 miles - - - -	1	3	per ton.

II.—Provisions as to Fixing Rates and Charges.

Calculation of distance.

7. In calculating the distance along the railway for the purpose of the maximum charge for conveyance of any merchandise, the Company shall not include any portion of their railway which may, in respect of that merchandise, be the subject of a charge for station terminal.

Charges for short distance.

8. Where merchandise is conveyed for an entire distance which does not exceed in the case of merchandise in respect of which a station terminal is chargeable at each end of the transit three miles, or in the case of merchandise

not so chargeable six miles, the Company may, except as herein-after specially proded, make the charges for conveyance authorised by this schedule as for three miles or six miles respectively.

Provision against overlapping of charges.

9. Where the distance exceeds 20 miles the Company shall not be compelled to charge a less sum than the maximum charge would have been if the distance had been 20 miles; where the distance exceeds 50 miles the Company shall not be compelled to charge a less sum than the maximum charge would have been if the distance had been 50 miles; where the distance exceeds 75 miles the Company shall not be compelled to charge a less sum than the maximum charge would have been if the distance had been 75 miles; where the distance exceeds 100 miles the Company shall not be compelled to charge a less sum than the maximum charge would have been if the distance had been 100 miles; where the distance exceeds 150 miles the Company shall not be compelled to charge a less sum than the maximum charge would have been if the distance had been 150 miles; and where the distance exceeds 200 miles the Company shall not be compelled to charge a less sum than the maximum charge would have been if the distance had been 200 miles.

Minimum truck loads.

10. For any quantity of merchandise less than a truck load which the Company either receive or deliver in one truck, on, or at a siding not belonging to the Company, or which, from the circumstances in which the merchandise is tendered, or the nature of the merchandise, the Company are required to carry in one truck, the Company may charge as for a reasonable minimum load, having regard to the nature of the merchandise.

Charges for fractions of tons and hundredweights.

11. Where a consignment by merchandise train is over three hundred weight and under five tons in weight, a fraction of a quarter of a hundred weight may be charged for as a quarter of a hundred weight; and where a consignment by merchandise train is over five tons in weight, a fraction of a quarter of a ton may be charged for as a quarter of a ton.

Charges for fractions of a mile and of quarters of a mile.

12. For a fraction of a mile the Company may charge according to the number of quarters of a mile in that fraction, and a fraction of a quarter of a mile may be charged for as a quarter of a mile.

Fractions of a penny.

13. For a fraction of a penny in the gross amount of rates and charges for any consignment for the entire distance carried, the Company may demand a penny.

Weight to be avoirdupois weight.

14. Weight (except as to stone and timber when charged by measurement) shall be determined according to the imperial avoirdupois weight.

Calculation of weight of stone.

15. All stone shall be charged at actual weight, when the weight can be conveniently ascertained. When the actual weight of stone in blocks cannot be conveniently ascertained, 14 cubic feet of stone in blocks may be charged for as one ton, and smaller quantities may be charged for in the like proportion.

Measurement of timber.

16. When timber is charged by measurement weight, 40 cubic feet of oak, mahogany, teak, beech, greenheart, hickory, ironwood, baywood, or other heavy timber, and 50 cubic feet of poplar, larch, fir, or other light timber may

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be charged for as one ton, and smaller quantities may be charged for in the like proportion. The cubic contents of timber charged by measurement weight shall be ascertained by the most accurate mode of measurement in use for the time being.

Aggregate quantities.

17. Articles sent in large aggregate quantities, although made up of separate parcels, such as bags of sugar, coffee, and the like, shall not be deemed to be small parcels.

III.—Miscellaneous.

Saving as to things not yet classified.

18. In respect of any merchandise or article of any description which is not specified in the classification, the Company may, unless and until such merchandise or article is duly added to this classification and schedule pursuant to sub-section eleven of section twenty-four of the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, make the charges which are by this schedule authorised in respect of merchandise and things in Class 3.

Saving as to agreements.

19. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the Company from making and receiving, in addition to the charges specified in this schedule, charges and payments, by way of rent or otherwise, for providing sidings or other structural accommodation for the private use of traders, and not required by the Company for dealing with the traffic for the purposes of carriage, provided that the amount of such charges or payments is fixed by an agreement, in writing, signed by the trader, or by some person duly authorised on his behalf.

Saving as to dock and shipping charges.

20. Nothing herein contained shall affect the right of the Company to make any charges which they are authorised by any Act of Parliament to make in respect of any accommodation or services provided or rendered by the Company at or in connexion with docks or shipping places.

Returned empties.

21. Returned empties, if from the same station and consignee to which and to whom they were carried full, to the same station and consignor from which and from whom they were carried full, shall be deemed to be included in the same class of the classification as comprises the merchandise which was carried in them when full, but the maximum rates and charges in respect of such returned empties shall not exceed 75 per cent. of the maximum rates and charges for the said class of merchandise.

Empty trucks.

22. Where merchandise is conveyed in a trader's truck, the Company shall not make any charge in respect of the return of the truck empty, provided that the truck is returned empty from the consignee and station or siding to whom and to which it was consigned loaded direct to the consignor and station or siding from which it was so consigned.

Rates and charges of companies using the railway.

23. Any railway company (other than the Company) conveying merchandise on the railway, or performing any of the services for which rates or charges are authorised by this schedule, shall be entitled to charge and make the same rates and charges as the Company are by this schedule authorised to make.

London and South-western Railway. Arbitration.

24. The Board of Trade Arbitrations, &c. Act, 1874, shall, so far as applicable, apply to every determination of a difference or question by arbitration under the provisions herein contained.

Definitions.

25. In this schedule, unless the context otherwise requires :—

The term "the company" means a railway company to which this schedule applies;

The term "the railway" means any railway or steam tramway over which the Company conveys merchandise, and in respect of which no maximum rates and charges other than those authorised in this schedule are, for the time being, authorised by Parliament;

The term "merchandise" includes goods, cattle, live stock, and animals of all descriptions;

The term "the classification" means the classification of goods annexed to this schedule;

The term "trader" includes any person sending, or receiving, or desiring to send merchandise by the railway;

The term "terminal station" means a station or place upon the railway at which a consignment of merchandise is loaded or unloaded before or after conveyance on the railway, but does not include any station or junction at which the merchandise in respect of which any terminal is charged has been exchanged with, handed over to, or received from any other Railway Company, or a junction between the railway and a siding not belonging to the Company, or any station with which such siding may be connected, or any dock or shipping place the charges for the use of which are regulated by Act of Parliament.

The term "person" includes a company or body corporate.

Saving as to conveyance by passenger trains.

26. The foregoing provisions shall, so far as applicable, apply to merchandise, when conveyed by passenger train under Part V.; but save as aforesaid and so far as is provided by Part V., nothing herein contained shall apply to the conveyance of merchandise by passenger trains, or to the charges which the Company may make therefor.

Application of schedule.

27. This schedule shall apply to the London and South-western Railway Company, and the other companies mentioned in the Appendix hereto so far as relates to the railways therein specified.

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APPENDIX.

Companies to which this Schedule applies.

The Weymouth and Portland Railway Company, in respect of the Weymouth and Portland Railway.

The Plymouth and Dartmoor Railway Company, in respect of the Plymouth and Dartmoor Railway.

The Stonehouse Pool Improvement Company, in respect of the Stonehouse Pool Railway.

The Somerset and Dorset Railway Company, in respect of the Somerset and Dorset Railway.

The North Cornwall Railway Company, in respect of the North Cornwall Railway.

The Salisbury Railway and Market House Company, in respect of the Salisbury Market Branch Railway.

The Bridgewater Railway Company, in respect of the Bridgewater Railway.

The Plymouth, Devonport, and South-western Junction Railway Company, in respect of the Plymouth, Devonport, and South-western Junction Railway.

The Sidmouth Railway Company, in respect of the Sidmouth Railway.

The Midland Company, in respect of the Midland and London and South-western Joint Corfe Mullen Junction Railway.

The London, Brighton, and South Coast Company, in respect of the following joint lines :—

Joint Portsmouth Railway.
Isle of Wight and Ryde Pier Railway.
Southsea Railway.
Tooting, Merton, and Wimbledon Railway.
Epsom and Leatherhead Railway.

MAXIMUM RATES AND CHARGES.

Where the distance over which merchandise is conveyed consists in part of a line or lines of railway to which one scale, and in part of a line or lines to which another or more than one other scale of rates, is applicable, the maximum charge for each such portion of the entire distance shall be calculated at the maximum rate which, according to the scale applicable to such portion, would be chargeable for the entire distance.

PART I.—GOODS AND MINERALS IN RESPECT OF THE MERCHANDISE COMPRISED IN CLASSES A., B., AND C.

SCALE I.—*Applicable to such Portions of the Railway as are not herein-after specially mentioned.*

In respect of Merchandise comprised in the undermentioned Classes.	Maximum Rates for Conveyance.										Maximum Terminals.					
	For a Consignment less than 250 Tons, but not less than 10 Tons, tendered for Delivery to the Company at one Time for Delivery at one Time and Place to one Consignee.					For other Consignments, except as otherwise provided in the Schedule.					Station Terminal at each End.	Service Terminals.				
	For any Distance not exceeding 20 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 20 Miles, but not exceeding 50 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 50 Miles, but not exceeding 100 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 100 Miles, but not exceeding 150 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 150 Miles.	For any Distance not exceeding 20 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 20 Miles, but not exceeding 50 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 50 Miles, but not exceeding 100 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 100 Miles, but not exceeding 150 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 150 Miles.		Loading.	Unloading.	Covering.	Uncovering.	
	Per Ton per Mile.	*Per Ton per Mile.*	*Per Ton per Mile.*	*Per Ton per Mile.*	*Per Ton per Mile.*	*Per Ton per Mile.*	*Per Ton per Mile.*	*Per Ton per Mile.*	*Per Ton per Mile.*	*Per Ton per Mile.*	*Per Ton.*	*Per Ton.*	*Per Ton.*	*Per Ton.*	*Per Ton.*	
	d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*d.*	*d.*	
A.	1·45	1·20	0·95	0·85	0·65	1·50	1·25	1·00	0·90	0·70	0 3	—	—	—	—	A.
B.	1·55	1·30	1·05	0·95	0·80	1·60	1·35	1·10	1·00	0·85	0 6	—	—	—	—	B.
C.	1·70	1·55	1·40	1·10	0·95	1·75	1·60	1·45	1·15	1·00	1 0	0 3	0 3	—	1	C.

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Maximum Rates and Charges—*continued.*

Part I.—Goods and Minerals in respect of Merchandise comprised in Classes A., B., and C.

Scale II.—*Applicable to the Portions of the Railway herein specially mentioned.*

—	In respect of Merchandise comprised in the undermentioned Classes.	Maximum Rates for Conveyance.		Maximum Terminals.				
		For a Consignment less than 250 Tons, but not less than 10 Tons, tendered for Delivery to the Company at one Time for Delivery at one Time and Place to one Consignee.	For other Consignments, except as otherwise provided in the Schedule.	Station Terminal at each End.	Service Terminals.			
					Loading.	Unloading.	Covering.	Uncovering.
		Per Ton per Mile.	*Per Ton per Mile.*	*Per Ton.*	*Per Ton.*	*Per Ton.*	*Per Ton.*	*Per Ton.*
		d.	*d.*	*s. d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*
Nine Elms to Surbiton	A.	1·85	1·90	0 3	—	—	—	—
Wimbledon to Putney								
Clapham Junction to Feltham Junction	B.	1·95	2·00	0 6	—	—	—	—
Barnes to Feltham Junction (loop line)	C.	2·15	2·20	1 0	3	3	1	1
Hammersmith Junction to Richmond Junction								
Twickenham to Malden								

Maximum Rates and Charges—*continued.*

Part I.—Goods and Minerals—*continued.*

In respect of Merchandise comprised in the undermentioned Classes.	Maximum Rates for Conveyance.										Maximum Terminals.					
	For a Consignment less than 250 Tons, but not less than 10 Tons, tendered for Delivery to the Company at one Time for Delivery at one Time and Place to one Consignee.					For other Consignments, except as otherwise provided in the Schedule.					Station Terminal at each End.	Service Terminals.				
	For any Distance not exceeding 20 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 20 Miles, but not exceeding 50 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 50 Miles, but not exceeding 100 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 100 Miles, but not exceeding 150 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 150 Miles.	For any Distance not exceeding 20 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 20 miles, but not exceeding 50 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 50 Miles, but not exceeding 100 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 100 Miles, but not exceeding 150 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 150 Miles.		Loading.	Unloading.	Covering.	Uncovering.	
	Per Ton per Mile.	*Per Ton per Mile.*	*Per Ton per Mile.*	*Per Ton per Mile.*	*Per Ton per Mile.*	*Per Ton per Mile.*	*Per Ton per Mile.*	*Per Ton per Mile.*	*Per Ton per Mile.*	*Per Ton per Mile.*	*Per Ton.*	*Per Ton.*	*Per Ton.*	*Per Ton.*	*Per Ton.*	
1.	*d.* 2·20	*d.* 2·05	*d.* 1·85	*d.* 1·70	*d.* 1·50	*d.* 2·25	*d.* 2·10	*d.* 1·90	*d.* 1·75	*d.* 1·60	*s. d.* 1 6	*s. d.* 0 5	*s. d.* 0 5	*d.* 1·50	*d.* 1·50	1.
2.						2·75	2·60	2·35	2·20	1·90	1 6	0 8	0 8	2	2	2.
3.						3·10	3·00	2·80	2·60	2·40	1 6	1 0	1 0	2	2	3.
4.						3·75	3·60	3·40	3·20	2·90	1 6	1 4	1 4	3	3	4.
5.						4·30	4·15	4·00	3·75	3·40	1 6	1 8	1 8	4	4	5.

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Maximum Rates and Charges—*continued.*

Part II.—Animal Class.

Description.	Rate for Conveyance per Mile.				Station Terminal at each End.	Service Terminals.		Minimum Total Charge.
	For any Distance not exceeding 20 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 20, but not exceeding 50 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 50, but not exceeding 100 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 100 Miles.		Loading.	Unloading.	
	d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
For every horse, mule, or other beast of draught or burden -	3	3	2·50	2	0 6	0 4	0 4	2 6
For every ox, cow, bull, or head of neat cattle - - -	2	2	1·75	1·50	0 4	0 3	0 3	2 6
For every calf not exceeding 12 months old, pig, sheep, lamb, or other small animal.	0·75	0·75	0·50	0·50	0 2	0 1·50	0 1·50	2 6
For every animal of the several classes above enumerated conveyed in a separate carriage, by direction of the consignor, or from necessity.	6	6	6	6	1 6	1 0	1 0	5 0
For any consignment by the same person of not more than six oxen, cows, or neat cattle, or than nine calves not exceeding 12 months old, or than 25 sheep, goats, or pigs.	6	5·50	5·25	4·75	1 0	0 6	0 6	5 0
For any consignment by the same person of more than six and not more than nine oxen, cows, or neat cattle, or more than nine and not more than 14 calves not exceeding 12 months old, or more than 25 and not more than 35 sheep, goats, or pigs.	7	6·50	6·00	5·25	1 0	0 9	0 9	5 0
For each truck containing any consignment by the same person of more than nine oxen, cows, or neat cattle, or than 14 calves not exceeding 12 months old, or than 35 sheep, goats, or pigs.	8	7·50	7·00	6·25	1 0	1 0	1 0	5 0

The terminal charges on animals sent by the same person at a rate calculated per head, and carried in the same truck, shall in no case exceed the terminal charges per truck.
Where the Company is required to cleanse and does cleanse trucks under the provision of any Order in Council, or duly authorised regulation of any Department of State, they may make a charge not exceeding 1*s.* per truck, in addition to the charges herein authorised.

MAXIMUM RATES AND CHARGES—*continued.*

PART III.—CARRIAGES.

Description.	Rate for Conveyance.				Station Terminal at each End.	Service Terminals.			
	For any Distance not exceeding 20 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 20, but not exceeding 50 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 50, but not exceeding 100 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 100 Miles.		Loading.	Unloading.	Covering.	Uncovering.
	Per Mile.	Per Mile.	Per Mile.	Per Mile.					
	d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*s. d.*	*d.*	*d.*		
For every carriage, of whatever description, not included in the classification, and not being a carriage adapted and used for travelling on a railway, and not weighing more than one ton, carried or conveyed on a truck or platform.	6	6	5	4	1 0	6	6		
For every additional quarter of a ton which such carriage may weigh.	2	2	1·75	1·50					
For the use of a covered carriage truck for the conveyance of any such carriage.	An additional charge of ten shillings.								

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MAXIMUM RATES AND CHARGES—*continued.*

PART IV.—EXCEPTIONAL CLASS.

Description.	Charge.
For articles of unusual length, bulk, or weight, or of exceptional bulk in proportion to weight.	Such reasonable sum as the Company may think fit in each case.
For articles requiring an exceptional truck, or more than one truck, or a special train.	
For locomotive engines and tenders, and railway vehicles running on their own wheels.	
For any wild beast, or any large animal not otherwise provided for.	
For dangerous goods - - - -	
For specie, bullion, or precious stones - -	
For any accommodation or services provided or rendered by the Company within the scope of their undertaking by the desire of a trader, and in respect of which no provisions are made by this schedule.	

PART V.—PERISHABLE MERCHANDISE BY PASSENGER TRAINS.

The following provisions and regulations shall be applicable to the conveyance of perishable merchandise by passenger train :—

1. The Company shall afford reasonable facilities for the expeditious conveyance of the articles enumerated in the three divisions set out hereunder (which articles are herein-after called "perishables"), either by passenger train or by other similar service.

2. Such facilities shall be subject to the reasonable regulations of the Company for the convenient and punctual working of their passenger train service, and shall not include any obligation to convey perishables by any particular train.

3. The Company shall not be under obligation to convey by passenger trains, or other similar service, any merchandise other than perishables.

4. Any question as to the facilities afforded by the Company under these provisions and regulations shall be determined by the Board of Trade.

5. Where a consignment is less than two hundredweight, the Company may charge as for two hundredweight.

Division I.

Milk.

Division II.

Butter (fresh).
Cheese (soft).
Cream.
Eggs.
Fish—
Char.
Grayling.
Lobsters.
Mullet.
Oysters.
Prawns.
Salmon.
Fish—
Soles.
Trout.
Turbot.
Whitebait.
Fruit—
Hothouse fruit.
Game (dead).
Meat (fresh).
Poultry (dead).
Rabbits (dead).
Vegetables (hothouse).

Division III.

Fish (except as provided in Division II.).
Fruit (except as provided in Division II.).
Ice.

Maximum rates and charges for the three Divisions—

Division I.

Rate for Conveyance.						Service Terminals.	
For any Distance not exceeding 20 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 20, but not exceeding 50 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 50, but not exceeding 75 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 75, but not exceeding 100 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 100 Miles.	Station Terminal at each End.	Loading.	Unloading.
Per Imperial Gallon.	Per Imperial Gallon.	Per Imperial Gallon.	Per Imperial Gallon.	Per Imperial Gallon.	Per Can.	Per Can.	Per Can.
d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*
0·75	0·90	1·00	1·25	1·50	1·50	1·00	1·00
			EMPTY CANS.				
Per Can.	Per Can.	Per Can.	Per Can.	Per Can.			
d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*			
1·50	2·00	2·25	2·50	3·00	—	0·50	0·50

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Rate for Conveyance.						Service Terminals.	
For any Distance not exceeding 20 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 20, but not exceeding 50 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 50, but not exceeding 100 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 100, but not exceeding 200 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 200 Miles.	Station Terminal at each End.	Loading.	Unloading.
Division II.							
Per Cwt. per Mile.	Per Cwt. per Mile.	Per Cwt. per Mile.	Per Cwt. per Mile.	Per Cwt. per Mile.	Per Cwt.	Per Cwt.	Per Cwt.
d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*
0·60	0·55	0·40	0·25	0·20	0·75	0·75	0·75
Division III.							
0·40	0·35	0·25	0·20	0·15	0·75	0·50	0·50

Part VI.—Carriage of Small Parcels by Merchandise Trains.

1. For the carriage of small parcels, not exceeding in weight three hundredweight, the Company may charge, in addition to the maximum rates for conveyance, and the maximum station and service terminals, authorised in respect of Classes 1 to 5 of the classification, which rates and charges are in this Part together referred to by the expression "the maximum tonnage charge," the following :—

Authorised additional Charge per Parcel.		Per Ton.		Per Ton.
s. d.		*s. d.*		*s. d.*
0 6	When the maximum tonnage charge does not exceed	10 0	—	—
0 8	When the maximum tonnage charge exceeds	10 0	but does not exceed	20
0 10		20 0		30
1 0		30 0		40
1 2		40 0		50
1 4		50 0		60
1 6		60 0		70 0
1 8		70 0		80 0
1 10		80 0		90 0
2 0		90 0		—

2. Where, for a small parcel exceeding in weight three hundredweight, the maximum tonnage charge comes to less than the Company are authorised, according to the above table, to charge for a parcel of three hundredweight in weight, the Company may charge for such parcel as if its weight was three hundredweight and no more.

3. For a small parcel of less than 28 pounds in weight the Company may charge as for a parcel of 28 pounds in weight.

4. For a fraction of 14 pounds in weight the Company may charge as for 14 pounds weight.

5. Any small parcel (other than a parcel of mixed groceries) containing articles belonging to different classes of the classification, shall be chargeable with the maximum tonnage charge applicable to the highest of the classes.

6. If the consignor of a small parcel declines, on demand by the Company, to declare to the Company the nature of the contents of the small parcel before or at the time when the same is delivered to the Company for conveyance, the Company may charge for the parcel as if it was wholly composed of articles comprised in Class 5 of the classification.

CLASSIFICATION OF MERCHANDISE TRAFFIC.

Where in this list the letters "e.o.h.p." are placed after the designation of any article they mean "except otherwise herein provided."

Class A.

Applicable to Consignments of Four Tons and upwards.

Basic slag, unground.
Cannel.
Chalk in the rough, for agricultural purposes.
Cinders, coal.
Clay, in bulk, e.o.h.p.
Coal.
Coke.
Coprolites and rock phosphate, unground.
Creosote, coal tar, gas tar, gas water, in owners' tank waggons.
Culm.
Gannister.
Gas lime or gas purifying refuse.
Gravel.
Hammer scale.
Iron ore.
Iron pyrites, unburnt and burnt.
Ironstone.
Limestone, in bulk.
Manganiferous iron ore, for iron making.
Manure, street, stable, farmyard, in bulk.
Night soil.
Purple ore.
Sand.
Slack.
Slag or scoria, blast furnace.
Stone and undressed material, for the repair of roads.
Stone, wholly undressed straight from a quarry.
Tap or mill cinder.
Waste sulphate of lime.

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Class B.

Applicable to Consignments of Two Tons and upwards.

Alabaster stone, in lumps, unground.
Ammoniacal liquor.
Antimony ore waste.
Asphalte paving, in blocks.
Barytes, raw, in bulk.
Basic material, burnt limestone, in bulk, to steel converters.
Basic slag, ground, packed.
Blooms, billets or ingots, iron or steel.
Bog ore, for gas purifying.
Bricks, clay, common and fire.
Bricks, crushed.
Cement, in blocks or slabs.
Cement stone.
Chalk lime.
China clay, in bulk.
Coal fuel, patent.
Compost, for manure.
Concrete, in blocks or slabs.
Copperas, green, in bulk.
Coprolites and rock phosphate, ground.
Creosote, coal tar, gas tar, gas water, e.o.h.p.
Draff, or brewers' and distillers' grains.
Ferro-manganese, in bulk.
Furnace lumps.
Furnace scrapings.
Gas carbon.
Granite, in blocks, rough or undressed.
Gravel, tarred, for paving.
Gypsum, for manure.
Gypsum stone, in lumps, unground.
Iron and steel, undamageable.

The following articles of iron or steel if and when declared by a trader to be undamageable :—

- Anchors.
- Angle bars, or plates.
- Anvil blocks and cups.
- Anvils.
- Anvils, hammers, and standards, for steam hammers.
- Axle box guides, in the rough, for locomotives.
- Axle forgings, in the rough.
- Axles, in the rough.
- Axles and wheels (railway carriage, railway waggon, tram, or corve).
- Bar, puddled.
- Bar.
- Beams.
- Bearers.
- Binders.
- Bolts and nuts.
- Boot protectors.
- Bridgework—
  - Cantilevers.
  - Cross and longitudinal girders.
  - Floor plates.
  - Girders, whole or in part.
  - Joists.
  - Lattice bars.
  - Screw and other piles, both hollow and solid.
  - Struts and Ties.
- Bundles of bars.
- Buoy sinkers.
- Caissons.
- Cannon balls and shot, and shells not charged
- Cart bushes.
- Chain cables.
- Chains and traces, not packed.
- Clippings, shearings, and stampings of sheet iron and tin plates, in compressed bundles.
- Colliery tubbing.
- Columns.
- Corrugated iron.
- Crowbars.
- Curbing, for roadways.
- Cylinders, not turned, drilled, planed or slotted.
- Engine bed plates.

Ferro-manganese, e.o.h.p.
Filings.
Galvanised iron.
Gasometer sheets.
Girders.
Girder bars.
Granulated iron.
Gratings (man-hole, drain, pavement, area, or floor).
Hammer heads, in the rough.
Heater bottoms.
Helves, or tilt hammers.
Hoop iron.
Hoop steel.
Hoops, iron.
Hoops, weldless, in the rough.
Horn blocks, in the rough, for locomotives.
Housings, chocks, standards, plain bed plates, pinions, coupling boxes, and spindles, for rolling mills.
Ingot moulds.
Lamp posts.
Mortar mill rolls.
Nail rods and sheets.
Nails and spikes.
Pickblocks or pickheads, in the rough.
Pipes (exclusive of rain water pipes), gas, water, air, and steam.
Pipes, for blast furnaces.
Plates—
Annealing.
Armour.
Black, in boxes, or not packed.
Boiler.
Furnace.
Hoe head, in the rough.
Open sand cast.
Plough, in the rough.
Railway fish.
Rough flooring.
Ships.
Shovel.
Tank.
Press tops and bottoms, unfinished.
Railway carriage and waggon work.
Railway chairs.
Railway points, crossings, or joints.
Railway rails.
Retorts, retort lids, and retort mouthpieces, in the rough.
Rivets.
Rods, common.
Rods (wire), rolled, not drawn.
Rolls, turned or unturned, not polished or packed.
Roofwork—
Bed plates.
Gutters.
Rafters.
Struts and ties or tie rods.
Tun shoes for principals.
Wind ties—
Principals.
Purlins.
Wrought or cast iron sky bars.
Scrap, heavy.
Shafts, for driving mill wheels, unfinished.
Sheet iron, not packed.
Shoe tips.
Sleepers.
Spiegeleisen, e.o.h.p.
Standards for hurdles, packed.
Strips, not packed.
Swarf.
Telegraph posts.
Telegraph stores—
Blacked iron (cast) ridge chains.
Galvanised and blacked earth plates, in bundles.
Galvanised and blacked iron loop rods.
Galvanised and blacked screw tighteners, packed.
Galvanised and blacked stay rods, in bundles.
Galvanised and blacked stay tighteners.
Iron poles, roofs or caps.

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Malleable cast iron brackets, galvanised, packed.
Tiles (roofing), painted, galvanised or enamelled.
Tip iron.
Trawl heads.
Trunnions, unfinished.
Tubes and fittings for (except electro-coppered or coated with brass).
Tyres and tyre bars, in the rough.
Wall boxes.
Wall brackets.
Weights.
Wire (iron), not packed or wrappered.
Wire iron, rolled in rods or coils, not packed.
Wire (steel), not packed or wrappered.
Wire rope, old, cut in pieces.
Iron ore refuse for gas purifying.
Kainit.
Lead ashes, in bulk.
Lias lime, in bulk.
Lime, in bulk.
Litter (moss or peat), hydraulic or steam press packed.
Loam.
Manganese ore.
Mangel wurzel, in bulk, for feeding cattle.
Manure, other than street, stable, and farmyard, in bulk.
Peat.
Pig iron.
Pipes, draining, common, for agricultural draining.
Pitch, coal tar, in blocks.
Plaster stone, in lumps, unground.
Posts, iron or steel, for wire fencing.
Potsherds.
Puddled bar, iron.
Quarls.
Rock salt.
Salt, in bulk.
Skimmings, flux, lead, tin, or zinc.
Slates, common.
Slate slabs, in the rough.
Spar, in the rough, in bulk.
Spiegeleisen, in bulk.
Stone, in the rough state, building, pitching, paving, kerb or flag.
Sud-cake manure.
Sugar scum, for manure.
Sulphate of potash.
Sulphur ore.
Tan or spent bark.
Tiles, paving, draining, roofing, or garden edging, common.
Turf.
Turnips, in bulk, for cattle feeding.
Zinc ashes.
Zinc ore.

Merchandise comprised in Class A. if sent in quantities of less than 4 tons.

CLASS C.

APPLICABLE TO CONSIGNMENTS OF TWO TONS AND UPWARDS.

Acetate of lime.
Algarovilla.
Algerian fibre, hydraulic or steam press packed.
Alum.
Alum cake.
Alum waste.
Alumina, hydrate of, or bauxite.
Alumina water.
Aluminoferric.
Aluminosilic.
Antichlorine.
Antimony ore.
Arseniate of soda.

Arsenic.
Asphaltum.

Barium, chloride of, in casks.
Bark for tanning, chopped, packed in bags.
Barley, pot and pearl.
Barytes, ground, in casks or bags.
Bicarbonate of soda, in casks.
Bisulphite of soda.
Blanc-fixe (ground barytes with water added, for glazing paper).
Bleaching powder.
Blood, for manure, in casks.
Bobbin blocks.
Bone ash.
Bone waste.
Bones, calcined.
Bones, for size or manure.
Break blocks.
Bricks, clay, glazed, or enamelled.
Bricks, Flanders or scouring.
Brimstone, crude or unmanufactured.
Burrstones.

Cabbages, loose, in bulk.
Cake, for cattle feeding.
Carbonate of lime.
Carbonate of soda, or soda crystals.
Carrots.
Caustic soda.
Cement.
Chair bottoms, wooden, in the rough.
Chalk, ground.
Charcoal, packed.
Chertstone.
China clay, packed.
China grass, hydraulic or steam press packed.
China stone.
Chloride of calcium.
Chromate ore.
Clay, in bags or casks.
Clips, cotton tie, packed.
Clog blocks, rough.
Copper ore.
Copperas, green, e.o.h.p.
Cotton waste, for paper-making, hydraulic or steam press packed.
Cullet (or broken glass).
Cutch.
Divi divi.
Dog, hen, and other pures or bates, in barrels or bags.
Drain pipes, glazed, e.o.h.p.
Dross, metal.
Dyewoods—
  Barwood.
  Fustic wood.
  Lima wood.
  Logwood.
  Nicaragua wood.
Earth, red.
Earth nuts, or ground nuts.
Emery stone.
Ensilage.
Esparto grass, hydraulic or steam press packed.
Extracts, in casks or boxes, for tanners' use.
Farina, e.o.h.p.
Felloes, naves, and spokes.
Fenugreek seeds.
Flax straw, steam or hydraulic press packed.
Flax waste, for paper making, hydraulic or steam press packed.
Fleshings and glue pieces, wet, from tanners, in casks.
Flints, e.o.h.p.
Flour.
Flue linings or flue pipes, fire clay.
Forgings, iron or steel, in the rough, e.o.h.p.
Fullers' earth.
Furniture vans, returned empty, if from the same station and consignee to which and to whom they were carried full, to the same station and consignor from which and from whom they were carried full.
Gambier and terra japonica.
Glass, ground.

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Glaze, potters', in casks.
Grain.
Grain list :—
Barley.
Beans, e.o.h.p.
Bran.
Brank or buckwheat.
Dari.
Dills.
Groats.
Gurdgeons.
Hominy.
Indian corn.
Lentils.
Linseed.
Locusts or charubs.
Maize.
Malt.
Malt culms or cummings.
Meal.
Middlings.
Millet.
Oat dust.
Oats.
Peas, dried or split.
Pollards or thirds.
Rice points or husks.
Rye.
Sharps or seconds.
Shelling.
Shudes.
Tares.
Vetches.
Wheat.
Grindstones, in the rough.
Grit in bags (for sawing stone).
Guano.
Guide plates or ramps, iron or steel.
Gypsum, e.o.h.p.
Hay, hydraulic or steam press packed.
Heads and staves, prepared, for casks.
Hoof and horn waste, e.o.h.p.
Horn piths or sloughs.
Horse shoe bars, iron.
Hygeian rock building composition, in bags or casks.
Infusorial earth or diatomite.
Iron and steel, damageable.
All the articles included in the undamageable iron or steel list if not declared by a trader to be undamageable, and the following articles :—
Axle boxes.
Dredger buckets and bucket backs.
Malt kiln flooring (iron wire) packed in cases.
Pans, annealing.
Plates—
Canada.
For glass rolling.
Tin.
Railway buffers, buffer heads, rods and sockets.
Railway springs.
Railway spring steel.
Rings.
Scrap, iron, light—
Old hoops and cotton ties, not packed.
Old iron kettles, wire, pans and pots, and other old articles having been manufactured out of sheet or hoop iron, or wire.
Sheet iron and tin plate clippings, shearings, and stampings.
Smith's hearths.
Standards for hurdles, not packed.
Tinned iron, in sheets, not packed.
Tram couplings.
Traps, sink and stench.
Keel bars.
Lead ore.
Lias lime, e.o.h.p.
Lime salt.
Linen waste, for paper making, hydraulic or steam press packed.
Magnesia, rough oxide of, in cases or casks.
Magnesium, cloride of, in casks.
Manganate of soda, crude, in casks.
Mangel wurzel, e.o.h.p.
Manure, e.o.h.p.

Marble n blocks, rough.
Marble chips, for pavement, in sacks.
Megass, hydraulic or steam press packed.
Mexican fibre, hydraulic or steam-press packed.
Milestones, in the rough.
Mineral white.
Moulders' black or dust.
Muriate or manganese.
Muriate of potash.
Myrabolams.
Netting, old, for paper making.
Nitrate of soda.
Nitre cake.
Ochre.
Oil cake.
Old sails and old tarpaulins, for paper making.
Oxide of iron.
Palmetto leaf, hydraulic or steam press packed.
Parsnips.
Pearl hardening, for paper making.
Pelts, wet, from tanners, in casks or bags.
Pig lead.
Pins, iron or steel.
Pipe clay.
Pitch, e.o.h.p.
Pitwood, for mining purposes.
Plaster.
Ploughshares, iron or steel, in the rough.
Plumbago ore.
Potatoes, in bulk or in sacks.
Pots, iron, for melting iron.
Pyrites, e.o.h.p.
Rags, not oily, hydraulic or steam press packed.
Railway cotters.
Railway keys, wooden.
Railway waggons and other railway vehicles, e.o.h.p., loaded in other waggons.
Rice.
Ridges (cement or stone), for roofing.
Ridges, slate.
Ropes, old, for paper making.
Sago flour.
Salt, packed.
Salt cake.
Sand, glass and silver.
Sanitary tubes, e.o.h.p.
Sawdust.
Scouring rock.
Screw propeller blades.
Screws, wet, from tanners, in casks.
Seeds, for crushing for oil.
Shafts of screw propellers or paddle wheels, iron or steel.
Shakings from cotton mills, for paper making.
Shumac.
Silicate of soda.
Slag, glass (refuse from glass works).
Slate, ground for cement.
Slummage.
Soapstone.
Soda.
Soda ash.
Sole bars, wooden.
Sole plates, iron or steel, for steam hammers.
Soot.
Spar, ground.
Spelter (in plates or ingots).
Spetches, wet, from tanners, in casks.
Sticks, pea and bean.
Stone, sawn or roughly wrought up, such as troughs or sinks.
Straw, hydraulic or steam press packed.
Stucco, ground.
Sugar, mats, old, for paper making.
Sulphate of alumina.
Sulphate of ammonia.
Sulphate of copper, for export in 10-ton lots.
Sulphate of iron.
Sulphate of lime.
Sulphate of magnesia.
Sulphate of soda.

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Sulphur, crude or unmanufactured.
Targets, iron or steel.
Terra alba.
Terra cotta blocks and bricks.
Tiles, e.o.h.p.
Timber, actual machine weight.
Tow waste, hydraulic or steam press packed.
Trenails.
Troughs, earthenware and fire clay.
Turnips, e.o.h.p.
Turn-tables, in parts.
Umber.
Valonia.
Vegetable tar.
Washers, iron or steel.
Waste paper, for paper making.
Whiting and whitening.
Wire (of iron or steel, including tinned or galvanised), in wrapped coils, or not otherwise packed.
Wolfram.
Wood fibre, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Wood pulp or half-stuff.
Wood turnings, for fish curing.
Wooden blocks, for paving.
Zinc, white, or oxide of zinc.
Zinc, carbonate of.
Zinc, ingots or plates.
Zinc sheets or rods.

Merchandise comprised in Class B if sent in quantities of less than 2 tons.

Class 1.

Acetate of lead or sugar of lead.
Acetate of soda.
Acorns.
Ale and porter, in casks.
Ale and porter bottled, in cases or casks.
Algerian fibre, machine pressed.
Anthracene, crude, in casks.
Ashes, pot and pearl.
Axles and wheels, locomotive engine and tender.
Bagging, old, in bundles, for paper making.
Bags, paper, in bags or bundles.
Barilla.
Bark, loose for tanning.
Bars, roller, and bed plates for pulling rags.
Beds and cylinders of steam engines.
Benders (for rails) or jim crows.
Bichrome and bichromate of potash in casks.
Bichromite of soda, in casks.
Birch or ling, for besoms.
Biscuits, dog, in bags or casks.
Bisulphite of lime.
Black oil or black varnish, common, in casks.
Blistered steel.
Bloom trucks.
Boards and rollers (wooden) for drapers' cloth and for folding paper.
Bogies, puddlers' tap.
Bolt and nut machines.
Bones, packed.
Boring, drilling, planing, punching, shearing, and slotting machines (for metal work), including beds and tables.
Bottles and bottle stoppers, glass, black, green, or pale, common, packed.
Boundary posts (street) iron.
Box iron heaters.
Brattice cloth.
Brickmaking machinery.
Bricks, air, cast-iron.

Broom and brush heads and blocks, wooden, without hair.

Builders' implements, not new, and consisting of mixed consignments of the following:—

Barrows.
Centerings.
Crab winches.
Hoists.
Mortar boards.
Mortar mills.
Poling boards.
Pulleys.
Ropes.
Scaffold boards
Steps.
Struts.
Trestles.
Wheeling pieces.
Wheeling planks.
Windlasses.

Bullets, small-arm.

Buttermilk.

Cabbages, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon.

Candles, paraffin, tallow, and stearine.

Cannon.

Capstan bars.

Capstans and windlasses.

Carbonate of ammonia, in casks or iron drums.

Carbonate of potash, in casks.

Cardboard.

Castings, mill, forge, and other rough and heavy unfinished castings, iron or steel.

Castor oil, for lubricating machinery, in tins, packed in wooden cases.

Caustic potash.

Chaff, hydraulic or steam press-packed.

Chairs and seats, garden, in parts, packed in cases.

Charcoal, e.o.h.p.

Chestnuts.

Chestnuts, extract of, for tanning purposes.

Chimney pieces, slate, not enamelled nor polished.

Chimney pots, earthenware or fire-clay.

China grass, machine pressed.

Chloride or muriate of zinc.

Cider and perry, not bottled, in casks.

Cider and perry, bottled, in cases or casks.

Clips (iron) for boxes.

Clog irons.

Clog soles.

Cloth oil and wool oil.

Codilla, in bales, hydraulic or steam press-packed.

Cones, fir, in sacks or bags.

Copper precipitate.

Copper regulus.

Copperas, e.o.h.p.

Copra (or oil pulp of cocoanut), dried.

Cotton, raw, in pressed-packed bales.

Crab winches.

Cryolite.

Disinfecting powder.

Distilled water, in cases or casks.

Doors and door frames, iron or steel.

Drain, pipes, glazed, over 18 inches in diameter.

Drums, iron or steel, for collieries.

Dunnage mats.

Dye liquor refuse, from print or dye works.

Dye woods, e.o.h.p.

Dye woods, ground, in chips, in bags.

Esparto grass, machine pressed.

Extract of bark or wood, for tanning.

Farina, calcined.

Felt, asphalted roofing, or tarred felt, or tarred sheathing.

Fencing standards, iron, in concrete blocks.

Fern, for litter or packing, hydraulic or steam press-packed.

Firewood, in bundles.

Fish—

Cod and ling, dried.

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Cod and ling, thoroughly cured in brine.
Herrings, thoroughly cured in brine.
Red herrings, thoroughly cured.
All other fish, thoroughly salted or dried.
Cockles, limpets, mussels, whelks, and periwinkles.
Flax, in bales, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Flax straw, machine pressed.
Flax waste, for paper making.
Fleshings and glue pieces, dry, in casks and bags.
Fleshings and glue pieces, wet, from tanners, not packed.
Flower sticks, wooden or cane, common.
Frames and bed plates, iron or steel, for timber sawing, boring, morticing, or planing machinery.
Frames, iron or steel, for targets.
Fruit, minimum 20 cwt. per waggon—
Apples.
Gooseberries.
Pears.
Fuel economisers, iron or steel.

Ginger beer, in cases and casks.
Glass blocks, for pavement (fitted in iron frames).
Glucose.
Glue.
Goat skins, thoroughly salted or dry, in bales or bundles.
Granite, polished or dressed, in blocks or slabs, exceeding 2 in. in thickness.
Grates, wooden, or wrought-iron, for purifying gas.
Grease, in casks.
Greaves.

Hair, wet, from tanneries.
Handles, broom, mop, rake, fork, spade, shovel, hammer, and pick.
Handspikes, wooden.
Haricot beans.
Hay, machine pressed, minimum 40 cwt. per waggon.
Headstocks, iron or steel, for collieries.
Hemp, in bales, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Hemp seed.
Hemp waste, for paper making.
Hide cuttings.
Hides, thoroughly salted or dry, in bales or bundles.
Hoofs, horns, and horn tips, buffalo, cow, goat, ox, and sheep, packed.
Horns, with slough.
Horse shoes.
Hurdles, iron or wood, e.o.h.p.
Hydraulic machinery and presses.
Jute.
Jute waste, for paper making.
Kelp.
Kips, thoroughly salted or dry, in bales or bundles.
Ladders, iron.
Ladles, puddlers.
Lasts, iron.
Lathe beds.
Lead ashes, in bags.
Lead piping, in cases or casks.
Leather cuttings or parings, waste.
Lemon peel and citron peel.
Lime water, in casks.
Linen waste, for paper making.
Litharge.
Malleable iron castings.
Marble chip pavement.
Megass, machine pressed.
Mexican fibre, machine pressed.
Millboard.
Mineral and aerated waters, in cases and casks.
Molasses.
Mortar mills.
Muriate of ammonia.
Mustard seed.
Nail (iron) cutting machines.
Nitrate of lead.
Oil-cloth cuttings, for paper making.

Oils, not dangerous, in casks or iron drums, round or tapered at one end, as follows :—
Carbolirium avenarius.
Castor.
Cocoanut.
Cod.
Cod liver.
Colza.
Cotton seed.
Earth nut or ground nut.
Haddock.
Herring.
Lard.
Linseed.
Lubricating mineral.
Menhadden.
Niger.
Oleic.
Oleine or tallow.
Palm.
Palm nut.
Pine.
Rape seed.
Rosin.
Seal.
Shale, crude.
Soap.
Sod.
Sperm.
Tar, mineral.
Train.
Whale.
Wool or cloth.
Old or scrap lead.
Onions.
Orange peel.
Osiers, twigs, and willows, green and wet.
Palmetto leaf, machine pressed.
Paper, for news printing, packing, or wrappering.
Paper, in rolls for printing paper hangings.
Paraffin scale.
Paraffin wax.
Pasteboard.
Pelts, wet, from tanners, not packed.
Piassava, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Pickblocks or pickheads, iron or steel, e.o.h.p.
Pigs, dead, for curing purposes.
Pipes, air, for ventilators.
Pit cages.
Plaster slabs, fibrous.
Plate or sheet iron, annealed.
Plough arm and share moulds and moulding, iron or steel.
Plough bodies, breasts, colters, side caps, frames, or rests, iron or steel.
Plough plates, finished, iron or steel.
Plough shares, finished, iron or steel.
Plough slades and wheels, iron or steel.
Provender, green.
Provender, horse or cattle, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Pumice stone.
Pumping machines.
Pumps (except hand pumps, brass), and pump castings, e.o.h.p.
Punching bears.
Putty, e.o.h.p.
Rags, not oily.
Red lead.
Retorts, clay.
Retorts, fire brick.
Rivetting machines.
Rod lead.
Rollers, garden or hand.
Rosin.
Rotten stone.
Saccharine, in casks, bags, pails, or cans.
Sad irons, packed.
Salammoniac.
Saltpetre.
Sanitary tubes, over 18 inches in diameter.
Sawing machines, for sawing iron.

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Scrap tin.
Screw jacks, iron.
Screws, dry, in casks or bags.
Screws, wet, from tanners, not packed.
Scythe stones.
Seal pipes or valves, iron or steel.
Shafts, wrought-iron, for driving mill wheels, finished.
Sheep dipping powder.
Sheepskins, in casks and thoroughly salted, or dry in bales or bundles.
Sheep wash.
Sheet lead.
Ships' stern or rudder frames.
Shot, lead, in bags, packed in cases.
Shovel plates, iron or steel, finished.
Silicate cotton or slag wool, in casks or bags.
Sink traps, earthenware or fireclay.
Sinks, earthenware or fireclay.
Size, in cases or casks.
Skid pans or waggon slippers, iron.
Soap.
Solder.
Spade trees.
Spelter sheets, in casks or cases.
Spetches, dry, in casks or bags.
Spetches, wet, from tanners, not packed.
Spile pegs.
Stampings, iron or steel, rough, unfinished, not tinned or galvanized.
Staples, iron.
Steam hammers.
Stearine.
Stone cutting and crushing machines.
Straw, machine pressed, minimum 40 cwt. per waggon.
Strawboard.
Strawboard cuttings, for paper making.
Studs, iron or steel.
Sugar, in bags, cases, or casks.
Sulphate of copper, e.o.h.p.
Sulphur, e.o.h.p.
Surat bagging, for paper making.
Syrup, in casks.
Tabling, water (cement).
Tallow.
Tares or wrappers, for cotton bales.
Telegraph insulators, earthenware, packed.
Telegraph stores—
Wrought iron double swivels.
Malleable cast-iron double wall brackets.
Malleable cast-iron saddles.
Terra cotta caps or stoppers.
Timber, measurement weight.
Tin ore.
Tin plate boxes, empty.
Tow, hydraulic or steam-pressed packed, e.o.h.p.
Tow waste, for paper making.
Treacle.
Trestles, wrought-iron.
Turpentine, crude, in casks.
Valves, gas or water, iron or steel.
Vegetables, desiccated, for cattle food.
Vegetables, in brine.
Vegetables, not packed, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon.
Verjuice, in casks.
Vinegar, in casks.
Waggon bodies, in pieces bound together.
Washing and wringing machine rollers.
Washing powder and paste.
Wheelbarrows, in parts.
Wheels, cart and plough, iron or steel
Wheels, fly and spur.
Wheels, wheelbarrow, iron or steel.
White lead.
Winches, hand.
Window guards, iron.
Woad.
Wood fibre, in bales.

Wood pulp middles.
Wood treads, in frames for stairs.
Yellow metal plates and sheathing.
Zinc ridges.

Merchandise comprised in Class C. of the Classification, if sent in quantities of less than two tons.

Class 2.

Acetate of alumina, in casks or iron drums.
Acetic or wood acid, in casks.
Acid cresylic, in casks or iron drums.
Agricultural and portable steam and traction engines, vertical steam engines, horizontal steam engines, steam ploughs, steam plough vans, steam tram engines, threshing machines, road rollers, and harrows.
Agricultural machines and implements, in cases.
Agricultural seeds.
Ale and porter (bottled), in hampers.
Algerian fibre, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon.
Alkanet root.
Ammonia, liquid, in casks or iron drums.
Animal guts, in casks.
Annotto, in casks.
Antimony regulus.
Argols or tartars.
Arrowroot.
Arsenic acid, in casks.
Asbestos.
Awl blades.
Axle boxes, brass.
Axles, not in the rough, e.o.h.p.
Bacon and hams, cured, packed.
Bagging, e.o.h.p.
Bags, hand, common (hemp).
Bags, paper.
Balusters, iron.
Bark, for tanning, e.o.h.p.
Bark, ground, packed in bags
Baskets, iron.
Bass and whisk, for making brooms
Bass baskets.
Bass mats and bass matting.
Bayonets.
Bed keys.
Bedsteads, metallic, in cases.
Beef, in brine.
Beeswax.
Bellows, packed.
Bellows pipes.
Bells, small.
Besoms.
Bicarbonate of soda, in boxes, crates, or hampers.
Bicycle stands, wrought-iron.
Biscuits.
Bits, iron or steel.
Blackberries or brambleberries.
Blacking.
Black lead.
Blanks, bronze and copper, for stamping for coins.
Bleaching liquids, in casks.
Blood, in casks or iron drums.
Blow pipes.
Blue powder and stone and smalts in casks, cases, boxes, or bags.
Boards, made of compressed leather.
Bobbins, in bags.
Boilers and boiler fittings, iron or steel.
Bolts, door.
Bone-crushing mills.
Bones, e.o.h.p.
Boot and shoe linings, cotton or linen.
Borax.
Bottle jacks.

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Bottle stoppers, wood, packed.
Bottles, earthenware or stoneware.
Bowls, water, except iron or earthenware.
Box or Italian irons.
Boxes, safety.
Boxes or trunks, tin or sheet iron, packed in crates or cases.
Brands, iron or steel.
Brass.
Bread.
Bristles, in boxes, cases, or casks.
Bronze (phosphor) castings and ingots, rough.
Buckles, iron, steel, or brass.
Bullet moulds.
Bungs, wood, or shives.
Busks, wooden, horn, or steel.
Buoys.
Butter, in casks, firkins, baskets, or boxes, or in tubs or cools with wooden lids.
Buttons, except gold, silver, or plated.
Cabbages, packed, e.o.h.p.
Calipers.
Caloric engines.
Canary seed.
Candles, e.o.h.p.
Candlesticks, brass or iron.
Carbolic acid, liquid, in casks or iron drums.
Carbolic seed dressing.
Carbonate of magnesia.
Carbonate of potash, e.o.h.p.
Carpet bag frames.
Carriage and foot warmers.
Cartridge cases, e.o.h.p.
Cart steps.
Cartridge cases, exploded.
Castings, brass.
Casting (iron or steel), light, in boxes, cases, crates, casks, or hampers.
Castors, of all kinds.
Cattle food, prepared.
Celery.
Chains and traces, packed.
Chains, curb or door.
Chairwood, rough, undamageable.
Cheese, in boxes, casks, and cases.
Chestnuts, extract of, e.o.h.p.
Chicory.
Chimney pieces, cement or concrete.
China, in casks or crates.
China grass, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon.
Chlorate of potash.
Chlorate of soda, packed in hampers or casks.
Chloride of potash, packed in hampers or casks.
Chocolate.
Cider and perry (bottled), in hampers.
Cinder sifters.
Clasps, book, boot, and belt, except gold, silver, or plated.
Clothes pegs, packed.
Coach wrenches.
Cobalt ore.
Cocoa.
Cocoa nut fibre, husk, shell, or matting, packed.
Codilla, e.o.h.p.
Coffee.
Coffee mills.
Coffin furniture, metallic.
Coir junk.
Coir rope.
Collars, dog.
Colliery screens or tips.
Colours, in casks or iron drums, or in tins packed in cases.
Confectionery, in cases, casks, or boxes.
Copper.
Copying presses.
Corkscrews.
Corn flour, patent.
Corves (small waggons for use in collieries).
Cotton, raw, e.o.h.p.
Cotton and woollen waste.
Cranberries.

Cranes or cranework.
Crucibles, plumbago or clay.
Curling stones.
Currants (grocer's).
Curry combs.
Cyanite, in casks or iron drums, or in tins packed in cases.

Dandelion roots.
Dates.
Delta metal.
Dextrine.
Dies and die stocks.
Dishes, iron.
Distilled water, e.o.h.p.
Dollies and peggies, wooden, for laundry purposes.
Dripping, in casks, boxes, tins, or tubs with lids.
Dubbin.
Dust preventers.

Earthenware, in casks or crates.
Electric accumulators.
Electric insulators.
Emery.
Emery dust.
Emery rollers and emery wheels, in boxes or cases.
Envelopes, straw, for bottles.
Esparto grass, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon.
Eyelets.

Fat, raw.
Felt (not carpeting).
Ferrules, iron, steel, or brass.
Figs, dried.
Files or rasps, iron or steel.
Filters, cast-iron.
Fire boxes of portable steam and traction engines.
Fire guards, metal.
Fire irons.
Fire lighters.
Fish—
Herrings and sprats, in any state.
All fish, partially cured, smoked, or dried, e.o.h.p.
Crabs.
Fish hooks.
Flag poles or Venetian masts.
Flax, in bales, e.o.h.p.
Flax seed, for sowing.
Flax straw, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon.
Flax waste, e.o.h.p.
Fleshings and glue pieces, e.o.h.p.
Flocks.
Flower pots, clay, common, unglazed.
Forges, portable, in pieces, packed in boxes.
Forges, portable, whole, cased in iron.
Forks and spoons, metal (except gold, silver, or plated).
Forks, digging, in cases.
Forks, toasting, iron.
Fruit, crystallised, in boxes, cases, or casks.
Fruit—
Apples, gooseberries, and pears, e.o.h.p.
Cherries, raspberries, strawberries, in tubs for jam.
Fruit, ripe, e.o.h.p.
Fruit, pulp, in casks.
Funnels, air or ship.
Fustic liquor.
Gall nuts.
Garancine.
Gas engines, complete.
Gas fittings, in parts, except brass and copper tubing.
Gates, iron or wooden, common.
Ginger beer, e.o.h.p.
Gins, wheels with frames, for hoisting purposes.
Glass blocks, for pavement (not fitted in frames).
Glycerine, in casks or iron drums.
Grates, ovens, ranges, or stoves, common or kitchen.

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Gridirons.
Grindery.
Grindstones, e.o.h.p.
Gums, in mats, bags, casks, or cases.
Gun barrels, rough.
Gun carriages.
Gun locks and gun furniture.
Gun metal.
Hair, raw, pressed, in bales or bags.
Hardware—packages containing any hardware articles (not gold, silver, or plated) set out in classes hereinbefore mentioned, or in this class, and any of the following articles (not gold, silver, or plated), viz.:
- Awl blades
- Bayonets.
- Bed keys.
- Bellows, packed.
- Bellows pipes.
- Bells, small
- Bicycle stands, wrought-iron.
- Bits.
- Blanks, bronze and copper for stamping for coins.
- Blow pipes.
- Bolts, door.
- Bottle jacks.
- Bowls, water, except iron or earthenware.
- Boxes, safety.
- Boxes or trunks, tin or sheet iron, packed in crates or cases.
- Box or Italian irons.
- Brands, iron or steel.
- Buckles, brass, steel, or iron.
- Bullet moulds.
- Busks, steel.
- Buttons.
- Calipers.
- Candlesticks, brass or iron.
- Carpet bag frames.
- Carriage and foot warmers.
- Cartridge cases, brass.
- Cart steps.
- Castings, brass.
- Castors, of all kinds.
- Chains, curb or door.
- Cinder sifters.
- Clasps, book, boot, or belt.
- Coach wrenches.
- Coffee mills, small hand.
- Coffin furniture, metallic.
- Collars, dog.
- Copying presses.
- Corkscrews.
- Curry combs.
- Dies and die stocks.
- Dust preventers.
- Eyelets.
- Ferrules, iron, brass, or steel.
- Fire guards (metal).
- Fire irons.
- Fish hooks.
- Forks and spoons, metal.
- Forks, toasting, iron.
- Gas fittings, in parts, except brass and copper tubing.
- Gins, wheels, with frames for hoisting purposes.
- Grindery.
- Gun barrels, rough.
- Gun locks and gun furniture.
- Hammer heads, packed.
- Hammers, not steam.
- Handcuffs.
- Handles, chest and saucepan.
- Hat and umbrella stands, cast-iron.
- Hay forks, in bundles.
- Hinges, brass.
- Hinges, iron or steel.
- Hooks, boot and button, hat and coat, and reaping.
- Hooks and eyes.
- Jacks, small.
- Japanned ware, in casks or cases.
- Kitchen fireplace stands.
- Knitting pins.
- Knives or blades for cutting machines.
- Knobs, range, iron.
- Knobs, door.

Knockers, door.
Ladles, not puddlers', iron
Lamp burners.
Lanterns, tin or iron.
Latches, door.
Locks and keys.
Magnets.
Match boxes, japanned or enamelled tin, new, empty, packed.
Matchetts.
Medals, brass or copper.
Military ornaments.
Mortars and pestles, iron or steel.
Nails and rivets, brass or copper.
Needles (in tin-lined cases).
Nut crackers.
Ornaments for saddlery, brass, iron, or steel.
Ornaments for uniform.
Pans, ash.
Pans, copper, for closets.
Pans, dust.
Pans, warming.
Pattern rings.
Patterns, travellers', hardware.
Percussion cap shells
Pins, metal, in boxes.
Plates, door.
Plates, iron, enamelled.
Pliers.
Powder flasks.
Pulley blocks, iron.
Pulleys, iron.
Pumps, hand, brass.
Railway carriage keys.
Refrigerators.
Riddles.
Saddletrees.
Scales and weights, letter.
Screws, brass, copper, or zinc.
Screws, table expanding.
Scythe blades.
Scythes and sickles.
Shears, garden and sheep.
Ships' logs, metal.
Shoe horns and pegs, metallic.
Show tablets, metal, enamelled.
Skates.
Skewers, iron or steel.
Snuffers, iron or steel.
Spanners.
Spittoons, iron.
Spring balances.
Springs, chair, sofa, mattress, door, or cart.
Spurs.
Stair rods.
Steelyards.
Stirrups.
Sugar nippers.
Syringes, garden.
Tacks.
Taper holders, metal.
Taps, brass.
Terrets.
Thimbles.
Tinware, in casks or cases.
Tips, brassed, for boot heels.
Tobacco boxes, metal.
Tools, carpenters', coopers', edge, joiners', masons', and shipwrights'.
Traps, sink, brass or copper.
Traps, vermin.
Trays, iron or steel.
Trivets, iron or steel.
Trouser stretchers, iron, portable.
Trowels.
Umbrella fittings.
Umbrella stretchers.
Valves, brass.
Washers, brass or copper.
Weights, brass.
Wire, copper or brass, packed in cases, casks, or in bags
Hames.
Hammer heads, e.o.h.p.
Hammers (not steam), e.o.h.p.
Handcuffs.
Handles, chest and saucepan.
Harrow shafts, tube iron or tube steel.

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Hat and umbrella stands, cast-iron.
Hay, e.o.h.p., minimum load 30 cwt per waggon.
Hay forks.
Hay forks, in cases.
Hay rakes, hand, in cases.
Hemp, e.o.h.p.
Hessians, jute.
Hinges, brass, iron, or steel.
Hoes, hand.
Hollow-ware, iron, including kettles, pans, maslins (pots for boiling fruit), and water cans, in casks or crates.
Hooks and eyes.
Hooks, boot, button, hat, coat, ceiling, reaping.
Hooks, clip, galvanised iron.
Hoops, wooden.
Ice.
Ink, except printers', in boxes, casks, or crates.
Iron liquor or muriate of iron.
Ivory black.
Ivory waste or dust.
Jacks, small.
Japanned ware, in casks or cases.
Japan wax.
Jars, earthenware or stoneware.
Kitchen fireplace stands.
Kitool fibre.
Knife boards.
Knitting pins.
Knives or blades for cutting machines.
Knobs (range), iron or steel.
Knobs (door).
Knockers (door).
Ladders, wooden.
Ladles (not puddlers', iron).
Laminated lead.
Lamp burners.
Lanterns, tin or iron.
Lard, in casks, boxes, tins, or tubs with lids.
Lasts, wooden.
Latches, door.
Lead piping, e.o.h.p.
Leather, undressed, except in cases or crates.
Lemon and lime juice, in cases or casks.
Lemons.
Linen waste, e.o.h.p.
Linen yarn and grey linen, steam or hydraulic press-packed, in bunches or bales.
Locks and keys.
Locomotive engines and tenders loaded in railway companies' waggons.
Logwood liquor.
Machinery, in parts, in cases, e.o.h.p.
Madders.
Magnets.
Marbles, children's.
Margarine, in casks, firkins, or boxes, or in tubs with wooden lids.
Match boxes, japanned or enamelled tin, new, empty, packed.
Matchetts.
Medals, brass or copper.
Megass, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon.
Mexican fibre, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon.
Military ornaments, except gold, silver, or plated.
Millstones, finished.
Mineral and aerated waters, e.o.h.p.
Molliscorum.
Mordant liquors (including alum liquor, dunging liquor, and red liquor).
Mortars and pestles, iron or steel.
Mungo.
Mushroom pulp.
Mushroom spawn.
Mustard, in casks, cases, boxes, or bags.
Nails and rivets, brass or copper.
Nails, zinc.
Needles (in tin-lined cases).
Netting, of iron wire.
Newspapers, in bales.
Nickel ore.
Nitrate of copper, in casks.

Nitrate of iron.
Nut crackers, except gold, silver, or plated.
Nuts, e.o.h.p.
Oakum.
Oils, not dangerous, in casks, or iron drums, round or tapered at one end, e.o.h.p.
Oranges.
Orchilla weed.
Ornaments for saddlery, brass, iron, or steel.
Ornaments for uniform, except gold, silver, or plated.
Osiers, twigs, and willows, brown.
Paints, in casks or iron drums, or in tins packed in cases.
Palisades, iron.
Palm leaves.
Palmetto leaf, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon.
Pans, ash.
Pans, copper, for closets.
Pans, dust.
Pans, warming.
Paper, emery, sand, and tobacco.
Paper hangings, common, in bales.
Paraffin and petroleum oils, in owners' tank waggons, not giving off inflammable vapour under 73° Fahr., when tested in the manner set forth in the Petroleum Act, 1879.
Parian, in casks or crates.
Patten rings.
Patterns, travellers', hardware.
Pelts, e.o.h.p.
Percussion cap shells.
Pewter.
Piassava, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon.
Pickaxes.
Picker bends.
Pickles, in boxes, cases, or casks.
Pimento.
Pins, metal, in boxes.
Piston rods, steel.
Plates, door.
Plates, iron, enamelled.
Pliers.
Plough shafts, tube iron or tube steel.
Plumbago.
Polishing paste.
Pork, in brine.
Poultry pens (wire), folded.
Powder flasks.
Preserves (fish, fruit, meat, and provisions), in casks, boxes, or cases.
Printed matter, not bound.
Provender, horse or cattle, e.o.h.p.
Prunes, in casks or mats.
Pulley blocks, iron.
Pulleys, iron.
Pumps and pump castings, in cases.
Pumps, hand, brass.
Rags, pulled.
Railway carriage keys.
Railway waggon bodies.
Railway waggon bodies, fitted together.
Railway waggon brasses.
Rain water pipes, for spoutings and their connexions, cast iron.
Raisins.
Reed webbing, for ceilings.
Refrigerators.
Revalenta Arabica.
Rhubarb and rhubarb roots.
Riddles.
Rizine.
Rolls, iron, e.o.h.p.
Ropes.
Ropes, wire.
Sacks.
Saddletrees.
Sad irons, e.o.h.p.
Safes, iron or steel.
Sago.
Sauces, in boxes, cases, or casks.
Scales and weights, letter.
Scoops, iron.
Scrap zinc.
Screw propellers.

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Screws, brass, copper, or zinc.
Screws, table expanding.
Scrolls, iron (for fixing springs to carts and carriages).
Screws, e.o.h.p.
Scythe blades.
Scythes and sickles.
Seal skins, wet and salted.
Seaweed (dry) or alga marina.
Seeds, agricultural, e.o.h.p.
Semolina.
Shears, garden and sheep.
Sheets, wool, new.
Ships' logs, metal.
Ships' masts.
Ships' ventilators.
Shoddy.
Shoe horns and pegs, metallic.
Shoemakers' wax.
Shot, lead, e.o.h.p.
Show tablets, metal, enamelled.
Shumac liquor.
Signal posts (railway) and materials belonging thereto.
Silicate cotton or slag wool, e.o.h.p.
Sinks, cast-iron, not enamelled.
Size, e.o.h.p.
Skates.
Skewers, iron or steel.
Slate pencils.
Slates, writing.
Snuffers, iron or steel.
Spades and shovels, iron or steel.
Spanners.
Spelter sheets, e.o.h.p.
Spetches, e.o.h.p.
Spirits of tar, in casks or iron drums.
Spittoons, iron.
Spoutings and connexions, iron or steel.
Spring balances.
Springs, chair, sofa, mattress, door, or cart.
Spurs, not plated.
Stable fittings (except enamelled), iron or steel.
Stair rods.
Stannite of potash.
Stannite of soda.
Staples (wire), for bookbinders.
Starch, in casks, cases, boxes, or bags.
Steam excavators or steam navvies.
Steel, bars and bundles.
Steelyards.
Stirrups.
Stone blue, in casks, cases, boxes, or bags.
Stone, carved for building purposes, e.o.h.p.
Straw, e.o.h.p., minimum load 20 cwt. per waggon.
Strickles, in boxes or cases.
Sugar mills.
Sugar nippers, except gold, silver, or plated.
Syringes, garden.
Tacks.
Tamarinds.
Taper holders, metal.
Tapioca.
Tapioca flour.
Taps, brass.
Tarpaulings.
Tartar, liquid.
Terne metal.
Terrets.
Thimbles.
Tin, in blocks, cakes, or ingots.
Tincal.
Tinfoil.
Tin liquor.
Tinware, in casks or cases.
Tips, brassed, for boot heels.
Tobacco boxes, metal.
Tobacco juice, in casks.
Tobacco leaf, in hogsheads or tierces.
Tobacco stoves or presses.
Tools, carpenters', coopers', edge, joiners', masons', and shipwrights'.
Tools, well-boring and pit-boring.
Torchwick.
Tow, in bales, e.o.h.p.
Tow, waste, e.o.h.p.

Traps, sink, brass or copper.
Traps, vermin.
Trays, iron or steel.
Trivets, iron or steel.
Trouser stretchers, iron, portable.
Trowels.
Tubes, coated with brass.
Tubes, electro-coppered.
Tubes, steam, brass or copper.
Tubs, iron.
Tue irons.
Turmeric.
Turpentine, spirits of, in casks or iron drums.
Twine.
Umbrella fittings.
Umbrella sticks, in the rough.
Umbrella stretchers.
Valves, brass.
Varnish, in casks or iron drums.
Vegetable wax.
Vegetables, packed, e.o.h.p.
Vices, iron or steel.
Vinegar, in cases.
Walking sticks, in the rough.
Walnuts, green, and husks.
Washers, brass or copper.
Washers, leather.
Weighing machines, large (those used for weighing railway or other vehicles, and also cattle).
Weights, brass.
Window frames, iron, packed in cases.
Window shutters, iron or steel.
Wines, British, in casks.
Wire, copper or brass, packed in cases, casks, or in bags.
Wire, cotton-covered, in casks, hampers, cases, and canvas-covered coils.
Wire, iron or steel, e.o.h.p.
Wire, lead.
Wood, bent, rough, unfinished.
Wool, raw.
Yarn, twist, and weft, cotton and linen, in bales, bags, wrappers, cases, boxes, skips, or casks.
Yeast, in bags, or in bags in baskets, hydraulic press-packed, dry.
Yellow metal bolts and nails.
Yellow metal rods.
Zinc bars.

Class 3.

Ale coolers.
Algerian fibre, e.o.h.p.
Alizarine, in casks or iron drums.
Almonds.
American or leather cloth.
Ammonia, liquid, in bottles (other than carboys) in cases.
Angelica root.
Aniseed.
Apple rings, in slices, dried.
Apples, dry, or pippins.
Arsenic acid, e.o.h.p.
Bacon and hams, cured, e.o.h.p.
Baking powder.
Baths.
Beadings and mouldings, gilt, lacquered, or varnished, packed in boxes.
Bedsteads, e.o.h.p.
Beehives made of wood.
Bell ringing (carillon) machinery.
Belting for machinery.
Bichromate of soda, e.o.h.p.
Bichrome and bichromate of potash, e.o.h.p.
Bins, corn or wine.
Bitters, in casks or cases.
Black beer.
Bladders, in casks.
Blankets.
Blinds, paper.

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Blinds, Venetian and chain, in cases, crates, or frames.
Blowing engines.
Blue, laundry, liquid, in boxes, cases, casks, or iron drums.
Blue paste.
Blue powder and stone and smalts, e.o.h.p.
Boards, parquet flooring.
Boards, washing.
Bobbins, e.o.h.p.
Books, e.o.h.p.
Boothing or stalling.
Boots and shoes, including goloshes, and leather cut into boot shapes, in casks, cases, or boxes.
Boracic acid.
Bottles and bottle stoppers, glass, e.o.h.p.
Bowls, iron or wood.
Braces, except silk, for wearing apparel, in bales, packs, or trusses.
Broom and brush heads, e.o.h.p.
Brooms and brushes, packed.
Brush backs, xylonite.
Buckets and pails.
Buckram.
Butter, in crocks in wood, or in crocks when packed with straw in baskets.
Calicoes.
Candlewick.
Canvas.
Cap peaks, not oily.
Caps, men's or boys', except silk, in bales, packs, or trusses.
Capsules, metal, in cases.
Carbon candles, for electric lighting.
Carbonate of ammonia, in cases.
Card cloth.
Cards, for weaving, packed in cases.
Carpet bags.
Carpet beating machines.
Carpet lining (cork).
Carpeting.
Carpeting (cork).
Carraway seeds.
Carriage and cart steps.
Castings, iron, light, e.o.h.p.
Castings, sanitary, iron or steel, for public urinals and waterclosets.
Castings, steel, e.o.h.p.
Castor oil, in boxes.
Cellarets, wrought-iron.
Chaff, in bags, not for cattle feeding.
Chalk, French.
Chalk, prepared.
Cheese, e.o.h.p.
Cheese presses.
Chemicals, not dangerous, corrosive, or explosive, in casks, iron drums, bales, or bags.
Chimney pieces, marble or slate, e.o.h.p.
China, in hampers.
China grass, e.o.h.p.
Cinnabar ore.
Clock dials.
Clogs, in casks, cases, or boxes.
Clothing (exclusive of silk goods), if packed in trusses, packs, or bales.
Clothing, for soldiers, police, prison warders, railway porters, postal and telegraph (except busbies or helmets).
Clothing, waterproof (except oily canvas clothing).
Cloth, linen, packed.
Coach and upholsterers' trimmings, in packs, trusses, or bales.
Cob nuts.
Cocoa nut fibre, husk, shell, or matting, e.o.h.p.
Cocoa nuts.
Coffee extract or essence.
Coin, copper or bronze.
Collars, rush, for horses.
Colliery pulleys.
Colours, in cans, hampers, boxes, or iron bottles.
Combs.
Coquilla nuts.
Cordials, in casks or cases.
Coriander seed.

Cork shavings or cuttings.
Cork socks, in boxes, cases, or casks.
Corkwood.
Cornice poles, wood, in bundles, without rings or ends, not gilt.
Corozzo nuts.
Cotton and linen goods, in bales, boxes, cases, packs, or trusses, e.o.h.p.
Cotton and linen thread.
Cotton and woollen slops, in hampers, bales, or boxes.
Cotton wool, dressed and carded.
Crucibles, e.o.h.p.
Cummin seed.
Cutlery.
Cyanite, in cans, hampers, boxes, or iron bottles.
Dishes, wood.
Drapery, heavy.—Packages containing any of the following articles :—
American or leather cloth.
Blankets.
Boots and shoes, including goloshes, in casks, cases, or boxes.
Buckram.
Buttons, except gold, silver, or plated.
Calicoes.
Carpet bags.
Carpeting.
Clothing, waterproof (except oily canvas clothing).
Cotton and linen goods, in bales, boxes, cases, packs, or trusses, e.o.h.p.
Cotton and linen thread.
Cotton and woollen slops, in hampers, bales, or boxes.
Druggeting.
Elastic webbing.
Eyelets.
Flannel.
Floor cloth, including oil cloth, boulinikon, kamptulicon, and linoleum.
Hearthrugs, except skins.
Hooks and eyes.
Huckabacks.
India-rubber goods, except shoes and goloshes.
Laces, boot and stay, cotton or leather.
Linen cloth, packed.
Paper collars, cuffs, and shirt fronts.
Shirts, cotton, woollen, and linen, in bales, packs, or trusses.
Stays, not silk.
Tapes.
Thimbles, not gold, silver, or plated.
Wadding, cotton.
Woollen and worsted yarn.
Dripping, in crocks in wood, or in tubs or tins without lids.
Druggeting.
Drugs, in casks, bales, or bags.
Drysalteries, in casks.
Dutch metal and leaf.
Dyes, in casks and iron drums.
Earth closets.
Earthenware, in hampers.
Eggs, in boxes, cases, or crates.
Elastic webbing.
Electric batteries.
Electric cable.
Emery rollers and emery wheels, e.o.h.p.
Esparto grass, e.o.h.p.
Fenders, in crates.
Fenders, kitchen, iron or steel.
Fenders, ships', cork or hemp.
Fents and tabs, cotton and woollen.
Fern, for litter or packing, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon.
Filberts.
Filters, earthenware.
Fire engines, steam.
Fire escapes.
Fire extinguishers (hand grenade), packed.

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Fish, fresh, e.o.h.p.
Fish glue.
Flannel.
Flax, e.o.h.p.
Flax straw, e.o.h.p.
Floor cloth, including oil cloth, boulinikon, kamptulicon, and linoleum.
Flour dressing or purifying machines.
Flower roots (not orchids).
Forges, portable, e.o.h.p.
Forks, e.o.h.p.
Fruit, ripe, not hot-house:—
- Apricots.
- Cherries.
- Nectarines.
- Peaches.
- Raspberries.
- Strawberries.

Fustian and corduroy.

Gas meters.
Gelatine.
German silver, in sheets.
German silver wire, in casks and cases.
Ginger, e.o.h.p.
Glass beads.
Glass, crown, rolled and sheet.
Glass, flint, e.o.h.p.
Glass, plate, rough.
Glass, plate, not silvered.
Gloves, cotton, woollen, or worsted, in bales, packs, or trusses.
Gloves, rough leather, for labourers.
Glycerine, in cases or boxes.
Glycerine grease, for lubricating purposes, in tins packed in wooden cases.
Goat skins, e.o.h.p.
Granite, polished or dressed, e.o.h.p.
Grapes, packed in cork dust or sawdust, in casks.
Groceries, mixed.

Packages consigned as mixed groceries may include any grocery articles set out in classes herein-before mentioned or in this class, the following articles in Class 4:—
- Cardamoms.
- Citric acid.
- Confectionery, e.o.h.p.
- Crystallised fruits, e.o.h.p.
- Meat pies.
- Preserved ginger.
- Sausages.
- Yeast, e.o.h.p.

and the following in Class 5:—
- Blue, laundry, liquid, e.o.h.p.
- Cinnamon.
- Cloves.
- Cochineal.
- Cordials, e.o.h.p.
- Extract of meat.
- Indigo.
- Isinglass.
- Lard, e.o.h.p.
- Nutmegs.

Gums, e.o.h.p.
Gun stocks.
Gun wads.
Guns, machine, in cases.
Gutta-percha, raw.
Guttering or corrugating machines, e.o.h.p.
Hair, for manufacturing purposes, e.o.h.p.
Hair cloth.
Harness or saddlery, in tin lined cases or casks.
Hassocks.
Hats, rush, in bales, trusses, and hampers.
Hay rakes, hand, e.o.p.h.
Hearthrugs, except skins.
Heel balls, shoemakers'.
Helmets, metal, in cases or boxes.
Herbs, green.
Hides, e.o.h.p.
Honey, in casks, or in jars packed in crates or cases.
Hoofs, horns, and horn tips, buffalo, cow, goat, ox, and sheep, e.o.h.p.
Hops.

Hosiery, in bales, packs, or trusses.
Huckabacks.
Hurdles, iron or steel, on wheels.
India rubber goods, except shoes and goloshes.
India rubber, raw.
Ink, printers'.
Jews' harps.
Joiners' work (common wood)—beadings and mouldings (not gilt, lacquered or varnished), doors and door frames, fittings and fixtures for buildings, staircases, balusters, and hand rails, window sashes and frames and shutters.
Juniper berries.
Kips, e.o.h.p.
Laces, boot or stay, cotton or leather.
Lamp black.
Lamp chimneys (glass).
Lamp frames (street).
Lamp reflectors, enamelled iron.
Lamp wick.
Lamps, paraffin, in parts (except china or earthenware) packed in casks and cases.
Lard, in bladders, in crocks, in wood or in tubs, or tins without lids.
Lavatory stands and basins, earthenware, complete, enamelled.
Lawn mowers, packed.
Lead pencils.
Leather, e.o.h.p.
Lemon and lime juice, e.o.h.p.
Life buoys.
Limestone, polished or dressed.
Lime water, e.o.h.p.
Lincrusta and anaglypta (decorative wall papers).
Linen cloth, packed.
Linen yarn or grey linen, e.o.h.p.
Liquorice.
Looking glass frames (common), wood (not gilded) or Dutch metalled.
Maccaroni.
Machines, fitted up, packed, e.o.h.p.
Magnesia.
Marble, packed, and in slabs cemented together.
Margarine, in crocks in wood, or in crocks when packed with straw in baskets.
Marquees or tents.
Mastic.
Mats and matting, e.o.h.p.
Megass, e.o.h.p.
Merinoes, in bales, packs, or trusses.
Mexican fibre, e.o.h.p.
Mica.
Milk.
Milk cans and pans.
Millboard rollers (for winding paper in cases).
Mops.
Mortars and pestles, marble.
Moss, packed.
Muslin, book, if packed in bales, packs, or trusses.
Mustard, e.o.h.p.
Netting, cotton and twine.
Nickel.
Nitrate of baryta.
Oars.
Oils, not dangerous, e.o.h.p.
Oleic acid, in casks.
Osiers, twigs and willows white or stained.
Osnaburgs.
Oxalic acid.
Paints, in cans, hampers, boxes, or iron bottles.
Palliasses, straw.
Palmetto leaf, e.o.h.p.
Pans, chemical and dye, iron or steel.
Pans, earthenware or iron, for sanitary purposes.
Paper, e.o.h.p.
Paper collars, cuffs, and shirtfronts.
Paper, gummed for labels.
Paper hangings, e.o.h.p.
Paper tubes, for cops.
Parian, in hampers.

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Pattens, in casks, cases, or boxes.
Pearl shells.
Penholders, wood or metal (except gold, silver, or plated).
Pepper.
Percussion caps, uncharged.
Petroleum grease or petroleum jelly.
Piassava, e.o.h.p.
Pickles, e.o.h.p.
Picture frames, common, wood (not gilded) or Dutch metalled.
Pins, metal.
Plants, e.o.h.p.
Preserves (fish, fruit, meat, and provisions), e.o.h.p., in crates or baskets.
Pulley blocks, wood.
Pumps and pump castings, e.o.h.p.
Quicks, e.o.h.p.
Rabbit fur, or hatters' wool.
Raffia.
Railway cards and tickets.
Reels, for garden hose.
Rennet.
Rick poles and covers.
Road scraping and road sweeping machines.
Rock crystal.
Rugs, hearth, except skin.
Saddlery or harness, in tin-lined cases or casks.
Sauces, e.o.h.p.
Saw-bench machines, portable, packed.
Scale beams and scales.
Scoops, wood.
Screw jacks, except iron.
Scythe sneds or handles.
Sealing wax.
Seaweed, edible.
Sewing machines, in parts, packed.
Sewing machine stands, in parts, packed in cases or frames.
Shafts, cart.
Shafts, gig, carriage, or dog cart, not painted nor varnished.
Shavings, wood.
Sheepskins, e.o.h.p.
Sheet steel.
Shellac.
Shells.
Ships' blocks.
Ships' sails, finished. 5
Shirts, cotton, woollen, and linen, in bales, packs, trusses, and hampers.
Shoe horns and pegs.
Shoes and boots, including goloshes and leather cut into shoe shapes, in casks, cases, or boxes. 10
Shot belts.
Show cards (cardboard) unframed.
Shutters, revolving, wooden.
Shuttles, weavers. 15
Silver ore.
Sinks, enamelled.
Skins, hare and rabbit.
Slate beds of billiard tables, packed in cases. 20
Slate slabs.
Spindles, in boxes.
Spirits, in casks or cases.
Splints, wood, for matches.
Squeegees, for cleaning ships' decks, &c. 25
Stable fittings and mangers, iron enamelled.
Starch, e.o.h.p.
Stationery, e.o.h.p.
Stays, not silk, for wearing apparel. 30
Stills, iron.
Stone blue, e.o.h.p.
Stoves, gas or oil.
Strickles, e.o.h.p.
Stuff goods, in bales, packs, or trusses. 35
Sugar, e.o.h.p.
Sugar candy.
Syrup, in cases, in tins, in baskets, or in stone bottles, packed in crates or hampers. 40
Tables, cast iron or steel, in parts.
Talc.
Tapes.
Tea.
Thimbles, except gold, silver, or plated. 45
Thread, cotton and linen.

Toasting forks, iron or steel.
Tobacco juice, e.o.h.p.
Tobacco leaf, e.o.h.p.
Tow, e.o.h.p.
Toys, packed.
Trellis work (wood), in bundles.
Troughs, bakers', wooden.
Troughs, cattle and other, iron or steel.
Tubes, brass or copper, except steam packed.
Tubs, washing.
Tubs, wood.
Turnery ware.
Type.
Varnish, e.o.h.p.
Vaseline.
Vegetable ivory.
Velvet, cotton, in bales, packs, or trusses.
Vermicelli.
Vinegar, e.o.h.p.
Wadding, cotton.
Wash leather.
Wash stand tops, marble, packed.
Washing and wringing machines, packed.
Water meters.
Weighing machines, small (those used for weighing packages and goods).
Wheelbarrows.
Wheels, rudder or steering, in cases, crates or frames.
Whetstones and honestones.
Whisks, packed.
Winches, steam.
Window frames, iron, e.o.h.p.
Wines, British, e.o.h.p.
Wines, in casks or cases.
Wood, bent, e.o.h.p.
Wool, dressed or carded.
Woollen and worsted goods, in bales, packs, or trusses.
Woollen cloth, in bales, packs, or trusses.
Xylonite.
Yarns, twist, and weft (except silk).
Yellow or Persian berries.

Class 4.

Agriculture machines and implements, e.o.h.p.
Alabaster.
Albumen.
Alizarine, e.o.h.p.
Ammonia, liquid, in bottles (other than carboys) in hampers.
Anchovies.
Annotto, e.o.h.p.
Anthracene, e.o.h.p.
Asparagus.
Bacon and hams, fresh or green.
Bags, leather.
Beef wine, in boxes.
Bee hives, straw.
Beer engines
Bellows, e.o.h.p
Bells
Billiard cues, in bundles.
Blinds, Venetian and chain, e.o.h.p.
Boilers, copper.
Books, bound or half bound in calf, morocco, roan, Russian, or law calf.
Boots and shoes, including goloshes and leather cut into boot shapes, in hampers (white rod).
Braces, for wearing apparel, not silk, e.o.h.p.
Bristles, e.o.h.p.
Britannia metal goods.
Bronze powder.
Brooms and brushes, e.o.h.p.
Bungs and corks.
Butter, in flats or hampers, or in tubs or cools without lids.

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Candles, wax.
Canes and rattans.
Caps, men's or boys' (except silk), in boxes or cases.
Caravans (showmen's or hawkers') and vans containing steam roundabouts.
Carbolic acid, solid.
Carboys, gutta-percha.
Cardamoms.
Cats' and dogs' meat.
Cattle cribs.
Chaff, e.o.h.p.
Chairs and seats, garden, e.o.h.p.
Chairs, common, folding, in boxes, cases, crates, and parcels.
Chemicals, not dangerous, corrosive, or explosive, in boxes or hampers.
Chimney pieces, metal, unpacked.
Chimney tops, iron or zinc.
China, in boxes or cases.
Churns and churning machines.
Cisterns.
Citric acid.
Clocks, turret and church.
Clogs, e.o.h.p.
Cloth, linen, tied in bundles, but not protected by wrappers, or not packed.
Clothing (exclusive of silk goods), e.o.h.p.
Coach and upholsterers' trimmings, e.o.h.p.
Coal scuttles.
Cobalt.
Coffee carts or stalls on wheels.
Confectionery, e.o.h.p.
Corn crushers.
Cricket implements.
Croquet implements.
Crystallised fruit, e.o.h.p.
Curtains, cotton, lace.
Dandy rollers, in cases for paper mills.
Drapery, light—packages containing any drapery articles set out in classes herein-before mentioned, and in this class, and any of the following articles :—
  Bags, (leather, ladies' hand, courier, and travelling).
  Braces, not silk, for wearing apparel.
  Carpeting, exceeding 15 feet in length, packed in cases.
  Cloth, woollen.
  Clothing (exclusive of silk goods), e.o.h.p.
  Coach and upholsterers' trimmings.
  Gloves, cotton, woollen, and worsted.
  Haberdashery.
  Hosiery.
  Muslins (book).
  Needles.
  Stuff goods.
  Umbrellas.
  Woollen and worsted goods.
Dripping, in bladders.
Druggists' sundries, in mixed packages.
Drugs, in boxes or hampers.
Drysalteries, e.o.h.p.
Dye extracts.
Dyes, e.o.h.p.
Earthenware, in boxes or cases.
Eggs, e.o.h.p.
Extract of malt.
Felt hat bodies.
Fire engines, e.o.h.p.
Fish, fresh—
  Brill, grayling, lobsters, oysters, prawns, red mullet, salmon, smelt, soles, trout, turbot, whitebait.
Flax in the straw.
Flower roots, e.o.h.p.
Flower stands, wrought iron.
Fluid, disinfecting, in bottles; packed in cases or hampers, or in basketed jars.
Footballs.
Frilling machines, in parts, packed.

Fruit cleaning machines.
Furniture, in vans, carts, or road waggons.
Garden arches.
Garden engines.
Glasshouse pots.
Glass, in boxes or cases.
Glass, prepared for photographers.
Globes, moons, or shades, glass, common.
Gloves, cotton, woollen, and worsted, e.o.h.p.
Gold size.
Golf clubs.
Grates, ovens, ranges, or stoves, polished.
Gravestones or tombstones.
Gun barrels, e.o.h.p.
Guns.
Gutta-percha goods.
Guttering or corrugating machines, not packed.
Haberdashery.
Hand carts.
Hand mills.
Hares, dead.
Harness, e.o.h.p.
Hat leathers.
Hats, soft felt.
Hawker's packs and trusses.
Hollow-ware, iron, including kettles, pans, maslins (pots for boiling fruit), and water cans, e.o.h.p.
Honey, e.o.h.p.
Hop bitters.
Hose, leather and canvas.
Hosiery, e.o.h.p.
Household linen and wearing apparel (exclusive of silk goods), e.o.h.p.
Incubators, complete.
Ink, e.o.h.p.
Japanned ware, e.o.h.p.
Kilting machines, in parts, packed.
Knapsacks, soldiers'.
Knitting machines, in parts, packed.
Lac.
Lace, British, not silk.
Laces, boot or stay, e.o.h.p.
Lamps.
Lawn mowers, not packed.
Lawn tennis implements.
Leather leggings.
Lint.
Lithographic stones.
Looms, not packed.
Luggage or baggage, personal.
Machinery, in parts, not packed, e.o.h.p.
Machines, fitted up, not packed, e.o.h.p.
Malt crushers.
Maps, in boxes or cases.
Margarine, in baskets, flats, or hampers, or in tubs without lids.
Mats, skin.
Mattresses.
Meat, fresh.
Meat pies.
Meat safes.
Mincing machines.
Mushrooms.
Muslin, book, e.o.h.p.
Needles, e.o.h.p.
Oleic acid, e.o.h.p.
Panoramas and theatrical scenery.
Pans, copper.
Parian, in boxes or cases.
Pattens, e.o.h.p.
Patterns, wood for castings.
Pens, steel.
Perforating and paper - cutting machines.
Pine apples, not hothouse, packed.
Pipes, brass and copper.
Pipes, smoking.
Pistols.
Plaiting machines, in parts, packed.
Plated goods.
Plums (dried), in fancy boxes.
Porcelain.
Poultry, dead.
Preserved ginger.
Preserves (fish, fruit, meat, and provisions), e.o.h.p.

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Rabbits, dead.
Razor strops.
Reeds and rushes.
Reflectors, glass, with metal backs.
Rifles.
Rollers, type printers.
Saddlery, e.o.h.p.
Sausages and saveloys.
Saw-bench machines, portable, not packed.
Seal skins, e.o.h.p.
Seeds, e.o.h.p.
Sewing machine stands, e.o.h.p.
Shafts, gig, carriage, or dog cart, e.o.h.p.
Sheep racks.
Shirts, e.o.h.p.
Shoes and boots, including goloshes and leather cut into shoe shapes, in hampers (white rod).
Show cards, e.o.h.p.
Shrubs and trees, e.o.h.p.
Skins, fine, including deer, fox, kid, musquash, and nutria.
Snuff.
Spades and shovels, wooden.
Spermaceti.
Spindles, e.o.h.p.
Spirits, in hampers.
Spirits of tar, e.o.h.p.
Stag horns.
Steam gauges.
Stereotype casts.
Stills, copper.
Stone, decorative, carved for decorating the interior of buildings.
Stoves, fire-clay tile.
Stuff goods, e.o.h.p.
Swing boats and hobby horses.
Tables, cast iron or cast steel.
Tanks.
Tartaric acid.
Telegraph instruments, packed.
Telephone apparatus, packed.
Textile fabrics, made of mixed cotton, linen, wool, or similar materials.
Theatrical luggage.
Tiles, art.
Tin crystals.
Tinware, e.o.h.p.
Tobacco, manufactured, except cigars and cigarettes.
Tomatoes.
Toys, e.o.h.p.
Tubes, tin and zinc.
Tubing, brass or copper, e.o.h.p.
Ultramarine.
Umbrellas.
Umbrella sticks, e.o.h.p.
Vans, commercial travellers'.
Vats.
Vegetable washing machines.
Vegetables, hothouse, packed.
Veneers.
Venison.
Verdigris.
Walking sticks, e.o.h.p.
Warps, except silk.
Washing and wringing machines, not packed.
Whalebone.
Wheels, cart, coach, and carriage.
Wheels, rudder or steering, e.o.h.p.
Wines, in hampers.
Wire, insulated.
Wire, polished or needle.
Wire gauze.
Woodwork for the manufacture of organs.
Woodwork for the manufacture of pianos.
Woollen and worsted goods, e.o.h.p.
Woollen cloth, e.o.h.p.
Yeast, e.o.h.p.

CLASS 5.

Acetic or wood acid, e.o.h.p.
Aluminium.
Amber.
Ammonia, liquid, e.o.h.p.
Animals and birds, stuffed in cases.
Aquaria, glass.
Artificial flowers.
Bagatelle tables.
Balloons.
Bark, not for tanning, e.o.h.p.
Barometers.
Baskets, e.o.h.p.
Bath chairs.
Beadings and mouldings, gilt, lacquered, or varnished, e.o.h.p.
Beds and bedding.
Bicycles.
Billiard tables.
Bird cages.
Bismuth.
Blue, laundry, liquid, e.o.h.p.
Boats and canoes.
Boots and shoes, including goloshes and leather cut into boot shapes, e.o.h.p.
Boxes, e.o.h.p.
Butter, in crocks, e.o.h.p.
Caps, e.o.h.p.
Carbolic acid, liquid, e.o.h.p.
Carboys, glass.
Cards, for carding machines, e.o.h.p.
Carriage bodies, e.o.h.p.
Chairs and seats, e.o.h.p.
Chandeliers and gasaliers.
Chemicals, not dangerous, corrosive, or explosive, e.o.h.p.
Chloride of gold, in boxes, for photographers.
Cigars and cigarettes.
Cinnamon.
Clock cases.
Clocks, e.o.h.p.
Cloves.
Cochineal.
Coffins.
Collodion cotton, in bottles packed in cases.
Colours, in jars.
Conservatories and hothouses, in parts.
Cordials, e.o.h.p.
Cork socks, e.o.h.p.
Crape.
Cyanite, in jars.
Dripping, in crocks, e.o.h.p.
Drugs, e.o.h.p.
Dyes, in glass carboys.
Empty cases, casks, crates, hampers, and other empties, e.o.h.p.
Engravings.
Evergreens.
Extract of meat.
Feathers.
Fenders, e.o.h.p.
Figures, casts, or ornaments, alabaster, bronze, gypsum, plaster, stucco, or terra cotta.
Figures, flowers, and heads, wax.
Flowers, cut.
Flower stands, e.o.h.p.
Frilling machines, fitted up, packed.
Fruit, hothouse.
Furniture, e.o.h.p.
Furs.
Game.
Glass, cut, ornamental, for doors.
Glass, plate, silvered.
Glass, stained.
Globes, for educational purposes.
Globes, moons, or shades, glass, e.o.h.p.
Gloves, e.o.h.p.
Glycerine, e.o.h.p.
Hair, for head dressing.
Hat and umbrella stands, wood.
Hats, except soft felt and rush.
Helmets, felt, in cases or boxes.
Horses, dead.
Indigo.
Isinglass.
Ivory, e.o.h.p.

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Jet.
Kilting machines, fitted up, packed.
Knitting machines, fitted up, packed.
Lace.
Lard, e.o.h.p.
Looking glass frames, e.o.h.p.
Looking glasses and mirrors, glass.
Lustres and vases, glass.
Magnesium metal.
Maps, e.o.h.p.
Margarine, in crocks, e.o.h.p.
Match boxes, empty, e.o.h.p.
Military ornaments, e.o.h.p.
Millinery.
Models, clay.
Morphia, in bottles in hampers.
Moss, e.o.h.p.
Musical instruments.
Muslins.
Nitrate of copper, in jars or stone bottles, covered with wicker basket work.
Nitrate of silver, in boxes, for photographers.
Nut crackers, e.o.h.p.
Nutmegs.
Optical instruments.
Organs and organ work.
Ornaments for uniform, e.o.h.p.
Overmantels, cast iron, with mirrors.
Paints, in jars.
Papier maché goods.
Parchment.
Penholders, e.o.h.p.
Perambulators, complete or in parts.
Perfumery.
Phosphorus paste (vermin killer), packed.
Photographic apparatus.
Picture frames, e.o.h.p.
Pictures.
Pine apples, e.o.h.p.
Plaiting machines, fitted up, packed.
Plants and shrubs (garden), in baskets, mats, pots, or tubs.
Platinum.
Plush, silk.
Portmanteaus.
Poultry, alive.
Quicksilver.
Quills.
Retorts, glass.
Ribbons.
Rocking horses.
Rollers, brass or copper.
Seal skins, made into articles of wearing apparel.
Serpentine, manufactured, packed.
Sewing machines, fitted up, packed.
Shoes and boots, including goloshes and leather cut into shoe shapes, e.o.h.p.
Show cases for shops, glass and woodwork.
Silk.
Silver precipitate.
Spirits, e.o.h.p.
Sponges.
Straw goods, including straw hats and straw bonnets.
Straw plait.
Sugar nippers, e.o.h.p.
Summer houses.
Surgical instruments.
Teazles.
Telescopes.
Thermometers.
Thimbles, e.o.h.p.
Tonquin beans.
Tortoiseshell.
Tricycles and velocipedes.
Trunks.
Turpentine, spirits of, e.o.h.p.
Turtle.
Velvet, e.o.h.p.
Ventilators, e.o.h.p.
Watch glasses.
Wines, e.o.h.p.
Woodwork, carved, for decorating the interior of buildings.
Yolk of eggs.

London and South-western Railway Company (Rates and Charges) Provisional Order.

A

B I L L

To confirm a Provisional Order made by the Board of Trade under the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, containing the Classification of Merchandise Traffic, and the Schedule of Maximum Rates and Charges applicable thereto, of the London and South-western Railway Company, and certain other Railway Companies connected therewith.

(*Prepared and brought in by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Baron Henry De Worms.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 10th *February* 1891.

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[Bill 203.]

[To be substituted for Bill previously delivered.]

[54 & 55 Vict.] *London and South-western Railway Company (Rates and Charges) Provisional Order.* 1

A

B I L L

[AS AMENDED BY THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF LORDS AND COMMONS]

TO

Confirm a Provisional Order made by the Board of Trade under the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, containing the Classification of Merchandise Traffic, and [illegible] A.D. 1891.

MEMORANDUM.

Errata in page 10.

ERRATUM.

Midland Railway Company (Rates and Charges) Provisional Order Bill.

Page 11, third column C., 9 · 20 should be 1 · 20.

Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as the London and South-western Railway Company (Rates and Charges) Order Confirmation Act, 1891. Short title.

2. The Order, as set out in the schedule to this Act annexed, shall be and the same is hereby confirmed, and all the provisions of the said Order in manner and form as they are set out in the said schedule shall, from and after the passing of this Act, have full validity and effect. Confirmation of Order in schedule.

A.D. 1891.

London and South-western Railway.

SCHEDULE.

LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Order of the Board of Trade under the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, *embodying the classification of merchandise traffic and the authorised schedule of maximum rates and charges, including all terminal charges applicable to the said classification of the London and South-western Railway Company, and certain other railway companies connected therewith.*

Short title.

1 This Order may be cited as the London and South-western Railway Company (Rates and Charges) Order, 1891.

Commencement.

2. This Order shall come into force and have effect on the 1st of August 1892, or such later date as the Board of Trade may direct, which date is in this Order referred to as the commencement of this Order.

Interpretation.

3. This Order is to be read and construed subject in all respects to the provisions of the Railway and Canal Traffic Acts, 1873 and 1888, and of any other Acts or parts of Acts incorporated therewith.

Schedule of maximum rates and charges.

4. From and after the commencement of this Order the maximum rates and charges which the London and South-western Railway Company, and the railway companies connected therewith mentioned in the Appendix to the schedule to this Order in respect of railways mentioned in the said Appendix, shall be entitled to charge and make in respect of merchandise traffic on the railways of the said companies, shall be the rates and charges specified in the schedule to this Order annexed, and shall be subject to the classification, regulations, and provisions set forth in the said schedule.

SCHEDULE OF MAXIMUM RATES AND CHARGES, AND CLASSIFICATION OF MERCHANDISE TRAFFIC APPLICABLE TO THE LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY AND CERTAIN OTHER COMPANIES CONNECTED THEREWITH.

I.—MAXIMUM RATES AND CHARGES.

1. This schedule of maximum rates and charges shall be divided into six parts: Part I., containing the maximum rates and charges authorised in respect of the merchandise comprised in the several classes of merchandise specified in

the classification. Part II. and Part III., containing the maximum rates and charges authorised in respect of animals and carriages as therein mentioned. Part IV., specifying the exceptional charges mentioned in such part, and the circumstances in which they may be made. Part V., containing the rates and charges authorised in respect of perishable merchandise by passenger train, with the provisions and regulations which are to apply to such class of merchandise; and Part VI., containing the rates and charges authorised in respect of small parcels by merchandise train, with the provisions and regulations which are to apply to such parcels.

2. The maximum rate for conveyance is the maximum rate which the Company may charge for the conveyance of merchandise by merchandise train; and, subject to the exceptions and provisions specified in this schedule, includes the provision of locomotive power and trucks by the Company, and every other expense incidental to such conveyance not herein-after provided for. Provided that—

(*a.*) The provision of trucks is not included in the maximum rates applicable to merchandise specified in Class A. of the classification, and the Company shall not be required to provide trucks for the conveyance of such merchandise, or for the conveyance of lime in bulk or salt in bulk, or of the following articles when carried in such a manner as to injure the trucks of the Company; that is to say, ammoniacal liquor, creosote, coal tar, gas tar, gas water, or gravel tarred for paving.

(*b.*) Where, for the conveyance of merchandise other than merchandise specified in Class A. of the classification, the Company do not provide trucks, the rate authorised for conveyance shall be reduced by a sum which for distances not exceeding 50 miles, shall in case of difference between the Company and the person liable to pay the charge, be determined by an arbitrator to be appointed by the Board of Trade, and for distances exceeding 50 miles, shall be the charge authorised to be made by the Company for the provision of trucks when not included in the maximum rate for conveyance.

3. The maximum station terminal is the maximum charge which the Company may make to a trader for the use of the accommodation (exclusive of coal drops) provided, and for the duties undertaken by the Company for which no other provision is made in this schedule, at the terminal station for or in dealing with merchandise, as carriers thereof, before or after conveyance.

4. The maximum service terminals are the maximum charges which the Company may make to a trader for the following services, when rendered to or for a trader, that is to say, loading, unloading, covering, and uncovering merchandise, which charges shall, in respect of each service, be deemed to include all charges for the provision by the Company of labour, machinery, plant, stores, and sheets. Provided that—

Where merchandise conveyed in a separate truck is loaded or unloaded elsewhere than in a shed or building of the Company, the Company may not

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charge to a trader any service terminal for the performance by the Company of any of the said services if the trader has requested the Company to allow him to perform the service for himself and the Company have unreasonably refused to allow him to do so. Any dispute between a trader and the Company in reference to any service terminal charged to a trader who is not allowed by the Company to perform for himself the service, shall be determined by the Board of Trade.

5. The Company may charge for the services hereunder mentioned, or any of them, when rendered to a trader at his request or for his convenience, a reasonable sum, by way of addition to the tonnage rate. Any difference arising under this section shall be determined by an arbitrator to be appointed by the Board of Trade at the instance of either party. Provided that where before any service is rendered to a trader he has given notice in writing to the Company that he does not require it, the service shall not be deemed to have been rendered at the trader's request or for his convenience :—

(i.) Services rendered by the Company at or in connexion with sidings not belonging to the Company.

(ii.) The collection or delivery of merchandise outside the terminal station.

(iii.) Weighing merchandise.

(iv.) The detention of trucks, or the use or occupation of any accommodation, before or after conveyance, beyond such period as shall be reasonably necessary for enabling the Company to deal with the merchandise as carriers thereof, or the consignor or consignee to give or take delivery thereof; or, in cases in which the merchandise is consigned to an address other than the terminal station beyond a reasonable period from the time when notice has been delivered at such address that the merchandise has arrived at the terminal station for delivery. And services rendered in connexion with such use and occupation.

(v.) Loading or unloading, covering or uncovering merchandise comprised in Class A. or Class B. of the classification.

(vi.) The use of coal drops.

(vii.) The provision by the Company of accommodation at a waterside wharf, and special services rendered thereat by the Company in respect of loading or unloading merchandise into or out of vessels or barges where no special charge is prescribed by any Act of Parliament. Provided that charges under this sub-section shall for the purposes of sub-section (3) of section 33 of the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, be deemed to be dock charges.

6. Where merchandise is conveyed in trucks not belonging to the Company the trader shall be entitled to recover from the Company a reasonable sum by way of demurrage for any detention of his trucks beyond a reasonable period, either by the Company or by any other Company over whose railway the trucks have been conveyed under a through rate or contract. Any difference arising under this section shall be determined by an arbitrator to be appointed by the Board of Trade at the instance of either party.

7. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the Company from making and receiving, in addition to the charges specified in this schedule, charges and payments, by way of rent or otherwise, for sidings or other structural accommodation provided or to be provided for the private use of traders, and not required by the Company for dealing with the traffic for the purposes of conveyance, provided that the amount of such charges or payments is fixed by an agreement, in writing, signed by the trader, or by some person duly authorised on his behalf, or determined in case of difference by an arbitrator to be appointed by the Board of Trade.

8. In respect of merchandise received from or delivered to another railway company having a railway of a different gauge, the Company may make a reasonable charge for any service of transhipment performed by them, the amount of such charge to be determined in case of difference by an arbitrator to be appointed by the Board of Trade.

9. The Company may charge for the use of the trucks provided by them for the conveyance of merchandise, when the provision of trucks is not included in the maximum rates for conveyance, any sums not exceeding the following:—

	s.	*d.*	
For distances not exceeding 20 miles	0	4½	per ton.
For distances exceeding 20 miles, but not exceeding 50 miles	0	6	„
For distances exceeding 50 miles, but not exceeding 75 miles	0	9	„
For distances exceeding 75 miles, but not exceeding 150 miles	1	0	„
For distances exceeding 150 miles	1	3	„

II.—Provisions as to Fixing Rates and Charges.

10. In calculating the distance along the railway for the purpose of the maximum charge for conveyance of any merchandise, the Company shall not include any portion of their railway which may, in respect of that merchandise, be the subject of a charge for station terminal.

11. Where merchandise is conveyed for an entire distance which does not exceed in the case of merchandise in respect of which a station terminal is chargeable at each end of the transit three miles, or in the case of merchandise in respect of which a station terminal is chargeable at one end of the transit four and a half miles or in the case of merchandise in respect of which no station terminal is chargeable six miles, the Company may, except as herein-after specially provided, make the charges for conveyance authorised by this schedule as for three miles, four and a half miles, and six miles respectively. Provided that where merchandise is conveyed by the Company partly on the railway and partly on the railway of any other company the railway and the railway of such other company shall for the purpose of reckoning such short distance be considered as one railway.

12. For any quantity of merchandise less than a truck load which the Company either receive or deliver in one truck, on, or at a siding not belonging

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to the Company, or which, from the circumstances in which the merchandise is tendered, or the nature of the merchandise, the Company are obliged or required to carry in one truck, the Company may charge as for a reasonable minimum load, having regard to the nature of the merchandise.

13. Where a consignment by merchandise train is over three hundredweight and under five tons in weight, a fraction of a quarter of a hundredweight may be charged for as a quarter of a hundredweight; and where a consignment by merchandise train is over five tons in weight, a fraction of a quarter of a ton may be charged for as a quarter of a ton.

14. For a fraction of a mile the Company may charge according to the number of quarters of a mile in that fraction, and a fraction of a quarter of a mile may be charged for as a quarter of a mile.

15. For a fraction of a penny in the gross amount of rates and charges for any consignment for the entire distance carried, the Company may demand a penny.

16. Weight (except as to stone and timber when charged by measurement) shall be determined according to the imperial avoirdupois weight.

17. All stone shall be charged at actual weight, when the weight can be conveniently ascertained. When the actual weight of stone in blocks cannot be conveniently ascertained, 14 cubic feet of stone in blocks may be charged for as one ton, and smaller quantities may be charged for in the like proportion.

18. When timber is consigned by measurement weight, 40 cubic feet of oak, mahogany, teak, beech, greenheart, ash, elm, hickory, ironwood, baywood, or other heavy timber, and 50 cubic feet of poplar, larch, fir, or other light timber may be charged for as one ton, and smaller quantities may be charged for in the like proportion. The cubic contents of timber consigned by measurement weight shall be ascertained by the most accurate mode of measurement in use for the time being.

19. Articles sent in large aggregate quantities, although made up of separate parcels, such as bags of sugar, coffee, and the like, shall not be deemed to be small parcels.

III.—Miscellaneous.

20. In respect of any merchandise or article of any description which is not specified in the classification, the Company may, unless and until such merchandise or article is duly added to this classification and schedule pursuant to sub-section eleven of section twenty-four of the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, make the charges which are by this schedule authorised in respect of merchandise and things in Class 3.

21. Nothing herein contained shall affect the right of the Company to make any charges which they are authorised by any Act of Parliament to make in respect of any accommodation or services provided or rendered by the Company at or in connexion with docks or shipping places.

22. In respect of returned empties, if from the same station and consignee to which and to whom they were carried full to the same station and consignor from which and from whom they were carried full, the Company may charge the following rates inclusive of station and service terminals :—

For any distance not exceeding 25 miles	3*d.* per cwt.
For any distance exceeding 25 miles and not exceeding 50 miles	4*d.* „
For any distance exceeding 50 miles but not exceeding 100 miles	8*d.* „
For each additional 50 miles or part of 50 miles	3*d.* „

The minimum weight to be 56 lbs., with a minimum charge of 3*d.*

Provided that—

(1.) Returned empty sacks and bags shall not be charged more than half the above rates with a minimum charge of 4*d.*

(2.) Returned empty carboys or crates (other than glass manufacturers' crates and crates taken to pieces and so packed) may be charged double the above rates.

(3.) Returned empty fish packages shall not be charged more than the following rates :—

For any distance not exceeding 50 miles	4*d.* per cwt.
For any distance exceeding 50 miles, but not exceeding 100 miles	5*d.* „
For any distance exceeding 100 miles, but not exceeding 150 miles	7*d.* „
For any distance exceeding 150 miles, but not exceeding 200 miles	8*d.* „
For any distance exceeding 200 miles, but not exceeding 250 miles	9*d.* „
For any distance exceeding 250 miles, but not exceeding 300 miles	10*d.* „
For any distance exceeding 300 miles	11*d.* „

The minimum weight to be 56 lbs., with a minimum charge of 4*d.*

23. Where merchandise is conveyed in a trader's truck, the Company shall not make any charge in respect of the return of the truck empty, provided that the truck is returned empty from the consignee and station or siding to whom and to which it was consigned loaded direct to the consignor and station or siding from which it was so consigned, and where a trader forwards an empty truck to any station or siding for the purpose of being loaded with merchandise the Company shall make no charge in respect of the forwarding of such empty truck, provided the truck is returned to them loaded for conveyance direct to the consignor and station or siding from whom and whence it was so forwarded.

24. Any railway company (other than the Company) conveying merchandise on the railway, or performing any of the services for which rates or charges are authorised by this schedule, shall be entitled to charge and make the same rates and charges as the Company are by this schedule authorised to make.

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25. The Board of Trade Arbitrations, &c. Act, 1874, shall, so far as applicable, apply to every determination of a difference or question by arbitration under the provisions herein contained.

26. In this schedule, unless the context otherwise requires—

The term "the Company" means a railway company to which this schedule applies;

The term "the railway" means any railway or steam tramway over which the Company conveys merchandise, and in respect of which no maximum rates and charges other than those authorised in this schedule are, for the time being, authorised by Parliament;

The term "merchandise" includes goods, cattle, live stock, and animals of all descriptions;

The term "the classification" means the classification of goods annexed to this schedule;

The term "trader" includes any person sending or receiving, or desiring to send merchandise by the railway;

The term "terminal station" means a station or place upon the railway at which a consignment of merchandise is loaded or unloaded before or after conveyance on the railway, but does not include any station or junction at which the merchandise in respect of which any terminal is charged has been exchanged with, handed over to, or received from any other Railway Company, or a junction between the railway and a siding let by or not belonging to the Company, or in respect of merchandise passing to or from such siding, any station with which such siding may be connected, or any dock or shipping place the charges for the use of which are regulated by Act of Parliament;

The term "siding" includes branch railways not belonging to a railway company;

The term "person" includes a company or body corporate.

27. The foregoing provisions shall, so far as applicable, apply to merchandise, when conveyed by passenger train under Part V.; but save as aforesaid and so far as is provided by Part V., nothing herein contained shall apply to the conveyance of merchandise by passenger trains, or to the charges which the Company may make therefor.

28. This schedule shall apply to the London and South-western Railway Company, and the other companies mentioned in the Appendix hereto so far as relates to the railways therein specified.

APPENDIX.

Companies to which this Schedule applies.

The Weymouth and Portland Railway Company, in respect of the Weymouth and Portland Railway.

The Plymouth and Dartmoor Railway Company, in respect of the Plymouth and Dartmoor Railway.

The Stonehouse Pool Improvement Company, in respect of the Stonehouse Pool Railway.

The Somerset and Dorset Railway Company, in respect of the Somerset and Dorset Railway.

The North Cornwall Railway Company, in respect of the North Cornwall Railway.

The Salisbury Railway and Market House Company, in respect of the Salisbury Market Branch Railway.

The Bridgewater Railway Company, in respect of the Bridgewater Railway.

The Plymouth, Devonport, and South-western Junction Railway Company, in respect of the Plymouth, Devonport, and South-western Junction Railway.

The Sidmouth Railway Company, in respect of the Sidmouth Railway.

The Midland Company, in respect of the Midland and London and South-western Joint Corfe Mullen Junction Railway.

The London, Brighton, and South Coast Company, in respect of the following joint lines :—

Joint Portsmouth Railway.
Isle of Wight and Ryde Pier Railway.
Southsea Railway.
Tooting, Merton, and Wimbledon Railway.
Epsom and Leatherhead Railway.

MAXIMUM RATES AND CHARGES.

Where the distance over which merchandise is conveyed consists in part of a line or lines of the Company to which one scale, and in part of a line or lines to which another or more than one other scale of rates, is applicable, the maximum charge for each portion of the entire distance shall be calculated at the maximum rate which, according to the scale applicable to such portion, would be chargeable for the entire distance.

Part I.—Goods and Minerals.

(a.) Rates and Terminals in respect of Merchandise comprised in Classes A., B., and C.

Scale I.—*Applicable to such Portions of the Railway as are not herein-after specially mentioned.*

In respect of Merchandise comprised in the under-mentioned Classes.	Maximum Rates for Conveyance.				Maximum Terminals.					
	For Consignments, except as otherwise provided in the Schedule.				Station Terminal at each End.	Service Terminals.				—
	The first 20 Miles, or any part of such Distance.	For the next 30 Miles, or any part of such Distance.	For the next 50 Miles, or any part of such Distance.	For the remainder of the Distance.		Loading.	Unloading.	Covering.	Uncovering.	
	Per Ton per Mile.	Per Ton per Mile.	Per Ton per Mile.	Per Ton per Mile.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	
	d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*d.*	*d.*	
A.	1·50	0·95	0·75	0·60	0 3	—	—	—	—	A.
B.	1·60	1·10	0·85	0·70	0 6	—	—	—	—	B.
C.	1·80	1·50	1·20	0·70	1 0	0 3	0 3	1	1	C.

MAXIMUM RATES AND CHARGES—*continued.*

PART I.—GOODS AND MINERALS—*continued.*

(*a.*) Rates and Terminals in respect of Merchandise comprised in Classes A., B., and C.

SCALE II.—*Applicable to the Portions of the Railway herein specially mentioned.*

—	In respect of Merchandise comprised in the undermentioned Classes.	MAXIMUM RATES FOR CONVEYANCE. For Consignments, except as otherwise provided in the Schedule.	MAXIMUM TERMINALS. Station Terminal at each End.	Service Terminals. Loading.	Unloading.	Covering.	Uncovering.
		Per Ton per Mile.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.
		d.	*s.* *d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*
Nine Elms to Surbiton -	A.	1·90	0 3	—	—	—	—
Wimbleton to Putney -	B.	2·00	0 6	—	—	—	—
Clapham Junction to Feltham Junction - - -	C.	2·20	1 0	3	3	1	1
Barnes to Feltham Junction (loop line) - -							
Hammersmith Junction to Richmond Junction -							
Twickenham to Malden -							

(*b.*) Rates and Terminals in respect of Merchandise in Classes 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

In respect of Merchandise comprised in the undermentioned Classes.	MAXIMUM RATES FOR CONVEYANCE. For Consignments, except as otherwise provided in the Schedule. For the first 20 Miles, or any part of such Distance.	For the next 30 Miles, or any part of such Distance.	For the next 50 Miles, or any part of such Distance.	For the remainder of the Distance.	MAXIMUM TERMINALS. Station Terminal at each End.	Service Terminals. Loading.	Unloading.	Covering.	Uncovering.	—
	Per Ton per Mile.	Per Ton per Mile.	Per Ton per Mile.	Per Ton per Mile.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	
	d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*d.*	*d.*	
1.	2·25	1·90	1·65	1·35	1 6	0 5	0 5	1·50	1·50	1.
2.	2·75	2·35	2·05	1·65	1 6	0 8	0 8	2	2	2.
3.	3·10	2·80	2·50	2·10	1 6	1 0	1 0	2	2	3.
4.	3·75	3·35	3·15	2·50	1 6	1 4	1 4	3	3	4.
5.	4·30	3·90	3·80	3·0	1 6	1 8	1 8	4	4	5.

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MAXIMUM RATES AND CHARGES—*continued.*

PART II.—ANIMAL CLASS.

Description.	Rate for Conveyance per Mile.				Station Terminal at each End.	Service Terminals.		Minimum Total Charge per Consignment.
	For the first 20 Miles, or any Part of such Distance.	For the next 30 Miles, or any Part of such Distance.	For the next 50 Miles, or any Part of such Distance.	For the Remainder of the Distance.		Loading.	Unloading.	
	d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
1. For every horse, mule, or other beast of draught or burden	3	3	1·65	1·65	0 6	0 4	0 4	2 6
2. For every ox, cow, bull, or head of neat cattle - -	2	2	1·30	1·30	0 4	0 3	0 3	2 6
3. For every calf not exceeding 12 months old, pig, sheep, lamb, or other small animal.	0·75	0·75	0·40	0·35	0 2	0 1·50	0 1·50	2 6
4. For every animal of the several classes above enumerated conveyed in a separate carriage, by direction of the consignor, or from necessity.	6	6	6	6	1 6	1 0	1 0	5 0
5. For each truck containing any consignment by the same person of such number of oxen, cows, neat cattle, calves, sheep, goats, or pigs, as may reasonably be carried in a truck of 13 feet 6 inches in length inside measurement.	6	5	4·90	4·20	1 0	0 6	0 6	5 0
6. For each truck containing any consignment by the same person of such number of oxen, cows, neat cattle, calves, sheep, goats, or pigs, as may reasonably be carried in a truck of 15 feet 6 inches in length inside measurement.	7	6	5·20	4·50	1 0	0 9	0 9	5 0
7. For each truck containing any consignment by the same person of such number of oxen, cows, neat cattle, calves, sheep, goats, or pigs, as may reasonably be carried in a truck of 18 feet in length inside measurement.	8	7	6·20	5·50	1 0	1 0	1 0	5 0

The terminal charges, other than those payable under paragraph 4, on animals sent by the same person at a rate calculated per head, and carried in the same truck, shall in no case exceed the terminal charges per truck.

Where the Company is required to cleanse and does cleanse trucks under the provision of any Order in Council, or duly authorised regulation of any Department of State, they may make a charge not exceeding 1*s.* per truck, in addition to the charges herein authorised.

MAXIMUM RATES AND CHARGES—*continued.*

PART III.—CARRIAGES.

Description.	Rate for Conveyance.				Station Terminal at each End.	Service Terminals.			
	For the first 20 Miles, or any Part of such Distance.	For the next 30 Miles, or any Part of such Distance.	For the next 50 Miles, or any Part of such Distance.	For the Remainder of the Distance.		Loading.	Unloading.	Covering.	Uncovering.
	Per Mile.	Per Mile.	Per Mile.	Per Mile.					
	d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*s. d.*	*d.*	*d.*		
For every carriage, of whatever description, not included in the classification, and not being a carriage adapted and used for travelling on a railway, and not weighing more than one ton, carried or conveyed on a truck or platform.	6	6	3·30	3·20	1 0	6	6		
For every additional quarter of a ton which such carriage may weigh.	2	2	1·35	1·25					
For the use of a covered carriage truck for the conveyance of any such carriage.	An additional charge of ten shillings.								

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MAXIMUM RATES AND CHARGES—*continued.*

PART IV.—EXCEPTIONAL CLASS.

Description.	Charge.
For articles of unusual length, bulk, or weight, or of exceptional bulk in proportion to weight.	Such reasonable sum as the Company may think fit in each case.
For articles requiring an exceptional truck, or more than one truck, or a special train.	
For locomotive engines and tenders, and railway vehicles running on their own wheels.	
For any wild beast, or any large animal not otherwise provided for.	
For dangerous goods - - - -	
For specie, bullion, or precious stones - -	
For any accommodation or services provided or rendered by the Company within the scope of their undertaking by the desire of a trader, and in respect of which no provisions are made by this schedule.	

PART V.—PERISHABLE MERCHANDISE BY PASSENGER TRAIN.

The following provisions and regulations shall be applicable to the conveyance of perishable merchandise by passenger train :—

1. The Company shall afford reasonable facilities for the expeditious conveyance of the articles enumerated in the three divisions set out hereunder (which articles are herein-after called "perishables"), either by passenger train or by other similar service.

2. Such facilities shall be subject to the reasonable regulations of the Company for the convenient and punctual working of their passenger train service, and shall not include any obligation to convey perishables by any particular train.

3. The Company shall not be under obligation to convey by passenger train, or other similar service, any merchandise other than perishables.

4. Any question as to the facilities afforded by the Company under these provisions and regulations shall be determined by the Board of Trade.

5. Where a consignment of milk is less than twelve gallons, the Company shall be entitled to charge as for twelve gallons, and where a consignment of perishable merchandise comprised in Divisions II. or III. is less than one hundredweight, the Company shall be entitled to charge as for one hundredweight, with a minimum charge of one shilling.

Division I.

Milk.

Division II.

Butter (fresh).
Cheese (soft).
Cream.
Eggs.
Fish—
Char.
Grayling.
Lobsters.
Mullet (red).
Oysters.
Prawns.
Salmon.
Fish—*cont.*
Soles.
Trout.
Turbot.
Whitebait.
Fruit—
Hothouse fruit.
Game (dead).
Meat (fresh).
Poultry (dead).
Rabbits (dead).
Vegetables (hothouse).

Division III.

Fish (except as provided in Division II.).
Fruit (except as provided in Division II.).
Ice.

Maximum rates and charges for the three Divisions :—

Division I.

Rate for Conveyance.							Service Terminals.	
For any Distance not exceeding 20 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 20 Miles, but not exceeding 50 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 50 Miles, but not exceeding 75 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 75 Miles, but not exceeding 100 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 100 Miles, but not exceeding 150 miles.	For any Distance exceeding 150 miles.	Station Terminal at each End.	Loading.	Unloading.
Per Imperial Gallon.	Per Imperial Gallon.	Per Imperial Gallon.	Per Imperial Gallon.	Per Imperial Gallon.	Per Imperial Gallon.	Per Can.	Per Can.	Per Can.
d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*
0·50	0·60	0·70	0·90	1·00	1·20	1·50	1·00	1·00
RETURNED EMPTY CANS.								
Per Can.	Per Can.	Per Can.	Per Can.	Per Can.	Per Can.			
d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*			
1·50	2·00	2·25	2·50	3·00	3·00	—	0·50	0·50

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Rate for Conveyance.				Station Terminal at each End.	Service Terminals.	
For the first 20 Miles, or any part of such Distance.	For the next 30 Miles, or any part of such Distance.	For the next 50 Miles, or any part of such Distance.	For the Remainder of the Distance.		Loading.	Unloading.
DIVISION II.						
Per Cwt. per Mile.	Per Cwt. per Mile.	Per Cwt. per Mile.	Per Cwt. per Mile.	Per Cwt.	Per Cwt.	Per Cwt.
d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*
0·60	0·45	0·24	0·10	0·75	0·75	0·75
DIVISION III.						
0·40	0·30	0·13	0·12	0·75	0·50	0·50

PART VI.—SMALL PARCELS BY MERCHANDISE TRAIN.

1. For small parcels by merchandise trains, not exceeding in weight three hundredweight, the Company may charge, in addition to the maximum rates for conveyance, and the maximum station and service terminals, authorised by this schedule, which rates and charges are in this part together referred to by the expression "the maximum tonnage charge," the following:—

Authorised additional Charge per Parcel.		Per Ton.		Per Ton.
s. d.		*s. d.*		*s. d.*
0 5	When the maximum tonnage charge does not exceed	20 0	—	—
0 6	When the maximum tonnage charge exceeds	20 0	but does not exceed	30 0
0 7		30 0		40 0
0 8		40 0		50 0
0 9		50 0		60 0
0 10		60 0		70 0
1 0		70 0		80 0
1 2		80 0		90 0
1 4		90 0		100 0
1 6		100 0		—

2. Where, for a parcel exceeding in weight three hundredweight, the maximum tonnage charge comes to less than the Company are authorised, according to the above table, to charge for a parcel of three hundredweight in weight, the Company may charge for such parcel as if its weight was three hundredweight.

3. A small parcel under this part of the schedule may consist of one consignment of two or more packages of merchandise comprised in the same class of the classification of not less than 14 lbs. each in weight.

Any package weighing less than 14 lbs. shall be deemed to be a small parcel, and the Company may charge for any such parcel as if it were 28 lbs. in weight.

4. For a small parcel of less than 28 pounds in weight the Company may charge as for a parcel of 28 pounds in weight.

5. For a fraction of 14 pounds in weight the Company may charge as for 14 pounds weight.

6. Any small parcel (other than a parcel of mixed groceries) containing articles belonging to different classes of the classification, shall be chargeable with the maximum tonnage charge applicable to the highest of such classes.

7. If the consignor of a small parcel declines, on demand by the Company, to declare to the Company the nature of the contents of the small parcel before or at the time when the same is delivered to the Company for conveyance, the Company may charge for the parcel as if it was wholly composed of articles comprised in Class 5 of the classification.

8. Nothing in this part of this Schedule shall apply to returned empties.

CLASSIFICATION OF MERCHANDISE TRAFFIC.

Where in this list the letters "e.o.h.p." are placed after the designation of any article they mean "except otherwise herein provided."

Class A.

Applicable to Consignments of Four Tons and upwards.

Basic slag, unground.
Cannel.
Chalk in the rough, for agricultural purposes.
Cinders, coal.
Clay, in bulk, e.o.h.p.
Coal.
Coke.
Coprolites and rock phosphate, unground.
Creosote, coal tar, gas tar, gas water, in owners' tank waggons.
Culm.
Gannister.
Gas lime or gas purifying refuse.
Gravel.
Hammer scale.
Iron ore.
Iron pyrites, unburnt and burnt.
Ironstone.
Limestone, in bulk.
Manganiferous iron ore, for iron making.
Manure, street, stable, farmyard, in bulk.
Night soil.
Purple ore.
Sand.
Slack.
Slag or scoria, blast furnace.
Stone and undressed material, for the repair of roads.
Stone, wholly undressed straight from a quarry.
Tap or mill cinder.
Waste sulphate of lime.

When merchandise specified in Class A. is consigned in quantities of less than four tons and not less than two tons, the Company may charge for such consignment the conveyance rates applicable to Class B., and if less than two tons the conveyance rates applicable to Class C.: Provided that the Company shall not charge more than as for a consignment of four tons or two tons respectively.

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Class B.

Applicable to Consignments of Four Tons and upwards.

Alabaster stone, in lumps, unground.
Ammoniacal liquor.
Antimony ore waste.
Asphalte paving, in blocks.
Barytes, raw, in bulk.
Basic material, burnt limestone, in bulk, to steel converters.
Basic slag, ground, packed.
Blooms, billets or ingots, iron or steel.
Bog ore, for gas purifying.
Bricks, clay, common and fire.
Bricks, crushed.
Cement, in blocks or slabs.
Cement stone.
China clay.
Coal fuel, patent.
Compost, for manure.
Concrete, in blocks or slabs.
Copperas, green, in bulk.
Coprolites and rock phosphate, ground.
Creosote, coal tar, gas tar, gas water, e.o.h.p.
Draff, or brewers' and distillers' grains.
Ferro-manganese, in bulk.
Furnace lumps.
Furnace scrapings.
Gas carbon.
Granite, in blocks, rough or undressed.
Gravel, tarred, for paving.
Gypsum, for manure.
Gypsum stone, in lumps, unground.
Iron and steel.
The following articles of iron or steel :—
Anvils.
Bar, iron or steel, exceeding 1 cwt. per bar, in open trucks at request of trader.
Bars, for tin-plate making.
Buoy sinkers.
Cannon balls and shot, and shells not charged.
Iron and steel—*continued.*
Clippings, shearings, and stampings of sheet iron and tin plates, in compressed bundles.
Filings.
Ingot moulds.
Plates—
Open sand cast.
Scrap, minimum load four tons per truck.
Swarf.
Wire rope, old, cut in pieces.
Iron ore refuse for gas purifying.
Kainit.
Lead ashes, in bulk.
Lime, in bulk.
Litter (moss or peat), hydraulic or steam press packed.
Loam.
Manganese ore.
Mangel wurzel, in bulk, for feeding cattle.
Manure (other than street, stable, and farmyard), in bulk.
Peat.
Pig iron.
Pipes, draining, common, for agricultural draining.
Pitch, coal tar, in blocks.
Plaster stone, in lumps, unground.
Potsherds.
Puddled bar, iron.
Quarls.
Rock salt.
Salt, in bulk.
Skimmings, flux, lead, tin, or zinc.
Slates, common.
Slate slabs, in the rough, or roughly squared or planed, not packed.
Spar, in the rough, in bulk.
Spiegeleisen, in bulk.
Stone, in the rough state, building, pitching, paving, kerb or flag.
Sud-cake manure.
Sugar scum, for manure.

Sulphate of potash.
Sulphur ore.
Tan or spent bark.
Tiles, paving, draining, roofing, or garden edging, common.
Turf.
Turnips, in bulk, for cattle feeding.
Zinc ashes.
Zinc ore.

When merchandise specified in Class B. is consigned in quantities of less than four tons and not less than two tons, the Company may charge for such consignment the conveyance rates applicable to Class C., and if less than two tons the conveyance rates applicable to Class I., provided that the Company shall not charge more than as for a consignment of four tons or two tons respectively.

Class C.

Applicable to Consignments of Two Tons and upwards.

Acetate of lime.
Algarovilla.
Algerian fibre hydraulic or steam press packed.
Alum.
Alum cake.
Alum waste.
Alumina, hydrate of, or bauxite.
Alumina water.
Aluminoferric.
Aluminosilic.
Antichlorine.
Antimony ore.
Arseniate of soda.
Arsenic.
Asphaltum.
Barium, chloride of, in casks.
Bark for tanning, chopped, packed in bags, or hydraulic pressed.
Barley, pot and pearl.
Barytes, ground, in casks or bags.
Bicarbonate of soda, in casks.
Bisulphite of soda.
Blanc-fixe (ground barytes with water added, for glazing paper).
Bleaching powder.
Blood, for manure, in casks.
Bobbin blocks.
Bone ash.
Bone waste.
Bones, calcined.
Bones, for size or manure.
Break blocks.
Bricks, clay, glazed, or enamelled.
Bricks, Flanders or scouring.
Brimstone, crude or unmanufactured.
Burrstones.

Cabbages, loose, in bulk.
Cake, for cattle feeding.
Carbonate of lime.
Carbonate of soda, or soda crystals.
Carrots.
Caustic soda.
Cement, e.o.h.p.
Chair bottoms, wooden, in the rough.
Chalk, ground.
Charcoal, packed.
Chertstone.
China grass, hydraulic or steam press packed.
China stone.
Chloride of calcium.
Chromate ore.
Clay, in bags or casks.
Clips, cotton tie, packed.
Clog blocks, rough.
Copper ore.
Copperas, green, e.o.h.p.
Cotton waste, for paper-making, hydraulic or steam press packed.
Cullet (or broken glass).
Cutch.

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Divi divi.
Dog, hen, and other pures or bates, in barrels or bags.
Drain pipes, glazed.
Dross, metal.
Dyewoods—
Barwood.
Fustic wood.
Lima wood.
Logwood.
Nicaragua wood.
Earth, red.
Earth nuts, or ground nuts.
Emery stone.
Ensilage.
Esparto grass, hydraulic or steam press packed.
Extracts, in casks or boxes, for tanners' use.
Farina, e.o.h.p.
Felloes, naves, and spokes.
Fenugreek seeds.
Flax straw, hydraulic or steam press packed.
Flax waste, for paper making, hydraulic or steam press packed.
Fleshings and glue pieces, wet, from tanners, in casks.
Flints, e.o.h.p.
Flour.
Flue linings or flue pipes, fire clay.
Forgings, iron or steel, in the rough, e.o.h.p.
Fullers' earth.
Furniture vans, returned empty, if from the same station and consignee to which and to whom they were carried full, to the same station and consignor from which and from whom they were carried full.
Gambier and terra japonica.
Glass, ground.
Glaze, potters', in casks.
Grain—
Barley.
Beans, e.o.h.p.
Grain—*continued.*
Bran.
Brank or buckwheat.
Dari.
Dills.
Groats.
Gurdgeons.
Hominy.
Indian corn.
Lentils.
Linseed.
Locusts or charubs.
Maize.
Malt.
Malt culms or cummings.
Meal.
Middlings.
Millet.
Oat dust.
Oats.
Peas, dried or split.
Pollards or thirds.
Rice points or husks.
Rye.
Sharps or seconds.
Shelling.
Shudes.
Tares.
Vetches.
Wheat.
Grindstones, in the rough.
Grit in bags (for sawing stone).
Guano.
Guide plates or ramps, iron or steel.
Gypsum, e.o.h.p.
Hay, hydraulic or steam press packed.
Heads and staves, prepared, for casks.
Hoof and horn waste, e.o.h.p.
Horn piths or sloughs.
Horse shoe bars, iron.
Hygeian rock building composition, in bags or casks.
Infusorial earth or diatomite.
Iron and steel, the following articles or—
Anchors.

Iron and Steel—*continued.*
- Angle bars, or plates.
- Anvil blocks and cups.
- Anvils, hammers, and standards, for steam hammers.
- Axle box guides, in the rough, for locomotives.
- Axle forgings, in the rough.
- Axles, in the rough.
- Axles and wheels (railway carriage, railway waggon, tram, or corve).
- Bar, e.o.h.p.
- Beams.
- Bearers.
- Binders.
- Bolts and nuts.
- Boot protectors.
- Bridgework—
  - Cantilevers.
  - Cross and longitudinal girders.
  - Floor plates.
  - Girders, whole or in part.
  - Joists.
  - Lattice bars.
  - Screw and other piles, both hollow and solid.
  - Struts and Ties.
- Bundles of bars.
- Caissons.
- Cart bushes.
- Chain cables.
- Chains and traces, not packed.
- Colliery tubbing.
- Columns.
- Corrugated iron.
- Crowbars.
- Curbing, for roadways.
- Cylinders, not turned, drilled, planed or slotted.
- Engine bed plates.
- Ferro-manganese, e.o.h.p.
- Galvanised iron.
- Gasometer sheets.
- Girders.
- Girder bars.

Iron and Steel—*continued.*
- Granulated iron.
- Gratings (man-hole, drain, pavement, area, or floor).
- Hammer heads, in the rough.
- Heater bottoms.
- Helves, or tilt hammers.
- Hoop iron.
- Hoop steel.
- Hoops, iron.
- Hoops, weldless, in the rough.
- Horn blocks, in the rough, for locomotives.
- Housings, chocks, standards, plain bed plates, pinions, coupling boxes, and spindles, for rolling mills.
- Lamp posts.
- Mortar mill rolls.
- Nail rods and sheets.
- Nails and spikes.
- Pickblocks or pickheads, in the rough.
- Pipes (exclusive of rain water pipes), gas, water, air, and steam.
- Pipes, for blast furnaces.
- Plates—
  - Annealing.
  - Armour.
  - Black, in boxes, or not packed.
  - Boiler.
  - Furnace.
  - Hoe head, in the rough.
  - Plough, in the rough.
  - Railway fish.
  - Rough flooring.
  - Ships.
  - Shovel.
  - Tank.
- Press tops and bottoms, unfinished.
- Railway carriage and waggon work.
- Railway chairs.
- Railway points, crossings, or joints.
- Railway rails.
- Retorts, retort lids, and retort mouthpieces, in the rough.

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Iron and steel—*continued.*
- Rivets.
- Rods, common.
- Rods (wire), rolled, not drawn.
- Rolls, turned or unturned, not polished or packed.
- Roofwork—
  - Bed plates.
  - Gutters.
  - Rafters.
  - Struts and ties or tie rods.
  - Tun shoes for principals.
  - Wind ties—
    - Principals.
    - Purlins.
  - Wrought or cast iron sky bars.

Scrap, minimum load, three tons per truck.
- Shafts, for driving mill wheels, unfinished.

Sheet iron, not packed.
Shoe tips.
Sleepers.
Spiegeleisen, e.o.h.p.
Standards for hurdles, packed.
Strips, not packed.
Telegraph posts.
Telegraph stores—
- Blacked iron (cast) ridge chairs.
- Galvanised and blacked earth plates, in bundles.
- Galvanised and blacked iron loop rods.
- Galvanised and blacked screw tighteners, packed.
- Galvanised and blacked stay rods, in bundles.
- Galvanised and blacked stay tighteners.
- Iron poles, roofs or caps.
- Malleable cast iron brackets, galvanised, packed.

Tiles (roofing), painted, galvanised or enamelled.
Tip iron.
Trawl heads.

Iron and steel—*continued.*
- Trunnions, unfinished.
- Tubes and fittings for tube (except electro-coppered or coated with brass).
- Tyres and tyre bars, in the rough.
- Wall boxes.
- Wall brackets.
- Weights.
- Wire (iron), not packed or wrappered.
- Wire iron, rolled in rods or coils, not packed.
- Wire (steel), not packed or wrappered.

Keel bars.
Lead ore.
Lias lime, e.o.h.p.
Lime salt.
Linen waste, for paper making, hydraulic or steam press packed.
Magnesia, rough oxide of, in cases or casks.
Magnesium, chloride of, in casks.
Manganate of soda, crude, in casks.
Mangel wurzel, e.o.h.p.
Manure, e.o.h.p.
Marble in blocks, rough.
Marble chips, for pavement, in sacks.
Megass, hydraulic or steam press packed.
Mexican fibre, hydraulic or steam press packed.
Milestones, in the rough.
Mineral white.
Moulders' black or dust.
Muriate or manganese.
Muriate of potash.
Myrabolams.
Netting, old, for paper making.
Nitrate of soda.
Nitre cake.
Ochre.
Oil cake.
Old sails and old tarpaulins, for paper making.

Oxide of iron.
Palmetto leaf, hydraulic or steam press packed.
Parsnips.
Pearl hardening, for paper making.
Pelts, wet, from tanners, in casks or bags.
Pig lead.
Pins, iron or steel.
Pipe clay.
Pitch, e.o.h.p.
Pitwood, for mining purposes.
Plaster.
Ploughshares, iron or steel, in the rough.
Plumbago ore.
Posts, iron or steel, for wire fencing.
Potatoes, in bulk or in sacks.
Pots, iron, for melting iron.
Pyrites, e.o.h.p.
Rags, not oily, hydraulic or steam press packed.
Railway cotters.
Railway keys, wooden.
Railway waggons and other railway vehicles, e.o.h.p., loaded in other waggons.
Rice.
Ridges (cement or stone), for roofing.
Ridges, slate.
Ropes, old, for paper making.
Sago flour.
Salt, packed.
Salt cake.
Sand, glass and silver.
Sanitary tubes, e.o.h.p.
Sawdust.
Scouring rock.
Screw propeller blades.
Screws, wet, from tanners, in casks.
Seeds, for crushing for oil.
Shafts of screw propellers or paddle wheels, iron or steel.
Shakings from cotton mills, for paper making.
Shumac.
Silicate of soda.
Slag, glass (refuse from glass works).
Slate, ground for cement.
Slummage.
Soapstone.
Soda.
Soda ash.
Sole bars, wooden.
Sole plates, iron or steel, for steam hammers.
Soot.
Spar, ground.
Spelter (in plates or ingots).
Spetches, wet, from tanners, in casks.
Sticks, pea and bean.
Stone, sawn or roughly wrought up, such as troughs or sinks.
Straw, hydraulic or steam press packed.
Stucco, ground.
Sugar, mats, old, for paper making.
Sulphate of alumina.
Sulphate of ammonia.
Sulphate of copper for export in 10-ton lots.
Sulphate of iron.
Sulphate of lime.
Sulphate of magnesia.
Sulphate of soda.
Sulphur, crude or unmanufactured.
Targets, iron or steel.
Terra alba.
Terra cotta blocks and bricks.
Tiles, e.o.h.p.
Timber, actual machine weight.
Tow waste, hydraulic or steam press packed.
Trenails.
Troughs, earthenware and fire-clay.
Turnips, e.o.h.p.
Turn-tables, in parts.
Umber.
Valonia.
Vegetable tar.
Washers, iron or steel.
Waste paper, for paper making.

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Whiting and whitening.
Wire (of iron or steel, including tinned or galvanised), in wrapped coils, or not otherwise packed.
Wolfram.
Wood fibre, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Wood pulp or half-stuff.
Wood turnings, for fish curing.
Wooden blocks, for paving.
Wooden boxes, for packing tin-plates.
Zinc, white, or oxide of zinc.
Zinc, carbonate of.
Zinc, ingots or plates.
Zinc sheets or rods.

When merchandise specified in Class C. is consigned in quantities of less than two tons, the Company may charge for such consignment the conveyance rates applicable to Class 1.; provided that the Company shall not charge more than as for a consignment of two tons.

CLASS 1.

Acetate of lead or sugar of lead.
Acetate of soda.
Acorns.
Ale and porter, in casks.
Ale and porter bottled, in cases or casks.
Algerian fibre, machine pressed.
Anthracene, crude, in casks.
Ashes, pot and pearl.
Axles and wheels, locomotive engine and tender.
Bagging, old, in bundles, for paper making.
Bags, paper, in bags or bundles.
Barilla.
Bark, loose for tanning.
Bars, roller, and bed plates for pulling rags.
Beds and cylinders of steam engines.
Benders (for rails) or jim crows.
Bichrome and bichromate of potash in casks.
Bichromite of soda, in casks.
Birch or ling, for besoms.
Biscuits, dog, in bags or casks.
Bisulphite of lime.
Black oil or black varnish, common, in casks.
Blistered steel.
Bloom trucks.
Boards and rollers (wooden) for drapers' cloth and for folding paper.
Bogies, puddlers' tap.
Bolt and nut machines.
Bones, packed.
Boring, drilling, planing, punching, shearing, and slotting machines (for metal work), including beds and tables.
Bottles and bottle stoppers, glass, black, green, or pale, common, packed.
Boundary posts (street) iron.
Box iron heaters.
Brattice cloth.
Brickmaking machinery.
Bricks, air, cast-iron.
Broom and brush heads and blocks, wooden, without hair.
Builders' implements, not new, and consisting of mixed consignments of the following:—
Barrows.
Centerings.
Crab winches.
Hoists.
Mortar boards.
Mortar mills.

Builders' implements—*continued.*
- Poling boards
- Pulleys.
- Ropes.
- Scaffold boards.
- Steps.
- Struts.
- Trestles.
- Wheeling pieces.
- Wheeling planks.
- Windlasses.

Bullets, small-arm.
Buttermilk.
Cabbages, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon.
Candles, paraffin, tallow, and stearine.
Cannon.
Capstan bars.
Capstans and windlasses.
Carbonate of ammonia, in casks or iron drums.
Carbonate of potash, in casks.
Cardboard.
Castings (iron and steel), light, in boxes, crates, cases, casks, or hampers.
Castings, mill, forge, and other rough and heavy unfinished castings, iron or steel.
Castor oil, for lubricating machinery, in tins, packed in wooden cases.
Caustic potash.
Chaff, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Chairs and seats, garden, in parts, packed in cases.
Charcoal, e.o.h.p.
Chestnuts.
Chestnuts, extract of, for tanning purposes.
Chimney pieces, slate, not enamelled nor polished.
Chimney pots, earthenware or fire-clay.
China grass, machine pressed.
Chloride or muriate of zinc.
Cider and perry, not bottled, in casks.
Cider and perry, bottled, in cases or casks.
Clips (iron) for boxes.
Clog irons.
Clog soles.
Cloth oil and wool oil.
Codilla, in bales, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Cones, fir, in sacks or bags.
Copper precipitate.
Copper regulus.
Copperas, e.o.h.p.
Copra (or oil pulp of cocoanut), dried.
Cotton, raw, in pressed-packed bales.
Crab winches.
Cryolite.
Disinfecting powder.
Distilled water, in cases or casks.
Doors and door frames, iron or steel.
Drums, iron or steel, for collieries.
Dunnage mats.
Dye liquor refuse, from print or dye works.
Dye woods, e.o.h.p.
Dye woods, ground, in chips, in bags.
Esparto grass, machine pressed.
Extract of bark or wood, for tanning.
Farina, calcined.
Felt, asphalted roofing, or tarred felt or tarred sheathing.
Fencing standards, iron, in concrete blocks.
Fern, for litter or packing, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Firewood, in bundles.
Fish—
- Cod and ling, dried.
- Cod and ling, thoroughly cured in brine.
- Herrings, thoroughly cured in brine.
- Red herrings, thoroughly cured.
- All other fish, thoroughly salted or dried.
- Cockles, limpets, mussels, whelks, and periwinkles.

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Flax, in bales, minimum 60 cwt. per waggon.
Flax straw, machine pressed.
Flax waste, for paper making.
Fleshings and glue pieces, dry, in casks and bags.
Fleshings and glue pieces, wet, from tanners, not packed.
Flower sticks, wooden or cane, common.
Frames and bed plates, iron or steel, for timber sawing, boring, morticing, or planing machinery.
Frames, iron or steel, for targets.
Fruit, minimum 20 cwt. per waggon—
Apples.
Gooseberries.
Pears.
Fruit pulp, in casks.
Fuel economisers, iron or steel.
Ginger beer, in cases and casks.
Glass blocks, for pavement (fitted in iron frames).
Glucose.
Glue.
Goat skins, thoroughly salted or dry, in bales or bundles.
Granite, polished or dressed, in blocks or slabs, exceeding 2 in. in thickness.
Grates, wooden, or wrought-iron, for purifying gas.
Grease, in casks.
Greaves.
Hair, wet, from tanneries.
Handles, broom, mop, rake, fork, spade, shovel, hammer, and pick.
Handspikes, wooden.
Haricot beans.
Hay, machine pressed, minimum 40 cwt. per waggon.
Headstocks, iron or steel, for collieries.
Hemp, in bales, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Hemp seed.
Hemp waste, for paper making.
Hide cuttings.
Hides, thoroughly salted or dry, in bales or bundles.
Hoofs, horns, and horn tips, buffalo, cow, goat, ox, and sheep, packed.
Horns, with slough.
Horse shoes.
Hurdles, iron or wood, e.o.h.p.
Hydraulic machinery and presses.
Iron and Steel, the following articles of
Axle boxes.
Dredger buckets and bucket backs.
Malt kiln flooring (iron wire), packed in cases.
Pans, annealing.
Plates—
Canada.
For glass rolling.
Tin.
Railway buffers, buffer heads, rods and sockets.
Railway springs.
Railway spring steel.
Rings.
Scrap, e.o.h.p.
Smith's hearths.
Standards for hurdles, not packed.
Tinned iron, in sheets, not packed.
Tram couplings.
Traps, sink and stench.
Jute.
Jute waste, for paper making.
Kelp.
Kips, thoroughly salted or dry, in bales or bundles.
Ladders, iron.
Ladles, puddlers.
Lasts, iron.
Lathe beds.
Lead ashes, in bags.
Lead piping, in cases or casks.
Leather cuttings or parings, waste.
Lemon peel and citron peel.
Lime water, in casks.
Linen waste, for paper making.
Litharge.
Malleable iron castings.

Marble chip pavement.
Megass, machine pressed.
Mexican fibre, machine pressed.
Millboard.
Mineral and aerated waters, in cases and casks.
Molasses.
Mortar mills.
Muriate of ammonia.
Mustard seed.
Nail (iron) cutting machines.
Nitrate of lead.
Oil-cloth cuttings, for paper making.
Oils, not dangerous, in casks or iron drums, round or tapered at one end, as follows:—
Carbolirium avenarius.
Castor.
Cocoanut.
Cod.
Cod liver.
Colza.
Cotton seed.
Earth nut or ground nut.
Haddock.
Herring.
Lard.
Linseed.
Lubricating mineral.
Menhadden.
Niger.
Oleic.
Oleine or tallow.
Palm.
Palm nut.
Pine.
Rape seed.
Rosin.
Seal.
Shale, crude.
Soap.
Sod.
Sperm.
Tar, mineral.
Train.
Whale.
Wool or cloth.
Old or scrap lead.
Onions.
Orange peel.
Osiers, twigs, and willows, green and wet.
Palmetto leaf, machine pressed.
Paper, for news printing, packing, or wrappering.
Paper, in rolls for printing paper hangings.
Paraffin scale.
Paraffin wax.
Pasteboard.
Pelts, wet, from tanners, not packed.
Piassava, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Pickblocks or pickheads, iron or steel, e.o.h.p.
Pigs, dead, in carcase not packed or wrapped, carried in open waggons at traders' request.
Pipes, air, for ventilators.
Pit cages.
Plaster slabs, fibrous.
Plate or sheet iron, annealed.
Plough arm and share moulds and moulding, iron or steel.
Plough bodies, breasts, colters, side caps, frames, or rests, iron or steel.
Plough plates, finished, iron or steel.
Plough shares, finished, iron or steel.
Plough slades and wheels, iron or steel.
Provender, green.
Provender, horse or cattle, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Pumice stone.
Pumping machines.
Pumps (except hand pumps, brass), and pump castings, e.o.h.p.
Punching bears.
Putty, e.o.h.p.
Rags, not oily.
Red lead.
Retorts, clay.
Retorts, fire-brick.

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Riveting machines.
Rod lead.
Rollers, garden or hand.
Rosin.
Rotten stone.
Saccharine, in casks, bags, pails, or cans.
Sad irons, packed.
Salammoniac.
Saltpetre.
Sawing machines, for sawing iron.
Scrap tin.
Screw jacks, iron.
Screws, dry, in casks or bags.
Screws, wet, from tanners, not packed.
Scythe stones.
Seal pipes or valves, iron or steel.
Shafts, wrought-iron, for driving mill wheels, finished.
Sheep dipping powder.
Sheepskins, in casks and thoroughly salted, or dry in bales or bundles.
Sheep wash.
Sheet lead.
Ships' stern or rudder frames.
Shot, lead, in bags, packed in cases.
Shovel plates, iron or steel, finished.
Silicate cotton or slag wool, in casks or bags.
Sink traps, earthenware or fireclay.
Sinks, earthenware or fireclay.
Size, in cases or casks.
Skid pans or waggon slippers, iron.
Slate slabs, not polished or enamelled, in cases.
Soap.
Solder.
Spade trees.
Spelter sheets, in casks or cases.
Spetches, dry, in casks or bags.
Spetches, wet, from tanners, not packed.
Spile pegs
Stampings, iron or steel, rough, unfinished, not tinned or galvanized.
Staples, iron.
Steam hammers.
Stearine.
Stone cutting and crushing machines.
Straw, machine pressed, minimum 40 cwt. per waggon.
Strawboard.
Strawboard cuttings, for paper making.
Studs, iron or steel.
Sugar, in bags, cases, or casks.
Sulphate of copper, e.o.h.p.
Sulphur, e.o.h.p.
Surat bagging, for paper making.
Syrup, in casks.
Tabling, water (cement).
Tallow.
Tares or wrappers, for cotton bales.
Telegraph insulators, earthenware, packed.
Telegraph stores—
Wrought iron double swivels.
Malleable cast-iron double wall brackets.
Malleable cast-iron saddles.
Terra cotta caps or stoppers.
Timber, measurement weight.
Tin ore.
Tow, in bales, minimum 60 cwt. per waggon.
Tow waste, for paper making.
Treacle.
Trestles, wrought-iron.
Turpentine, crude, in casks.
Valves, gas or water, iron or steel.
Vegetables, desiccated, for cattle food.
Vegetables, in brine.
Vegetables, not packed, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon.
Verjuice, in casks.
Vinegar, in casks.
Waggon bodies, in pieces bound together.
Washing and wringing machine rollers.
Washing powder and paste.
Wheelbarrows, in parts.

Wheels, cart and plough, iron or steel.
Wheels, fly and spur.
Wheels, wheelbarrow, iron or steel.
White lead.
Winches, hand.
Window guards, iron.
Woad.
Wood fibre in bales.
Wood pulp middles.
Wood treads, in frames for stairs.
Yellow metal plates and sheathing.
Zinc ridges.

CLASS 2.

Acetate of alumina, in casks or iron drums.
Acetic or wood acid, in casks.
Acid, cresylic, in casks or iron drums.
Agricultural and portable steam and traction engines, vertical steam engines, horizontal steam engines, steam ploughs, steam plough vans, steam tram engines, threshing machines, road rollers, and harrows.
Agricultural machines and implements, in cases.
Agricultural seeds.
Ale and porter (bottled), in hampers.
Alkanet root.
Ammonia, liquid, in casks or iron drums.
Animal guts, in casks.
Annotto, in casks.
Antimony regulus.
Argols or tartars.
Arrowroot.
Arsenic acid, in casks.
Asbestos.
Axle boxes, brass.
Axles, not in the rough, e.o.h.p.
Bacon and hams, cured, packed.
Bagging, e.o.h.p.
Bags, hand, common (hemp).
Bags, paper.
Balusters, iron.
Bark, for tanning, e.o.h.p.
Bark, ground, packed in bags.
Baskets, iron.
Bass and whisk, for making brooms.
Bass baskets.
Bass mats and bass matting.
Bedsteads, metallic, in cases.
Beef, in brine.
Beeswax.
Besoms.
Bicarbonate of soda, in boxes, crates, or hampers.
Biscuits.
Blackberries or brambleberries.
Blacking.
Black lead.
Bleaching liquids, in casks.
Blood, in casks or iron drums.
Blue powder and stone and smalts in casks, cases, boxes, or bags.
Boards, made of compressed leather.
Bobbins, in bags.
Boilers and boiler fittings, iron or steel.
Bone-crushing mills.
Bones, e.o.h.p.
Boot and shoe linings, cotton or linen.
Borax.
Bottle stoppers, wood, packed.
Bottles, earthenware or stoneware.
Bowls, iron, nested or packed.
Brass.
Bread.
Bristles, in boxes, cases, or casks.
Bronze (phosphor or manganese) castings and ingots, rough.
Buckets and pails, iron, nested, or packed.

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Bungs, wood, or shives.
Buoys.
Butter, in casks, firkins, baskets, or boxes, or in tubs or cools with wooden lids.
Cabbages, packed, e.o.h.p.
Caloric engines.
Canary seed.
Candles, e.o.h.p.
Carbolic acid, liquid, in casks or iron drums.
Carbolic seed dressing.
Carbonate of magnesia.
Carbonate of potash, e.o.h.p.
Cartridge cases, exploded.
Cattle food, prepared.
Celery.
Chains and traces, packed.
Chairwood, rough, undamageable.
Cheese, in boxes, casks, and cases.
Chestnuts, extract of, e.o.h.p.
Chicory.
Chimney pieces, cement or concrete.
China, in casks or crates.
Chlorate of potash.
Chlorate of soda, packed in hampers or casks.
Chloride of potash, packed in hampers or casks.
Chocolate.
Cider and perry (bottled), in hampers.
Clothes pegs, packed.
Coal scuttles, common, iron or galvanised, nested, or packed.
Cobalt ore.
Cocoa.
Cocoanut fibre, husk, shell, or matting, packed.
Codilla, e.o.h.p.
Coffee.
Coir junk.
Coir rope.
Colliery screens or tips.
Colours, in casks or iron drums, or in tins packed in cases.
Confectionery, in cases, casks, or boxes.
Copper.
Corn flour, patent.
Corves (small waggons for use in collieries).
Cotton, raw, e.o.h.p.
Cotton and woollen waste.
Cranberries.
Cranes or cranework.
Crucibles, plumbago or clay.
Curling stones.
Currants (grocer's).
Cyanite, in casks or iron drums, or in tins packed in cases.
Dandelion roots.
Dates.
Delta metal.
Dextrine.
Dishes, iron.
Distilled water, e.o.h.p.
Dollies and peggies, wooden, for laundry purposes.
Dripping, in casks, boxes, tins, or tubs with lids.
Dubbin.
Earthenware, in casks or crates.
Electric accumulators.
Electric insulators.
Emery.
Emery dust.
Emery rollers and emery wheels, in boxes or cases.
Envelopes, straw, for bottles.
Fat, raw.
Felt (not carpeting).
Figs, dried.
Files or rasps, iron or steel.
Filters, cast-iron.
Fire boxes of portable steam and traction engines.
Fire lighters.
Fish—
Herring and sprats, in any state.
All fish, partially cured, smoked, or dried, e.o.h.p.
Crabs.

Flag poles or Venetian masts.
Flax, in bales, e.o.h.p.
Flax seed, for sowing.
Flax waste, e.o.h.p.
Fleshings and glue pieces, e.o.h.p.
Flocks.
Flower pots, clay, common, unglazed.
Forges, portable, in pieces, packed in boxes.
Forges, portable, whole, cased in iron.
Forks, digging, in cases.
Fruit, crystallised, in boxes, cases, or casks.
Fruit—
Apples, gooseberries, and pears, e.o.h.p.
Cherries, raspberries, strawberries, in tubs for jam.
Fruit, ripe, e.o.h.p.
Funnels, air or ship.
Fustic liquor.
Gall nuts.
Garancine.
Gas engines, complete.
Gates, iron or wooden, common.
Ginger beer, e.o.h.p.
Glass blocks, for pavement (not fitted in frames).
Glycerine, in casks or iron drums.
Grates, ovens, ranges, or stoves, common or kitchen.
Gridirons.
Grindstones, e.o.h.p.
Gums, in mats, bags, casks, or cases.
Gun carriages.
Gun metal.
Hair, raw, pressed, in bales or bags.
Hames.
Harrow shafts, tube iron or tube steel.
Hay, e.o.h.p., minimum load 30 cwt. per waggon.
Hay forks, in cases.
Hay rakes, hand, in cases.
Hemp, e.o.h.p.
Hessians, jute.
Hinges, iron or steel.
Hoes, hand.
Hollow-ware, cast-iron, nested and packed.
Hooks, ceiling.
Hooks, clip, galvanised iron.
Hoops, wooden.
Ice.
Ink, except printers', in boxes, casks, or crates.
Iron liquor or muriate of iron.
Ivory black.
Ivory waste or dust.
Japan wax.
Jars, earthenware or stoneware.
Kitool fibre.
Knife boards.
Ladders, wooden.
Laminated lead.
Lard, in casks, boxes, tins, or tubs with lids.
Lasts, wooden.
Lead piping, e.o.h.p.
Leather, undressed, except in cases or crates.
Lemon and lime juice, in cases or casks.
Lemons.
Linen waste, e.o.h.p.
Linen yarn, press-packed, in bunches or bales.
Linens, grey, unbleached.
Locomotive engines and tenders loaded in railway companies' waggons.
Logwood liquor.
Machinery, in parts, in cases, e.o.h.p.
Madders.
Marbles, children's.
Margarine, in casks, firkins, or boxes, or in tubs with wooden lids.
Millstones, finished.
Mineral and aerated waters, e.o.h.p.
Molliscorium.
Mordant liquors (including alum liquor, dunging liquor, and red liquor).
Mungo.
Mushroom pulp.

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Mushroom spawn.
Mustard, in casks, cases, boxes, or bags.
Nails, zinc.
Netting, of iron wire.
Newspapers, in bales.
Nickel ore.
Nitrate of copper, in casks.
Nitrate of iron.
Nuts, e.o.h.p.
Oakum.
Oils, not dangerous, in casks, or iron drums, round or tapered at one end, e.o.h.p.
Oranges.
Orchilla weed.
Osiers, twigs, and willows, brown.
Paints, in casks or iron drums, or in tins packed in cases.
Palisades, iron.
Palm leaves.
Paper, emery, sand, and tobacco.
Paper hangings, common, in bales.
Paraffin and petroleum oils, in owners' tank waggons, not giving off inflammable vapour under 73° Fahr., when tested in the manner set forth in the Petroleum Act, 1879.
Parian, in casks or crates.
Pelts, e.o.h.p.
Pewter.
Piassava, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon.
Pickaxes.
Picker bends.
Pickles, in boxes, cases, or casks.
Pimento.
Piston rods, steel.
Plough shafts, tube iron or tube steel.
Plumbago.
Polishing paste.
Pork, in brine.
Poultry pens (wire), folded.
Preserves (fish, fruit, meat, and provisions), in casks, boxes, or cases.
Printed matter, not bound.
Provender, horse or cattle, e.o.h.p.
Prunes, in casks or mats.
Pumps and pump castings, in cases.
Rags, pulled.
Railway waggon bodies.
Railway waggon bodies, fitted together.
Railway waggon brasses.
Rain-water pipes, for spoutings and their connexions, cast-iron.
Raisins.
Reed webbing, for ceilings.
Revalenta Arabica.
Rhubarb and rhubarb roots.
Rizine.
Rolls, iron, e.o.h.p.
Ropes.
Ropes, wire.
Sacks.
Sad irons, e.o.h.p.
Safes, iron or steel.
Sago.
Sauces, in boxes, cases, or casks.
Scoops, iron.
Scrap zinc.
Screw propellers.
Scrolls, iron (for fixing springs to carts and carriages).
Screws, e.o.h.p.
Seal skins, wet and salted.
Seaweed (dry) or alga marina.
Seeds, agricultural, e.o.h.p.
Semolina.
Sheets, wool, new.
Ships' masts.
Ships' ventilators.
Shoddy.
Shoemakers' wax.
Shot, lead, e.o.h.p.
Shumac liquor.
Signal posts (railway) and materials belonging thereto.
Silicate cotton or slag wool, e.o.h.p.
Sinks, cast-iron, not enamelled.
Size, e.o.h.p.
Slate pencils.

Slates, writing.
Spades and shovels, iron or steel.
Spelter sheets, e.o.h.p.
Spetches, e.o.h.p.
Spirits of tar, in casks or iron drums.
Spoutings and connexions, iron or steel.
Stable fittings (except enamelled), iron or steel.
Stannite of potash.
Stannite of soda.
Staples (wire), for bookbinders.
Starch, in casks, cases, boxes, or bags.
Steam excavators or steam navvies.
Steel, bars and bundles.
Stone blue, in casks, cases, boxes, or bags.
Stone, carved for building purposes e.o.h.p.
Strickles, in boxes or cases.
Sugar mills.
Tamarinds.
Tapioca.
Tapioca flour.
Tarpaulings.
Tartar, liquid.
Terne metal.
Tin, in blocks, cakes, or ingots.
Tincal.
Tinfoil.
Tin liquor.
Tobacco juice, in casks.
Tobacco leaf, in hogsheads or tierces.
Tobacco stoves or presses.
Tools, well-boring and pit-boring.
Torchwick.
Tow, in bales, e.o.h.p.
Tow waste, e.o.h.p.
Tubes, coated with brass.
Tubes, electro-coppered.
Tubes, steam, brass or copper.
Tubs, iron.
Tue irons.
Turmeric.
Turpentine, spirits of, in casks or iron drums.
Twine.
Umbrella sticks, in the rough.
Varnish, in casks or iron drums.
Vegetable wax.
Vegetables, packed, e.o.h.p.
Vices, iron or steel.
Vinegar, in casks.
Walking sticks, in the rough.
Walnuts, green, and husks.
Washers, leather.
Weighing machines, large (those used for weighing railway or other vehicles, and also cattle).
Window frames, iron, packed in cases.
Window shutters, iron or steel.
Wines, British, in casks.
Wire, cotton-covered, in casks, hampers, cases, and canvas-covered coils.
Wire, iron or steel, e.o.h.p.
Wire, lead.
Wood, bent, rough, unfinished.
Wool, raw.
Yarn, twist, and weft, cotton and linen, in bales, bags, wrappers, cases, boxes, skips, or casks.
Yeast, in bags, or in bags in baskets, hydraulic press-packed, dry.
Yellow metal bolts and nails.
Yellow metal rods.
Zinc bars.

Class 3.

Ale coolers.
Algerian fibre (not hydraulic or steam press packed or machine pressed), in full truck loads, or in consignments of 20 cwt.
Alizarine, in casks or iron drums.
Almonds.
American or leather cloth.
Ammonia, liquid, in bottles (other than carboys) in cases.

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Angelica root.
Aniseed.
Apple rings, in slices, dried.
Apples, dry, or pippins.
Arsenic acid, e.o.h.p.
Awl blades.
Bacon and hams, cured, e.o.h.p.
Baking powder.
Baths.
Bayonets.
Beadings and mouldings, gilt, lacquered, or varnished, packed in boxes.
Bed keys.
Bedsteads, e.o.h.p.
Beehives made of wood.
Bellows, packed.
Bellows, pipes.
Bell ringing (carillon) machinery.
Bells, small.
Belting for machinery.
Bichromate of soda, e.o.h.p.
Bichrome and bichromate of potash, e.o.h.p.
Bicycle stands, wrought iron.
Bins, corn or wine.
Bit burnishers, packed.
Bits, iron, or steel.
Bitters, in casks or cases.
Black beer.
Bladders, in casks.
Blankets.
Blanks, bronze and copper, for stamping for coins.
Blinds, paper.
Blinds, Venetian and chain, in cases, crates, or frames.
Blowing engines.
Blow pipes.
Blue, laundry, liquid, in boxes, cases, casks, or iron drums.
Blue paste.
Blue powder and stone and smalts, e.o.h.p.
Boards, parquet flooring.
Boards, washing.
Bobbins, e.o.h.p.
Bolts, door.
Books, e.o.h.p.
Boothing or stalling.
Boots and shoes, including goloshes, and leather cut into boot shapes, in casks, cases, or boxes.
Boracic acid.
Bottle jacks.
Bottles and bottle stoppers, glass, e.o.h.p.
Bowls, wood or iron, e.o.h.p.
Boxes or trunks, tin or sheet iron, packed in crates or cases.
Boxes, safety.
Box or italian irons.
Braces, except silk, for wearing apparel, in bales, packs, or trusses.
Brands, iron or steel.
Broom and brush heads, e.o.h.p.
Brooms and brushes, packed.
Brush backs, xylonite.
Buckets and pails, e.o.h.p.
Buckles, brass, iron, or steel.
Buckram.
Bullet moulds.
Busks, wooden, horn, or steel.
Butter, in crocks in wood, or in crocks when packed with straw in baskets.
Buttons, except gold, silver, or plated.
Calicoes.
Calipers.
Candlesticks, brass or iron.
Candlewick.
Canvas.
Cap peaks, not oily.
Caps, men's or boys', except silk, in bales, packs, or trusses.
Capsules, metal, in cases.
Carbon candles, for electric lighting.
Carbonate of ammonia, in cases.
Card cloth.
Cards, for weaving, packed in cases.
Carpet bag frames.
Carpet bags.
Carpet beating machines.
Carpet lining (cork).

Carpeting.
Carpeting (cork).
Carraway seeds.
Carriage and cart steps.
Carriage and foot warmers.
Cartridge cases, brass.
Castings, brass, German silver, or nickel.
Castings, iron, light, e.o.h.p.
Castings, sanitary, iron or steel, for public urinals and waterclosets.
Castings, steel, e.o.h.p.
Castor oil, in boxes.
Castors, of all kinds.
Cellarets, wrought-iron.
Chaff, in bags, not for cattle feeding.
Chains, curb or door.
Chalk, French.
Chalk, prepared.
Cheese, e.o.h.p.
Cheese presses.
Chemicals, not dangerous, corrosive, or explosive, in casks, iron drums, bales, or bags.
Chimney pieces, marble or slate, e.o.h.p.
China, in hampers.
China grass (not hydraulic or steam press packed, or machine pressed), in full truck loads, or in consignments of 20 cwt.
Cinder sifters.
Cinnabar ore.
Clasps, boot, book, or belt, except gold, silver, or plated.
Clock dials.
Clogs, in casks, cases, or boxes.
Clothing (exclusive of silk goods), if packed in trusses, packs, or bales.
Clothing, for soldiers, police, prison warders, railway porters, postal and telegraph (except busbies or helmets).
Clothing, waterproof (except oily canvas clothing).
Cloth, linen, packed.
Coach and upholsterers' trimmings, in packs, trusses, or bales.
Coach fittings, metallic, packed.
Coach wrenches.
Coal scuttles, metallic, packed, in cases or boxes.
Cob nuts.
Cocoa nut fibre, husk, shell, or matting, e.o.h.p.
Cocoa nuts.
Coffee extract or essence.
Coffee mills, small hand.
Coffin furniture, metallic.
Coin, copper or bronze.
Collars, dog.
Collars, rush, for horses.
Colliery pulleys.
Colours, in cans, hampers, boxes, or iron bottles.
Combs.
Copying presses.
Coquilla nuts.
Cordials, in casks or cases.
Coriander seed.
Corkscrews.
Cork shavings or cuttings.
Cork socks, in boxes, cases, or casks.
Corkwood.
Cornice poles, wood, in bundles, without rings or ends, not gilt.
Corozzo nuts.
Cotton and linen goods, in bales, boxes, cases, packs, or trusses, e.o.h.p.
Cotton and linen thread.
Cotton and woollen slops, in hampers, bales, or boxes.
Cotton wool, dressed and carded.
Crucibles, e.o.h.p.
Cummin seed.
Currycombs.
Cutlery.
Cyanite, in cans, hampers, boxes, or iron bottles.
Dies and die stocks.
Dishes, wood.

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Drapery, heavy.—Packages containing any of the following articles :—

American or leather cloth.
Blankets.
Boots and shoes, including goloshes, in casks, cases, or boxes.
Buckram.
Buttons, except gold, silver, or plated.
Calicoes.
Carpet bags.
Carpeting.
Clothing, waterproof (except oily canvas clothing).
Cotton and linen goods, in bales, boxes, cases, packs, or trusses, e.o.h.p.
Cotton and linen thread.
Cotton and woollen slops, in hampers, bales, or boxes.
Druggeting.
Elastic webbing.
Eyelets.
Flannel.
Floor cloth, including oil cloth, boulinikon, kamptulicon, and linoleum.
Hearthrugs, except skins.
Hooks and eyes.
Huckabacks.
India-rubber goods, except shoes and goloshes.
Laces, boot and stay, cotton or leather.
Linen cloth, packed.
Paper collars, cuffs, and shirt fronts.
Shirts, cotton, woollen, and linen, in bales, packs, or trusses.
Stays, not silk.
Tapes.
Thimbles, not gold, silver, or plated.
Wadding, cotton.
Woollen and worsted yarn.

Dripping, in crocks in wood, or in tubs or tins without lids.
Druggeting.
Drugs, in casks, bales, or bags.
Drysalteries, in casks.
Dust preventers.
Dutch metal and leaf.
Dyes, in casks and iron drums.
Earth closets.
Earthenware, in hampers.
Eggs, in boxes, cases, or crates.
Elastic webbing.
Electric batteries.
Electric cable.
Emery rollers and emery wheels, e.o.h.p.
Esparto grass (not hydraulic or steam pressed packed, or machine pressed), in full truck loads, or in consignments of 20 cwt.
Eyelets.
Fenders, packed in crates, cases, or boxes.
Fenders, kitchen, iron or steel.
Fenders, ships', cork or hemp.
Fents and tabs, cotton and woollen.
Fern, for litter or packing, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon.
Ferrules, iron, brass, or steel.
Filberts.
Filters, earthenware.
Fire engines, steam.
Fire escapes.
Fire extinguishers (hand grenade), packed.
Fire guards, metal.
Fire irons.
Fish, fresh, e.o.h.p.
Fish glue.
Fish hooks.
Flannel.
Flax, e.o.h.p.
Flax straw (not hydraulic or steam press packed, or machine pressed), in full truck loads, or in consignments of 20 cwt.

Floor cloth, including oil cloth, boulinikon, kamptulicon, and linoleum.
Flour dressing or purifying machines.
Flower roots (not orchids).
Forges, portable, e.o.h.p.
Forks and spoons.
Forks, toasting, iron.
Fruit, ripe, not hothouse:—
Apricots.
Cherries.
Nectarines.
Peaches.
Raspberries.
Strawberries
Fustian and corduroy.
Gas fittings, in parts, except brass and copper tubing.
Gas meters.
Gelatine.
German silver, in sheets.
German silver wire, in casks and cases.
Ginger, e.o.h.p.
Gins, wheels with frames for hoisting purposes.
Glass beads.
Glass, crown, rolled and sheet.
Glass, flint, e.o.h.p.
Glass, plate, rough.
Glass, plate, not silvered.
Gloves, cotton, woollen, or worsted, in bales, packs, or trusses.
Gloves, rough leather, for labourers.
Glycerine, in cases or boxes.
Glycerine grease, for lubricating purposes, in tins packed in wooden cases.
Goat skins, e.o.h.p.
Granite, polished or dressed, e.o.h.p.
Grapes, packed in cork dust or sawdust, in casks.
Grindery.
Groceries, mixed.
Packages consigned as mixed groceries may include any grocery articles set out in classes herein-before mentioned or in this class, the following articles in Class 4:—
Cardamoms.
Citric acid.
Confectionery, e.o.h.p.
Crystallised fruits, e.o.h.p.
Meat pies.
Preserved ginger.
Sausages.
Yeast, e.o.h.p.
and the following in Class 5:—
Blue, laundry, liquid, e.o.h.p.
Cinnamon.
Cloves.
Cochineal.
Cordials, e.o.h p.
Extract of meat.
Indigo.
Isinglass.
Lard, e.o.h.p.
Nutmegs.
Gums, e.o.h.p.
Gun barrels, rough.
Gun locks and gun furniture.
Gun stocks.
Gun wads.
Guns, machine, in cases.
Gutta-percha, raw.
Guttering or corrugating machines, e.o.h.p.
Hair, for manufacturing purposes, e.o.h.p.
Hair cloth.
Hammer heads, e.o.h.p.
Hammers (not steam), e.o.h.p.
Handcuffs.
Handles, chest and saucepan.
Harness or saddlery, in tin lined cases or casks.
Hardware—packages containing any hardware articles (not gold, silver, or plated) set out in classes herein-before mentioned, or in this class, and any of the following articles (not gold, silver, or plated), viz.:
Awl blades
Bayonets.

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Hardware—*continued.*

Bed keys.
Bedsteads, metallic, in strawed bundles.
Bellows, packed.
Bellows pipes.
Bells, small
Bicycle stands, wrought-iron.
Bit burnishers, packed.
Bits, iron or steel.
Blanks, bronze and copper, for stamping for coins.
Blow-pipes.
Bolts, door.
Bottle jacks.
Boxes, safety.
Boxes or trunks, tin or sheet iron, packed in crates or cases.
Box or italian irons.
Brands, iron or steel.
Brasswork, spun or stamped, packed.
Buckles, brass, steel, or iron.
Bullet moulds.
Busks, wooden, horn, or steel.
Buttons.
Calipers.
Candlesticks, brass or iron.
Carpet bag frames.
Carriage and foot warmers.
Cartridge cases, brass.
Cart steps.
Castings, brass, German silver, or nickel.
Castors, of all kinds.
Chains, curb or door.
Cinder sifters.
Clasps, book, boot, or belt.
Coach fittings, metallic, packed.
Coach wrenches.
Coal scuttles, metallic, packed in cases or boxes.
Coffee mills, small hand
Coffin furniture, metallic.
Collars, dog.
Copying presses.

Hardware—*continued.*

Corkscrews.
Currycombs.
Dies and die stocks.
Dust preventers.
Eyelets.
Fenders, packed in crates, cases, or boxes.
Ferrules, iron, brass, or steel.
Fire guards (metal).
Fire irons.
Fish hooks.
Forks and spoons, metal.
Forks, toasting, iron.
Gas fittings, in parts, except brass and copper tubing.
Gins, wheels, with frames for hoisting purposes.
Grindery.
Gun barrels, rough.
Gun locks and gun furniture.
Hammer heads, packed.
Hammers, not steam, e.o.h.p.
Handcuffs.
Handles, chest and saucepan.
Harness fittings, metallic, packed.
Hat and umbrella stands, cast-iron.
Hay forks, in bundles.
Hinges, brass.
Hooks, boot and button, hat and coat, and reaping.
Hooks and eyes.
Horse clippers, packed in casks or cases.
Jacks, small.
Japanned ware, in casks or cases.
Kitchen fireplace stands.
Knitting pins.
Knives or blades for cutting machines.
Knobs, range, iron or steel.
Knobs, door.
Knockers, door.
Ladles, not puddlers', iron.
Lamp burners.
Lanterns, tin or iron.

Hardware—*continued.*

Latches, door.
Locks and keys.
Magnets.
Match boxes, japanned or enamelled tin, new, empty, packed.
Matchetts.
Medals, brass or copper.
Military ornaments.
Mortars and pestles, iron or steel.
Nails and rivets, brass or copper.
Needles (in tin-lined cases).
Nut-crackers.
Ornaments for saddlery, brass, iron, or steel.
Ornaments for uniform.
Pans, ash.
Pans, copper, for closets.
Pans, dust.
Pans, warming.
Patten rings.
Patterns, travellers', hardware.
Percussion cap shells.
Pins, metal, in boxes.
Plates, door.
Plates, iron, enamelled.
Pliers.
Powder flasks.
Pulley blocks, iron.
Pulleys, iron.
Pumps, hand, brass.
Railway carriage keys.
Refrigerators.
Riddles.
Saddletrees.
Scales and weights, letter.
Screws, brass, copper, or zinc.
Screws, table expanding.
Scythe blades.
Scythes and sickles.
Shears, garden and sheep.
Ships' logs, metal.
Shoe horns and pegs, metallic.
Show tablets, metal, enamelled.
Skates.

Hardware—*continued.*

Skewers, iron or steel.
Snuffers, iron or steel.
Spanners.
Spittoons, iron.
Spring balances.
Springs, chair, sofa, mattress, door, or cart.
Spurs.
Stair rods.
Steelyards.
Stirrups.
Sugar nippers.
Sweat scrapers, packed.
Syringes, garden.
Tacks.
Taper holders, metal.
Taps, brass.
Terrets.
Thimbles.
Tinware, in casks or cases.
Tips, brassed, for boot heels.
Tobacco boxes, metal.
Tools, carpenters', coopers', edge, joiners', masons', and shipwrights'.
Traps, sink, brass or copper.
Traps, vermin.
Trays, iron or steel.
Trivets, iron or steel.
Trouser stretchers, iron, portable.
Trowels.
Tubes, brass or copper (except steam tubes), packed.
Umbrella fittings.
Umbrella stretchers.
Valves, brass.
Ventilators, small, iron or brass, for buildings, packed.
Washers, brass or copper.
Weights, brass.
Wire, copper or brass, packed in cases or casks, or in bags.

Hassocks.
Hat and umbrella stands, cast-iron.
Hats, rush in bales, trusses, and hampers.

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Hay forks, in bundles.
Hay rakes, hand, e.o.h.p.
Hearthrugs, except skins.
Heel balls, shoemakers'.
Helmets, metal, in cases or boxes.
Herbs, green.
Hides, e.o.h.p.
Hinges, brass.
Holloware, iron, including kettles, pans, maslins (pots for boiling fruit), and water cans, in casks or crates.
Honey, in casks, or in jars packed in crates or cases.
Hoofs, horns, and horn tips, buffalo, cow, goat, ox, and sheep, e.o.h.p.
Hooks and eyes.
Hooks, boot, button, hat, coat, reaping,
Hops.
Horse clippers, packed in casks or cases.
Hosiery, in bales, packs, or trusses.
Huckabacks.
Hurdles, iron or steel, on wheels.
India rubber goods, except shoes and goloshes.
India rubber, raw.
Ink, printers'.
Jacks, small.
Japanned ware, in casks or cases.
Jews' harps.
Joiners' work (common wood)—beadings and mouldings (not gilt, lacquered or varnished), doors and door frames, fittings and fixtures for buildings, staircases, balusters, and hand rails, window sashes and frames and shutters.
Juniper berries.
Kips, e.o.h.p.
Kitchen fireplace stands.
Knitting pins.
Knives or blades for cutting machines.
Knobs (range), iron or steel.
Knobs (door).
Knockers (door).
Laces, boot or stay, cotton or leather.
Ladles (not pudllers', iron).
Lamp black.
Lamp burners.
Lamp chimneys (glass).
Lamp frames (street).
Lamp reflectors, enamelled iron.
Lamp wick.
Lamps, paraffin, in parts (except china or earthenware) packed in casks and cases.
Lanterns, tin or iron.
Lard, in bladders, in crocks, in wood or in tubs, or tins without lids.
Latches, door.
Lavatory stands and basins, earthenware, complete, enamelled.
Lawn mowers, packed.
Lead pencils.
Leather, e.o.h.p.
Lemon and lime juice, e.o.h.p.
Life buoys.
Limestone, polished or dressed.
Lime water, e.o.h.p.
Lincrusta and anaglypta (decorative wall papers).
Linen cloth, packed.
Linen yarn or grey linen, e.o.h.p.
Liquorice.
Locks and keys.
Looking glass frames (common), wood (not gilded) or Dutch metalled.
Maccaroni.
Machines, fitted up, packed, e.o.h.p.
Magnesia.
Magnets.
Marble, packed, and in slabs cemented together.
Margarine, in crocks in wood, or in crocks when packed with straw in baskets.
Marquees or tents.
Mastic.
Match boxes, japanned or enamelled tin, new, empty, packed.
Matchetts.
Medals, brass or copper.
Mats and matting, e.o.h.p.

Megass (not hydraulic or steam press-packed, or machine pressed), in full truck loads or in consignments of 20 cwt.

Merinoes, in bales, packs, or trusses.

Mexican fibre (not hydraulic or steam press-packed, or machine pressed), in full truck loads or in consignments of 20 cwt.

Mica.

Military ornaments, except gold, silver, or plated.

Milk.

Milk cans and pans.

Millboard rollers (for winding paper in cases).

Mops.

Mortars and pestles, iron or steel.

Mortars and pestles, marble.

Moss, packed.

Muslin, book, if packed in bales, packs, or trusses.

Mustard, e.o.h.p.

Nails and rivets, brass or copper.

Needles (in tin-lined cases).

Netting, cotton and twine.

Nickel.

Nitrate of baryta.

Nut crackers, except gold, silver, or plated.

Oars.

Oils, not dangerous, e.o.h.p.

Oleic acid, in casks.

Ornaments for saddlery, brass, iron, or steel.

Ornaments for uniform, except gold, silver, or plated.

Osiers, twigs, and willows, white or stained.

Osnaburgs.

Oxalic acid.

Paints, in cans, hampers, boxes, or iron bottles.

Palliasses, straw.

Palmetto leaf (not hydaaulic or steam press-packed, or machine pressed), in full truck loads or in consignments of 20 cwt.

Pans, ash.

Pans, chemical and dye, iron or steel.

Pans, copper, for closets.

Pans, dust.

Pans, earthenware or iron, for sanitary purposes.

Pans, warming.

Paper, e.o.h.p.

Paper collars, cuffs, and shirt fronts.

Paper, gummed for labels.

Paper hangings, e.o.h.p.

Paper tubes, for cops.

Parian, in hampers.

Patten rings.

Pattens, in casks, cases, or boxes.

Patterns, travellers' hardware.

Pearl shells.

Penholders, wood or metal (except gold, silver, or plated).

Pepper.

Percussion cap shells.

Percussion caps, uncharged.

Petroleum grease or petroleum jelly.

Piassava, e.o.h.p.

Pickles, e.o.h.p.

Picture frames, common, wood (not gilded) or Dutch metalled.

Pins, metal.

Plants, e.o.h.p.

Plates, door.

Plates, iron, enamelled.

Pliers.

Powder flasks.

Preserves (fish, fruit, meat, and provisions), e.o.h.p., in crates or baskets.

Pulley blocks, wood or iron.

Pulleys, iron.

Pumps and pump castings, e.o.h.p.

Pumps, hand, brass.

Quicks, e.o.h.p.

Rabbit fur, or hatters' wool.

Raffia.

Railway cards and tickets.

Railway carriage keys.

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Reels, for garden hose.
Refrigerators.
Rennet.
Rick poles and covers.
Riddles.
Road scraping and road sweeping machines.
Rock, crystal.
Rugs, hearth, except skin.
Saddlery or harness, in tin-lined cases or casks.
Saddletrees.
Sauces, e.o.h.p.
Saw-bench machines, portable, packed.
Scale beams and scales.
Scales and weights, letter.
Scoops, wood
Screw jacks, except iron.
Screws, brass, copper, or zinc.
Screws, table expanding.
Scythes and sickles.
Scythe blades.
Scythe sneds or handles.
Sealing wax.
Seaweed, edible.
Sewing machines, in parts, packed.
Sewing machine stands, in parts, packed in cases or frames.
Shafts, cart.
Shafts, gig, carriage, or dog cart, not painted nor varnished
Shavings, wood.
Shears, garden and sheep
Sheepskins, e.o.h.p.
Sheet steel.
Shellac.
Shells.
Ships' blocks.
Ships' logs, metal.
Ships' sails, finished.
Shirts, cotton, woollen, and linen, in bales, packs, trusses, and hampers.
Shoe horns and pegs.
Shoes and boots, including goloshes and leather cut into shoe shapes, in casks, cases, or boxes.
Shot belts.
Show cards (cardboard), unframed.
Show tablets, metal, enamelled.
Shutters, revolving, wooden.
Shuttles, weavers'.
Silver ore.
Sinks, enamelled.
Skates.
Skewers, iron or steel.
Skins, hare and rabbit.
Slate beds of billiard tables, packed in cases.
Slate slabs, e.o.h.p.
Snuffers, iron or steel.
Spanners.
Spindles, in boxes.
Spirits, in casks or cases.
Spittoons, iron.
Splints, wood, for matches.
Spring balances.
Springs, chair, sofa, mattress, door, or cart.
Spurs, not plated.
Squeegees, for cleaning ships' decks, &c.
Stable fittings and mangers, iron enamelled.
Stair rods.
Starch, e.o.h.p.
Stationery, e.o.h.p.
Stays, not silk, for wearing apparel.
Steelyards.
Stills, iron.
Stirrups.
Stone blue, e.o.h.p.
Stoves, gas or oil.
Straw (not hydraulic or steam press-packed, or machine pressed), in full truck loads, or in consignment of 20 cwt.
Strickles, e.o.h.p.
Stuff goods, in bales, packs, or trusses.
Sugar, e.o.h.p.
Sugar candy.
Sugar nippers, except gold, silver, or plated.
Sweat scrapers, packed.

Syringes, garden.
Syrup, in cases, in tins, in baskets, or in stone bottles, packed in crates or hampers.
Tables, cast iron or steel, in parts.
Tacks.
Talc.
Taper holders, metal.
Tapes.
Taps, brass.
Tea.
Terrets.
Thimbles, except gold, silver, or plated.
Thread, cotton and linen.
Tinware, in casks or cases.
Tips, brassed, for boot heels.
Toasting forks, iron or steel.
Tobacco boxes, metal.
Tobacco juice, e.o.h.p.
Tobacco leaf, e.o.h.p.
Tools, carpenters', coopers', edge, joiners', masons', and shipwrights'.
Tow, e.o.h.p.
Toys, packed.
Traps, sink, brass or copper.
Traps, vermin.
Trays, iron or steel.
Trellis work (wood), in bundles.
Trivets, iron or steel.
Troughs, bakers', wooden.
Troughs, cattle and other, iron or steel.
Trouser stretchers, iron, portable.
Trowels.
Tubes, brass or copper (except steam), packed.
Tubs, washing.
Tubs, wood.
Turnery ware.
Type.
Umbrella fittings.
Umbrella stretchers.
Valves, brass.
Varnish, e.o.h.p.
Vaseline.
Vegetable ivory.
Velvet, cotton, in bales, packs, or trusses.
Ventilators, small, iron or brass, for buildings, packed.
Vermicelli.
Vinegar, e.o.h.p.
Wadding, cotton.
Washers, brass or copper.
Wash leather.
Wash stand tops, marble, packed.
Washing and wringing machines, packed.
Water meters.
Weighing machines, small (those used for weighing packages and goods).
Weights, brass.
Wheelbarrows.
Wheels, rudder or steering, in cases, crates, or frames.
Whetstones and honestones.
Whisks, packed.
Winches, steam.
Window frames, iron, e.o.h.p.
Wines, British, e.o.h.p.
Wines, in casks or cases.
Wire, copper or brass, packed in cases, or casks, or in bags.
Wood, bent, e.o.h.p.
Wool, dressed or carded.
Woollen and worsted goods, in bales, packs, or trusses.
Woollen cloth, in bales, packs, or trusses.
Xylonite.
Yarns, twist, and weft (except silk).
Yellow or Persian berries.

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Class 4.

Agricultural machines and implements, e.o.h.p.
Alabaster.
Albumen.
Algerian fibre, e.o.h.p.
Alizarine, e.o.h.p.
Ammonia, liquid, in bottles (other than carboys) in hampers.
Anchovies.
Annotto, e.o.h.p.
Anthracene, e.o.h.p.
Asparagus.
Bacon and hams, fresh or green.
Bags, leather.
Beef wine, in boxes.
Beehives, straw.
Beer engines.
Bellows, e.o.h.p
Bells, e.o.h.p.
Billiard cues, in bundles.
Blinds, Venetian and chain, e.o.h.p.
Boilers, copper.
Books, bound or half bound in calf, morocco, roan, Russian, or law calf.
Boots and shoes, including goloshes and leather cut into boot shapes, in hampers (white rod).
Braces, for wearing apparel, not silk, e.o.h.p.
Bristles, e.o.h.p.
Britannia metal goods.
Bronze powder.
Brooms and brushes, e.o.h.p.
Bungs and corks.
Butter, in flats or hampers, or in tubs or cools without lids.
Candles, wax.
Canes and rattans.
Caps, men's or boys' (except silk), in boxes or cases.
Caravans (showmen's or hawkers') and vans containing steam roundabouts.
Carbolic acid, solid.
Carboys, gutta-percha.
Cardamoms.
Cats' and dogs' meat.
Cattle cribs.
Chaff, e.o.h.p.
Chairs and seats, garden, e.o.h.p.
Chairs, common, folding, in boxes, cases, crates, and parcels.
Chemicals, not dangerous, corrosive, or explosive, in boxes or hampers.
Chimney pieces, metal, unpacked.
Chimney tops, iron or zinc.
China, grass, e.o.h.p.
China, in boxes or cases.
Churns and churning machines.
Cisterns.
Citric acid.
Clocks, turret and church.
Clogs, e.o.h.p.
Cloth, linen, bleached, tied in bundles, but not protected by wrappers, or not packed.
Clothing (exclusive of silk goods), e.o.h.p.
Coach and upholsterers' trimmings, e.o.h.p.
Coal scuttles, e.o.h.p.
Cobalt.
Coffee carts or stalls on wheels.
Confectionery, e.o.h.p.
Corn crushers.
Cricket implements.
Croquet implements.
Crystallised fruit, e.o.h.p.
Curtains, cotton, lace.
Dandy rollers, in cases for paper mills.
Drapery, light—packages containing any drapery articles set out in classes herein-before mentioned, and in this class, and any of the following articles :—
Bags, (leather, ladies' hand, courier, and travelling)
Braces, not silk, for wearing apparel.

Drapery—*continued.*
Carpeting, exceeding 15 feet in length, packed in cases.
Cloth, woollen.
Clothing (exclusive of silk goods), e.o.h.p.
Coach and upholsterers' trimmings.
Glove, cotton, woollen, and worsted.
Haberdashery.
Hosiery.
Muslins (book).
Needles.
Stuff goods.
Umbrellas.
Woollen and worsted goods.
Dripping, in bladders.
Druggists' sundries, in mixed packages.
Drugs, in boxes or hampers.
Drysalteries, e.o.h.p.
Dye extracts.
Dyes, e.o.h.p.
Earthenware, in boxes or cases.
Eggs, e.o.h.p.
Esparto grass, e.o.h.p.
Flax straw, e.o.h.p.
Extract of malt.
Felt hat bodies.
Fire engines, e.o.h.p.
Fish, fresh—
Brill, grayling, lobsters, oysters, prawns, red mullet, salmon, smelt, soles, trout, turbot, whitebait.
Flax in the straw.
Flower roots, e.o.h.p.
Flower stands, wrought iron.
Fluid, disinfecting, in bottles; packed in cases or hampers, or in basketed jars.
Footballs.
Frilling machines, in parts, packed.
Fruit cleaning machines.
Furniture, in vans, carts, or road waggons.
Garden arches.
Garden engines.
Glasshouse pots.
Glass, in boxes or cases, e.o.h.p.
Glass, prepared for photographers.
Globes, moons, or shades, glass, common.
Gloves, cotton, woollen, and worsted, e.o.h.p.
Gold size.
Golf clubs.
Grates, ovens, ranges, or stoves, polished.
Gravestones or tombstones.
Gun barrels, e.o.h.p.
Guns.
Gutta-percha goods.
Guttering or corrugating machines, not packed.
Haberdashery.
Hand carts.
Hand mills.
Hares, dead.
Harness, e.o.h.p.
Hat leathers.
Hats, soft felt.
Hawkers' packs and trusses.
Hollow-ware, iron, including kettles, pans, maslins (pots for boiling fruit), and water cans, e.o.h.p.
Honey, e.o.h.p.
Hop bitters.
Hose, leather and canvas.
Hosiery, e.o.h.p.
Household linen and wearing apparel (exclusive of silk goods), e.o.h.p.
Incubators, complete.
Ink, e.o.h.p.
Japanned ware, e.o.h.p.
Kilting machines, in parts, packed.
Knapsacks, soldiers'.
Knitting machines, in parts, packed.
Lac.
Lace, British, not silk.
Laces, boot or stay, e.o.h.p.
Lamps.
Lawn mowers, not packed.

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Lawn tennis implements.
Leather leggings.
Lint.
Lithographic stones.
Looms, not packed.
Luggage or baggage, personal.
Machinery, in parts, not packed, e.o.h.p.
Machines, fitted up, not packed, e.o.h.p.
Malt crushers.
Maps, in boxes or cases.
Margarine, in baskets, flats, or hampers, or in tubs without lids.
Mats, skin.
Mattresses.
Meat, fresh.
Meat pies.
Meat safes.
Megass, e.o.h.p.
Mexican fibre, e.o.h.p.
Mincing machines.
Mushrooms.
Muslin, book, e.o.h.p.
Needles, e.o.h.p.
Oleic acid, e.o.h.p.
Palmetto leaf, e.o.h.p.
Panoramas and theatrical scenery.
Pans, copper.
Parian, in boxes or cases.
Pattens, e.o.h.p.
Patterns, wood for castings.
Pens, steel.
Perforating and paper-cutting machines.
Pine apples, not hothouse, packed.
Pipes, brass and copper.
Pipes, smoking.
Pistols.
Plaiting machines, in parts, packed.
Plated goods.
Plums (dried), in fancy boxes.
Porcelain.
Poultry, dead.
Preserved ginger.
Preserves (fish, fruit, meat, and provisions), e.o.h.p.
Rabbits, dead.
Razor strops.
Reeds and rushes.
Reflectors, glass, with metal backs.
Rifles.
Rollers, type printers.
Saddlery, e.o.h.p.
Sausages and saveloys.
Saw-bench machines, portable, not packed.
Seal skins, e.o.h.p.
Seeds, e.o.h.p.
Sewing machine stands, e.o.h.p.
Shafts, gig, carriage, or dog cart, e.o.h.p.
Sheep racks.
Shirts, e.o.h.p.
Shoes and boots, including goloshes and leather cut into shoe shapes, in hampers (white rod).
Show cards, e.o.h.p.
Shrubs and trees, e.o.h.p.
Skins, fine, including deer, fox, kid, musquash, and nutria.
Snuff.
Spades and shovels, wooden.
Spermaceti.
Spindles, e.o.h.p.
Spirits, in hampers.
Spirits of tar, e.o.h.p.
Stag horns.
Steam gauges.
Stereotype casts.
Stills, copper.
Stone, decorative, carved for decorating the interior of buildings.
Stoves, fire-clay tile.
Straw, e.o.h.p.
Stuff goods, e.o.h.p.
Swing boats and hobby horses.
Tables, cast iron or cast steel.
Tanks.
Tartaric acid.
Telegraph instruments, packed.
Telephone apparatus, packed.
Textile fabrics, made of mixed cotton, linen, wool, or similar materials.

Theatrical luggage.
Tiles, art.
Tin crystals.
Tinware, e.o.h.p.
Tobacco, manufactured, except cigars and cigarettes.
Tomatoes.
Toys, e.o.h.p.
Tubes, tin and zinc.
Tubing, brass or copper, e.o.h.p.
Ultramarine.
Umbrellas.
Umbrella sticks, e.o.h.p.
Vans, commercial travellers'.
Vats.
Vegetable washing machines.
Vegetables, hothouse, packed.
Veneers.
Venison.
Verdigris.
Walking sticks, e.o.h.p.
Warps, except silk.
Washing and wringing machines, not packed.
Whalebone.
Wheels, cart, coach, and carriage.
Wheels, rudder or steering, e.o.h.p.
Wines, in hampers.
Wire, insulated.
Wire, polished or needle.
Wire gauze.
Woodwork for the manufacture of organs.
Woodwork for the manufacture of pianos.
Woollen and worsted goods, e.o.h.p.
Woollen cloth, e.o.h.p.
Yeast, e.o.h.p.

Class 5.

Acetic or wood acid, e.o.h.p.
Aluminium.
Amber.
Ammonia, liquid, e.o.h.p.
Animals and birds, stuffed in cases.
Aquaria, glass.
Artificial flowers.
Bagatelle tables.
Balloons.
Bark, not for tanning, e.o.h.p.
Barometers.
Baskets, e.o.h.p.
Bath chairs.
Beadings and mouldings, gilt, lacquered, or varnished, e.o.h.p.
Beds and bedding.
Bicycles.
Billiard tables.
Bird cages.
Bismuth.
Blue, laundry, liquid, e.o.h.p.
Boats and canoes.
Boots and shoes, including goloshes and leather cut into boot shapes, e.o.h.p.
Boxes, e.o.h.p.
Butter, in crocks, e.o.h.p.
Caps, e.o.h.p.
Carbolic acid, liquid, e.o.h.p.
Carboys, glass.
Cards, for carding machines, e.o.h.p.
Carriage bodies, e.o.h.p.
Chairs and seats, e.o.h.p.
Chandeliers and gasaliers.
Chemicals, not dangerous, corrosive, or explosive, e.o.h.p.
Chloride of gold, in boxes, for photographers.
Cigars and cigarettes.
Cinnamon.
Clock cases.
Clocks, e.o.h.p.
Cloves.

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London and South-western Railway.

Cochineal.
Coffins.
Collodion cotton, in bottles packed in cases.
Colours, in jars.
Conservatories and hothouses, in parts.
Cordials, e.o.h.p.
Cork socks, e.o.h.p.
Crape.
Cyanite, in jars.
Dripping, in crocks, e.o.h.p.
Drugs, e.o.h.p.
Dyes, in glass carboys.
Empty cases, casks, crates, hampers, and other empties, e.o.h.p.
Engravings.
Evergreens.
Extract of meat.
Feathers.
Fenders, e.o.h.p.
Figures, casts, or ornaments, alabaster, bronze, gypsum, plaster, stucco, or terra cotta.
Figures, flowers, and heads, wax.
Flowers, cut.
Flower stands, e.o.h.p.
Frilling machines, fitted up, packed.
Fruit, hothouse.
Furniture, e.o.h.p.
Furs.
Game.
Glass, cut, ornamental, for doors.
Glass, plate, silvered.
Glass, stained.
Globes, for educational purposes.
Globes, moons, or shades, glass, e.o.h.p.
Gloves, e.o.h.p.
Glycerine, e.o.h.p.
Hair, for head dressing.
Hat and umbrella stands, wood.
Hats, except soft felt and rush.
Helmets, felt, in cases or boxes.
Horses, dead.
Indigo.
Isinglass.
Ivory, e.o.h.p.
Jet.
Kilting machines, fitted up, packed.
Knitting machines, fitted up, packed.
Lace.
Lard, e.o.h.p.
Looking glass frames, e.o.h.p.
Looking glasses and mirrors, glass.
Lustres and vases, glass.
Magnesium metal.
Maps, e.o.h.p.
Margarine, in crocks, e.o.h.p.
Match boxes, empty, e.o.h.p.
Military ornaments, e.o.h.p.
Millinery.
Models, clay.
Morphia, in bottles in hampers.
Moss, e.o.h.p.
Musical instruments.
Muslins.
Nitrate of copper, in jars or stone bottles, covered with wicker basket work.
Nitrate of silver, in boxes, for photographers.
Nut crackers, e.o.h.p.
Nutmegs.
Optical instruments.
Organs and organ work.
Ornaments for uniform, e.o.h.p.
Overmantels, cast iron, with mirrors.
Paints, in jars.
Papier maché goods.
Parchment.
Penholders, e.o.h.p.
Perambulators, complete or in parts.
Perfumery.
Phosphorus paste (vermin killer), packed.
Photographic apparatus.
Picture frames, e.o.h.p.
Pictures.
Pine apples, e.o.h.p.
Plaiting machines, fitted up, packed.
Plants and shrubs (garden), in baskets, mats, pots, or tubs.
Platinum.

Plush, silk.
Portmanteaus.
Poultry, alive.
Quicksilver.
Quills.
Retorts, glass.
Ribbons.
Rocking horses.
Rollers, brass or copper.
Seal skins, made into articles of wearing apparel.
Serpentine, manufactured, packed.
Sewing machines, fitted up, packed.
Shoes and boots, including goloshes and leather cut into shoe shapes, e.o.h.p.
Show cases for shops, glass and woodwork.
Silk.
Silver precipitate.
Spirits, e.o.h.p.
Sponges.
Straw goods, including straw hats and straw bonnets.
Straw plait.
Sugar nippers, e.o.h.p.
Summer houses.
Surgical instruments.
Teazles.
Telescopes.
Thermometers.
Thimbles, e.o.h.p.
Tonquin beans.
Tortoiseshell.
Tricycles and velocipedes.
Trunks.
Turpentine, spirits of, e.o.h.p.
Turtle.
Velvet, e.o.h.p.
Ventilators, e.o.h.p.
Watch glasses.
Wines, e.o.h.p.
Woodwork, carved, for decorating the interior of buildings.
Yolk of eggs.

[*To be substituted for Bill previously delivered.*]

London and South-western Railway Company (Rate and Charges) Provisiona Order.

A

B I L L

[AS AMENDED BY THE JOINT COMMITTEE O LORDS AND COMMONS]

To confirm a Provisional Order made by t Board of Trade under the Railway and Can Traffic Act, 1888, containing the Classi cation of Merchandise Traffic, and t Schedule of Maximum Rates and Charg applicable thereto, of the London and Sout western Railway Company, and certa other Railway Companies connected the with.

(*Prepared and brought in by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Baron Henry De Worm*

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,* 17th *July* 1891.

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[*Price* 5½*d.*]

[Bill 421.]

A

B I L L

TO

Confirm a Provisional Order made by the Board of Trade under the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, containing the Classification of Merchandise Traffic, and the Schedule of Maximum Rates and Charges applicable thereto, of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company, and certain other Railway Companies connected therewith. A.D. 1891.

WHEREAS under the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, the Board of Trade have embodied in the Provisional Order set out in the schedule to this Act annexed, the classification of merchandise traffic and schedule of maximum rates and charges, including all terminal charges, which, in the opinion of the Board of Trade, ought to be adopted by the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company, and the railway companies connected therewith, which are mentioned in the schedule to the said Provisional Order: 51 & 52 Vict. c. 25. s. 24.

And whereas it is expedient that the said Provisional Order, as set out in the schedule to this Act annexed, be confirmed by Act of Parliament:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company (Rates and Charges) Order Confirmation Act, 1891. Short title.

2. The Order, as set out in the schedule to this Act annexed, shall be and the same is hereby confirmed, and all the provisions of the said Order in manner and form as they are set out in the said schedule shall, from and after the passing of this Act, have full validity and effect. Confirmation of Order in schedule.

A.D. 1891.

SCHEDULE.

London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway.

LONDON, BRIGHTON, AND SOUTH COAST RAILWAY COMPANY.

Order of the Board of Trade under the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, embodying the classification of merchandise traffic and the authorised schedule of maximum rates and charges, including all terminal charges, applicable to the said classification of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company, and certain other railway companies connected therewith.

Short title

1. This Order may be cited as the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company (Rates and Charges) Order, 1891.

Commencement.

2. This Order shall come into force and have effect upon the day when the Act confirming this Order is passed, which date is in this Order referred to as the commencement of this Order.

nterpretation.

3. This Order is to be read and construed subject in all respects to the provisions of the Railway and Canal Traffic Acts, 1873 and 1888, and of any other Acts or parts of Acts incorporated therewith, and the several words, terms, and expressions to which by the said Acts meanings are assigned shall have, in this Order, the same respective meanings.

Schedule of maximum rates and charges.

4. From and after the commencement of this Order, the maximum rates and charges which the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company, and the railway companies connected therewith mentioned in the appendix to the schedule to this Order in respect of railways mentioned in the said appendix, shall be entitled to charge and make in respect of merchandise traffic on the railways of the said companies shall be the rates and charges specified in the schedule to this Order annexed, and shall be subject to the classification, regulations, and provisions set forth in the said schedule.

SCHEDULE OF MAXIMUM RATES AND CHARGES AND CLASSIFICATION OF MERCHANDISE TRAFFIC APPLICABLE TO THE LONDON, BRIGHTON, AND SOUTH COAST RAILWAY COMPANY, AND CERTAIN OTHER COMPANIES CONNECTED THEREWITH.

I.—MAXIMUM RATES AND CHARGES.

Division of schedule.

1. This schedule of maximum rates and charges shall be divided into six parts: Part I., containing the maximum rates and charges authorised in respect of the merchandise comprised in the several classes of merchandise specified in

the classification. Part II. and Part III., containing the maximum rates and charges authorised in respect of animals and carriages as therein mentioned. Part IV., specifying the exceptional charges mentioned in such part, and the circumstances in which they may be made. Part V., containing the rates and charges authorised in respect of perishable merchandise by passenger train, with the provisions and regulations which are to apply to such class of merchandise; and Part VI., containing the rates and charges authorised in respect of small parcels by merchandise train, with the provisions and regulations which are to apply to such parcels.

Maximum conveyance rates.

2. The maximum rate for conveyance is the maximum rate which the Company may charge for the conveyance of merchandise by merchandise train; and, subject to the exceptions and provisions specified in this schedule, includes the provision of trucks by the Company: Provided that—

(*a.*) The provision of trucks is not included in the maximum rates applicable to merchandise included in Class A. of the classification, or to lime or lias lime in bulk, or salt in bulk.

(*b.*) Where, for the conveyance of merchandise other than merchandise included in Class A. of this classification, or lime or lias lime in bulk, or salt in bulk, the Company do not provide trucks, the charge authorised for conveyance shall be reduced by a reasonable sum, which shall, in case of difference between the Company and the person liable to pay the charge, be determined by an arbitrator to be appointed by the Board of Trade.

Maximum station terminal.

3. The maximum station terminal is the maximum charge which the Company may make to a trader for the use of the accommodation (exclusive of coal drops) provided, and for the duties undertaken for which no other provision is made in this schedule by the Company, at the terminal station for or in dealing with merchandise, as carriers thereof, before or after conveyance.

Maximum service terminals.

4. The maximum service terminals are the maximum charges which the Company may make to a trader for the following services when rendered to or for a trader, that is to say, loading, unloading, covering, and uncovering merchandise, which charges shall, in respect of each service, be deemed to include all charges for the provision by the Company of labour, machinery, plant, stores, and sheets: Provided that—

Where merchandise conveyed in a separate truck is loaded or unloaded elsewhere than in a shed or building of the Company, the Company may not charge to a trader any service terminal for the performance by the Company of any of the said terminal services if the trader has requested the Company to allow him to perform the service for himself and the Company have unreasonably refused to allow him to do so. Any dispute between a trader and the Company in reference to any service terminal charged to a trader who is not allowed by the Company to perform for himself the terminal service shall be determined by the Board of Trade.

Special charges.

5. The Company may charge for the services hereunder mentioned, when provided for or rendered to a trader at his request or for his convenience, such

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London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway.

reasonable sums, by way of addition to the tonnage rate, as shall, in case of difference between the Company and the person liable to pay the charge, be determined by an arbitrator to be appointed by the Board of Trade: Provided that where before any service is provided for or rendered to a trader he has given notice in writing to the Company that he does not require it, the service shall not be deemed to have been provided or rendered at the trader's request or for his convenience.

(i.) Services rendered by the Company at or in connexion with sidings not belonging to the Company, and services in respect of the delivery and reception of merchandise to and from such sidings.

(ii.) The collection or delivery of merchandise outside the terminal station.

(iii.) Weighing merchandise.

(iv.) The detention of trucks, or the use or occupation of any accommodation before or after conveyance, beyond such period as shall be reasonably necessary for enabling the Company to deal with the merchandise as carriers thereof, or the consignor or consignee to give or take delivery thereof; or, in cases in which the merchandise is consigned to an address other than the terminal station beyond a reasonable period from the time when notice has been delivered at such address that the merchandise has arrived at the terminal station for delivery. And services rendered in connexion with such use and occupation.

(v.) Loading or unloading, covering or uncovering merchandise comprised in Class A. or Class B. of the classification.

(vi.) The use of coal drops.

Charges for use of trucks.

6. The Company may charge for the use of the trucks provided by them for the conveyance of merchandise, when the provision of trucks is not included in the maximum rates for conveyance, any sums not exceeding the following:—

	s.	*d.*	
For distances not exceeding 25 miles - - -	0	3	per ton.
For distances exceeding 25 miles, but not exceeding 50 miles	0	6	per ton.
For distances exceeding 50 miles, but not exceeding 75 miles	0	9	per ton.
For distances exceeding 75 miles, but not exceeding 150 miles - - - - - - - -	1	0	per ton.
For distances exceeding 150 miles - - -	1	3	per ton.

II.—Provisions as to Fixing Rates and Charges.

Calculation of distance.

7. In calculating the distance along the railway for the purpose of the maximum charge for conveyance of any merchandise, the Company shall not include any portion of their railway which may, in respect of that merchandise, be the subject of a charge for station terminal.

Charges for short distance.

8. Where merchandise is conveyed for an entire distance which does not exceed in the case of merchandise in respect of which a station terminal is chargeable at each end of the transit three miles, or in the case of merchandise not so chargeable six miles, the Company may, except as herein-after specially provided, make the charges for conveyance authorised by this schedule as for three miles or six miles respectively.

9. Where the distance exceeds 20 miles the Company shall not be compelled to charge a less sum than the maximum charge would have been if the distance had been 20 miles; where the distance exceeds 50 miles the Company shall not be compelled to charge a less sum than the maximum charge would have been if the distance had been 50 miles; where the distance exceeds 75 miles the Company shall not be compelled to charge a less sum than the maximum charge would have been if the distance had been 75 miles; where the distance exceeds 100 miles the Company shall not be compelled to charge a less sum than the maximum charge would have been if the distance had been 100 miles; where the distance exceeds 150 miles the Company shall not be compelled to charge a less sum than the maximum charge would have been if the distance had been 150 miles; and where the distance exceeeds 200 miles the Company shall not be compelled to charge a less sum than the maximum charge would have been if the distance had been 200 miles. Provision against overlapping of charges.

10. For any quantity of merchandise less than a truck load which the Company either receive or deliver in one truck, on, or at a siding not belonging to the Company, or which, from the circumstances in which the merchandise is tendered, or the nature of the merchandise, the Company are required to carry in one truck, the Company may charge as for a reasonable minimum load, having regard to the nature of the merchandise. Minimum truck loads.

11. Where a consignment by merchandise train is over three hundredweight and under five tons in weight, a fraction of a quarter of a hundredweight may be charged for as a quarter of a hundredweight; and where a consignment by merchandise train is over five tons in weight, a fraction of a quarter of a ton may be charged for as a quarter of a ton. Charges for fractions of tons and hundredweights.

12. For a fraction of a mile the Company may charge according to the number of quarters of a mile in that fraction, and a fraction of a quarter of a mile may be charged for as a quarter of a mile. Charges for fractions of a mile and of quarters of a mile.

13. For a fraction of a penny in the gross amount of rates and charges for any consignment for the entire distance carried, the Company may demand a penny. Fractions of a penny.

14. Weight (except as to stone and timber when charged by measurement) shall be determined according to the imperial avoirdupois weight. Weight to be avoirdupois weight.

15. All stone shall be charged at actual weight, when the weight can be conveniently ascertained. When the actual weight of stone in blocks cannot be conveniently ascertained, 14 cubic feet of stone in blocks may be charged for as one ton, and smaller quantities may be charged for in the like proportion. Calculation of weight of stone.

16. When timber is charged by measurement weight, 40 cubic feet of oak, mahogany, teak, beech, greenheart, hickory, ironwood, baywood, or other heavy timber, and 50 cubic feet of poplar, larch, fir, or other light timber may be charged for as one ton, and smaller quantities may be charged for in the like proportion. The cubic contents of timber charged by measurement weight shall be ascertained by the most accurate mode of measurement in use for the time being. Measurement of timber.

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London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway.

17. Articles sent in large aggregate quantities, although made up of separate parcels, such as bags of sugar, coffee, and the like, shall not be deemed to be small parcels.

Aggregate quantities.

III.—Miscellaneous.

Saving as to things not yet classified.

18. In respect of any merchandise or article of any description which is not specified in the classification, the Company may, unless and until such merchandise or article is duly added to this classification and schedule pursuant to sub-section 11 of section 24 of the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, make the charges which are by this schedule authorised in respect of merchandise and things in Class 3.

Saving as to agreements.

19. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the Company from making and receiving, in addition to the charges specified in this schedule, charges and payments, by way of rent or otherwise, for providing sidings or other structural accommodation for the private use of traders, and not required by the Company for dealing with the traffic for the purposes of carriage, provided that the amount of such charges or payments is fixed by an agreement, in writing, signed by the trader, or by some person duly authorised on his behalf.

Saving as to dock and shipping charges.

20. Nothing herein contained shall affect the right of the Company to make any charges which they are authorised by any Act of Parliament to make in respect of any accommodation or services provided or rendered by the Company at or in connexion with docks or shipping places.

Returned empties

21. Returned empties, if from the same station and consignee to which and to whom they were carried full, to the same station and consignor from which and from whom they were carried full, shall be deemed to be included in the same class of the classification as comprises the merchandise which was carried in them when full, but the maximum rates and charges in respect of such returned empties shall not exceed 75 per cent of the maximum rates and charges for the said class of merchandise.

Empty trucks.

22. Where merchandise is conveyed in a trader's truck, the Company shall not make any charge in respect of the return of the truck empty, provided that the truck is returned empty from the consignee and station or siding to whom and to which it was consigned loaded direct to the consignor and station or siding from which it was so consigned.

Rates and charges of companies using the railway.

23. Any railway company (other than the Company) conveying merchandise on the railway, or performing any of the services for which rates or charges are authorised by this schedule, shall be entitled to charge and make the same rates and charges as the Company are by this schedule authorised to make.

Arbitration.

24. The Board of Trade Arbitrations, &c. Act, 1874, shall, so far as applicable, apply to every determination of a difference or question by arbitration under the provisions herein contained.

Definitions.

25. In this schedule, unless the context otherwise requires:—

The term "the Company" means a railway company to which this schedule applies;

The term "the railway" means any railway or steam tramway over which the Company conveys merchandise, and in respect of which no maximum

rates and charges other than those authorised in this schedule are for the time being authorised by Parliament;

The term "merchandise" includes goods, cattle, live stock, and animals of all descriptions;

The term "the classification" means the classification of goods annexed to this schedule;

The term "trader" includes any person sending, or receiving, or desiring to send merchandise by the railway;

The term "terminal station" means a station or place upon the railway at which a consignment of merchandise is loaded or unloaded before or after conveyance on the railway, but does not include any station or junction at which the merchandise in respect of which any terminal is charged has been exchanged with, handed over to, or received from any other railway company, or a junction between the railway and a siding not belonging to the Company, or any station with which such siding may be connected, or any dock or shipping place the charges for the use of which are regulated by Act of Parliament;

The term "person" includes a company or body corporate.

Saving as to conveyance by passenger trains.

26. The foregoing provisions shall, so far as applicable, apply to merchandise when conveyed by passenger train under Part V.; but save as aforesaid and so far as is provided by Part V., nothing herein contained shall apply to the conveyance of merchandise by passenger trains, or to the charges which the Company may make therefor.

Application of schedule.

27. This schedule shall apply to the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company, and the other companies mentioned in the appendix hereto so far as relates to the railways therein specified.

APPENDIX.

Companies to which this Schedule applies.

The South Eastern Railway Company in respect of the following joint railways:—

The Croydon and Oxted Railway.

The Woodside and South Croydon Railway.

The Bricklayers' Arms Railway.

The railway between London Bridge and Corbett Lane Junction.

The railway between Coulsdon and Redhill.

The railway between Bo-peep Junction and Hastings.

The London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company in respect of the railway between Wandsworth Road and Loughborough Park.

The London and South Western Railway Company in respect of the railway between Peasemarsh Junction and Guildford.

The Hayling Railway Company in respect of the Hayling Railway.

The Brighton and Dyke Railway Company in respect of the Brighton and Dyke Railway

MAXIMUM RATES AND CHARGES.

Where the distance over which merchandise is conveyed consists in part of a line or lines of railway to which one scale and in part of a line or lines to which another or more than one other scale of rates is applicable, the maximum charge for each such portion of the entire distance shall be calculated at the maximum rate which, according to the scale applicable to such portion, would be chargeable for the entire distance.

PART I.—GOODS AND MINERALS IN RESPECT OF THE MERCHANDISE COMPRISED IN CLASSES A., B., AND C.

Scale I.—Applicable to such Portions of the Railway as are not herein-after specially mentioned.

In respect of Merchandise comprised in the undermentioned Classes.	Maximum Rates for Conveyance.								Maximum Terminals.					
	For a Consignment less than 250 Tons, but not less than 10 Tons, tendered for Delivery to the Company at one Time for Delivery at one Time and Place to one Consignee.				For other Consignments except as otherwise provided in the Schedule.				Station Terminal at each end.	Service Terminals.				
	For any Distance not exceeding 20 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 20 Miles, but not exceeding 50 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 50 Miles, but not exceeding 100 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 100 Miles.	For any Distance not exceeding 20 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 20 Miles, but not exceeding 50 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 50 Miles, but not exceeding 100 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 100 Miles.		Loading.	Unloading.	Covering.	Uncovering.	
	Per Ton per Mile.	*Per Ton per Mile.*	*Per Ton per Mile.*	*Per Ton per Mile.*	*Per Ton per Mile.*	*Per Ton per Mile.*	*Per Ton per Mile.*	*Per Ton per Mile.*	*Per Ton.*	*Per Ton.*	*Per Ton.*	*Per Ton.*	*Per Ton.*	
	d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*d.*	*d.*	
A.	1·45	1·20	0·95	0·85	1·50	1·25	1·00	0·90	0 3	—	—	—	—	A.
B.	1·55	1·30	1·05	0·95	1·60	1·35	1·10	1·00	0 6	—	—	—	—	B.
C.	1·70	1·55	1·40	1·10	1·75	1·60	1·45	1·15	1 0	0 3	0 3	1	1	C.

MAXIMUM RATES AND CHARGES—*continued.*

PART I.—GOODS AND MINERALS IN RESPECT OF MERCHANDISE COMPRISED IN CLASSES A., B., AND C.

SCALE II.—*Applicable to the Portions of the Railway herein specially mentioned.*

—	In respect of Merchandise comprised in the undermentioned Classes.	MAXIMUM RATES FOR CONVEYANCE.		MAXIMUM TERMINALS.				
		For a Consignment less than 250 Tons, but not less than 10 Tons, tendered for Delivery to the Company at one Time for Delivery at one Time and Place to one Consignee.	For other Consignments except as otherwise provided in the Schedule.	Station Terminal at each End.	Service Terminals.			
					Loading.	Unloading.	Covering.	Uncovering.
		Per Ton per Mile.	*Per Ton per Mile.*	*Per Ton.*	*Per Ton.*	*Per Ton.*	*Per Ton.*	*Per Ton.*
(*a*) London Bridge to Croydon (including junction with Bricklayers' Arms Railway and junctions with South London Railway at Old Kent Road).								
(*b*) South London Line								
(*c*) Bricklayers' Arms Railway		*d.*	*d.*	*s. d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*
(*d*) Thames Junction Railway (Deptford Wharf Branch), including junction with main line at New Cross, and with South London Line at Old Kent Road.	A.	1·85	1·90	0 3	—	—	—	1
(*e*) Victoria to Croydon, including branch to Battersea Wharf, branch from Balham to Norwood Junction and Selhurst, Norwood Spur, branch from Streatham Junction to Tooting Junction, Crystal Palace, and Sydenham Spur, Streatham Spurs, Tulse Hill Spurs.	B.	1·95	2·00	0 6	—	—	—	1
(*f*) The Tooting, Merton, and Wimbledon Railway (Tooting Junction viâ Wimbledon to Tooting Junction).	C.	2·15	2·20	1 0	3	3	1	1
(*g*) Wimbledon and Croydon Railway (Wimbledon to Croydon).								
(*h*) The railway from Peckham Rye to Mitcham Junction, viâ Tulse Hill.								

A.D. 1891.

London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway.

Maximum Rates and Charges—*continued.*

Part I.—Goods and Minerals—*continued.*

In respect of Merchandise comprised in the undermentioned Classes.	Maximum Rates for Conveyance.									Maximum Terminals.					
	For a Consignment less than 250 Tons, but not less than 10 Tons, tendered for Delivery to the Company at one Time for Delivery at one Time and Place to one Consignee.				For other Consignments except as otherwise provided in the Schedule.					Station Terminal at each End.	Service Terminals.				
	For any Distance not exceeding 20 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 20 Miles, but not exceeding 50 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 50 Miles, but not exceeding 100 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 100 Miles.	For any Distance not exceeding 20 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 20 Miles, but not exceeding 50 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 50 Miles, but not exceeding 100 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 100 Miles.			Loading.	Unloading.	Covering.	Uncovering.	
	Per Ton per Mile.	*Per Ton per Mile.*	*Per Ton per Mile.*	*Per Ton per Mile.*	*Per Ton per Mile.*	*Per Ton per Mile.*	*Per Ton per Mile.*	*Per Ton per Mile.*		*Per Ton.*	*Per Ton.*	*Per Ton.*	*Per Ton.*	*Per Ton.*	
	d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*d.*	*d.*		
1.	2·20	2·05	1·85	1·70	2·25	2·10	1·90	1·75	1 6	0 5	0 5	1·80	1·50		1.
2.					2·75	2·60	2·35	2·20	1 6	0 8	0 8	2	2		2.
3.					3·10	3·00	2·80	2·60	1 6	1 0	1 0	2	2		3.
4.					3·75	3·60	3·40	3·20	1 6	1 4	1 4	3	3		4.
5.					4·30	4·15	4·00	3·75	1 6	1 8	1 8	4	4		5.

MAXIMUM RATES AND CHARGES—*continued.*

PART II.—ANIMAL CLASS.

Description.	Rate for Conveyance per Mile.				Station Terminal at each End.	Service Terminals.		Minimum Total Charge.
	For any Distance not exceeding 20 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 20, but not exceeding 50 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 50, but not exceeding 100 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 100 Miles.		Loading.	Unloading.	
	d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
For every horse, mule, or other beast of draught or burden -	3	3	2·50	2	0 6	0 4	0 4	2 6
For every ox, cow, bull, or head of neat cattle - - -	2	2	1·75	1·50	0 4	0 3	0 3	2 6
For every calf not exceeding 12 months old, pig, sheep, lamb, or other small animal.	0·75	0·75	0·50	0·50	0 2	0 1·50	0 1·50	2 6
For every animal of the several classes above enumerated conveyed in a separate carriage, by direction of the consignor, or from necessity.	6	6	6	6	1 6	1 0	1 0	5 0
For any consignment by the same person of not more than six oxen, cows, or neat cattle, or than nine calves not exceeding twelve months old, or than twenty-five sheep, goats, or pigs.	6	5·50	5·25	4·75	1 0	0 6	0 6	5 0
For any consignment by the same person of more than six and not more than nine oxen, cows, or neat cattle, or more than nine and not more than fourteen calves not exceeding twelve months old, or more than twenty-five and not more than thirty-five sheep, goats, or pigs.	7	6·50	6·00	5·25	1 0	0 9	0 9	5 0
For each truck containing any consignment by the same person of more than nine oxen, cows, or neat cattle, or than fourteen calves not exceeding twelve months old, or than thirty-five sheep, goats, or pigs.	8	7·50	7·00	6·25	1 0	1 0	1 0	5 0

The terminal charges on animals sent by the same person at a rate calculated per head, and carried in the same truck, shall in no case exceed the terminal charges per truck.

Where the Company is required to cleanse and does cleanse trucks under the provision of any Order in Council, or duly authorised regulation of any department of State, they may make charge not exceeding one shilling per truck in addition to the charges herein authorised.

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MAXIMUM RATES AND CHARGES—*continued.*

PART III.—CARRIAGES.

Description.	Rate for Conveyance.				Station Terminal at each End.	Service Terminals.			
	For any Distance not exceeding 20 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 20, but not exceeding 50 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 50, but not exceeding 100 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 100 Miles.		Loading.	Unloading.	Covering.	Uncovering.
	Per Mile.	Per Mile.	Per Mile.	Per Mile.					
	d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*s. d.*	*d.*	*d.*		
For every carriage of whatever description not included in the classification, and not being a carriage adapted and used for travelling on a railway, and not weighing more than one ton, carried or conveyed on a truck or platform - - - -	6	6	5	4	1 0	6	6		
For every additional quarter of a ton which such carriage may weigh -	·2	2·	1·75	1·50					
For the use of a covered carriage truck for the conveyance of any such carriage - - - - -	An additional charge of ten shillings.								

MAXIMUM RATES AND CHARGES—*continued.*

PART IV.—EXCEPTIONAL CLASS.

Description.	Charge.
For articles of unusual length, bulk, or weight, or of exceptional bulk in proportion to weight	Such reasonable sum as the Company may think fit in each case.
For articles requiring an exceptional truck, or more than one truck, or a special train	
For locomotive engines and tenders, and railway vehicles running on their own wheels	
For any wild beast, or any large animal not otherwise provided for	
For dangerous goods	
For specie, bullion, or precious stones	
For any accommodation or services provided or rendered by the Company within the scope of their undertaking by the desire of a trader, and in respect of which no provisions are made by this schedule	

PART V.—PERISHABLE MERCHANDISE BY PASSENGER TRAINS.

The following provisions and regulations shall be applicable to the conveyance of perishable merchandise by passenger train :—

1. The Company shall afford reasonable facilities for the expeditious conveyance of the articles enumerated in the three divisions set out hereunder (which articles are herein-after called " Perishables "), either by passenger train or by other similar service.

2. Such facilities shall be subject to the reasonable regulations of the Company for the convenient and punctual working of their passenger train service, and shall not include any obligation to convey perishables by any particular train.

3. The Company shall not be under obligation to convey by passenger trains, or other similar service, any merchandise other than perishables.

4. Any question as to the facilities afforded by the Company under these provisions and regulations shall be determined by the Board of Trade.

5. Where a consignment is less than two hundredweight, the Company may charge as for two hundreweight.

DIVISION I.

Milk.

DIVISION II.

Butter (fresh).
Cheese (soft).
Cream.
Eggs.

Fish—
Char.
Grayling.
Lobsters.

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Fish—
- Mullet.
- Oysters.
- Prawns.
- Salmon.
- Soles.
- Trout.
- Turbot.
- Whitebait.

Fruit—
- Hothouse fruit.

Game (dead).
Meat (fresh).
Poultry (dead).
Rabbits (dead).
Vegetables (hothouse).

DIVISION III.

Fish (except as provided in Division II.).
Fruit (except as provided in Division II.).
Ice.

Maximum rates and charges for the three Divisions—

DIVISION I.

Rate for Conveyance.					Station Terminal at each End.	Service Terminals.	
For any Distance not exceeding 20 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 20, but not exceeding 50 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 50, but not exceeding 75 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 75, but not exceeding 100 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 100 Miles.		Loading.	Unloading.
Per Imperial Gallon.	Per Imperial Gallon.	Per Imperial Gallon.	Per Imperial Gallon.	Per Imperial Gallon.	Per Can.	Per Can.	Per Can.
d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*
0·75	0·90	1·00	1·25	1·50	1·50	1·00	1·00
EMPTY CANS.							
Per Can.	Per Can.	Per Can.	Per Can.	Per Can.			
d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*			
1·50	2·00	2·25	2·50	3·00	—	0·50	0·50

DIVISION II.

Rate for Conveyance.					Station Terminal at each End.	Service Terminals.	
For any Distance not exceeding 20 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 20, but not exceeding 50 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 50, but not exceeding 100 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 100, but not exceeding 200 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 200 Miles.		Loading.	Unloading.
Per Cwt. per Mile.	Per Cwt. per Mile.	Per Cwt. per Mile.	Per Cwt. per Mile.	Per Cwt. per Mile.	Per Cwt.	Per Cwt.	Per Cwt.
d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*
0·60	0·55	0·40	0·25	0·20	0·75	0·75	0·75
DIVISION III.							
0·40	0·35	0·25	0·20	0·15	0·75	0·50	0·50

PART VI.—CARRIAGE OF SMALL PARCELS BY MERCHANDISE TRAINS.

1. For the carriage of small parcels, not exceeding in weight three hundredweight, the Company may charge, in addition to the maximum rates for conveyance, and the maximum station and service terminals, authorised in respect of Classes 1 to 5 of the classification, which rates and charges are in this part together referred to by the expression "the maximum tonnage charge," the following:—

Authorised additional Charge per Parcel.		Per Ton.		Per Ton.
s. d.		*s. d.*		*s. d.*
0 6	When the maximum tonnage charge does not exceed - -	10 0	—	—
0 8	When the maximum tonnage charge exceeds - - - -	10 0	but does not exceed	20 0
0 10		20 0		30 0
1 0		30 0		40 0
1 2		40 0		50 0
1 4		50 0		60 0
1 6		60 0		70 0
1 8		70 0		80 0
1 10		80 0		90 0
2 0		90 0	—	—

2. Where for a small parcel exceeding in weight three hundredweight, the maximum tonnage charge comes to less than the Company are authorised, according to the above table, to charge for a parcel of three hundredweight in weight, the Company may charge for such parcel as if its weight was three hundredweight and no more.

3. For a small parcel of less than 28 pounds in weight, the Company may charge as for a parcel of 28 pounds in weight.

4. For a fraction of 14 pounds in weight, the Company may charge as for 14 pounds weight.

5. Any small parcel (other than a parcel of mixed groceries) containing articles belonging to different classes of the classification shall be chargeable with the maximum tonnage charge applicable to the highest of the classes.

6. If the consignor of a small parcel declines, on demand by the Company, to declare to the Company the nature of the contents of the small parcel before or at the time when the same is delivered to the Company for conveyance, the Company may charge for the parcel as if it was wholly composed of articles comprised in Class 5 of the classification.

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CLASSIFICATION OF MERCHANDISE TRAFFIC.

Where in this list the letters "e.o.h.p." are placed after the designation of any article they mean "except otherwise herein provided."

CLASS A.

APPLICABLE TO CONSIGNMENTS OF FOUR TONS AND UPWARDS.

Basic slag, unground.
Cannel.
Chalk in the rough, for agricultural purposes.
Cinders, coal.
Clay, in bulk, e.o.h.p.
Coal.
Coke.
Coprolites and rock phosphate, unground.
Creosote, coal tar, gas tar, gas water, in owners' tank waggons.
Culm.
Gannister.
Gas lime or gas purifying refuse.
Gravel.
Hammer scale.
Iron ore.
Iron pyrites, unburnt and burnt.
Ironstone.
Limestone, in bulk.
Manganiferous iron ore, for iron making.
Manure, street, stable, farmyard, in bulk.
Nightsoil.
Purple ore.
Sand.
Slack.
Slag or scoria, blast furnace.
Stone and undressed material, for the repair of roads.
Stone, wholly undressed straight from a quarry.
Tap or mill cinder.
Waste sulphate of lime.

CLASS B.

APPLICABLE TO CONSIGNMENTS OF TWO TONS AND UPWARDS.

Alabaster stone, in lumps, unground.
Ammoniacal liquor.
Antimony ore waste.
Asphalte paving, in blocks.
Barytes, raw, in bulk.
Basic material, burnt limestone, in bulk, to steel converters.
Basic slag, ground, packed.
Blooms, billets, or ingots, iron or steel.
Bog ore, for gas purifying.
Bricks, clay, common and fire.
Bricks, crushed.
Cement, in blocks or slabs.
Cement stone.
Chalk lime.
China clay, in bulk.
Coal fuel, patent.
Compost, for manure.
Concrete, in blocks or slabs.
Copperas, green, in bulk.
Coprolites and rock phosphate, ground.
Creosote, coal tar, gas tar, gas water, e.o.h.p.
Draff, or brewers' and distillers' grains.
Ferro-manganese, in bulk.
Furnace lumps.
Furnace scrapings.
Gas carbon.
Granite, in blocks, rough or undressed.
Gravel, tarred, for paving.
Gypsum, for manure.
Gypsum stone, in lumps, unground.

Iron and steel, undamageable.
The following articles of iron or steel, if and when declared by a trader to be undamageable :—
Anchors.
Angle bars or plates.
Anvil blocks and cups.
Anvils.
Anvils, hammers, and standards, for steam hammers.
Axle box guides, in the rough, for locomotives.
Axle forgings, in the rough.
Axles, in the rough.
Axles and wheels (railway carriage, railway waggon, tram, or corve).
Bar, puddled.
Bar.
Beams.
Bearers.
Binders.
Bolts and nuts.
Boot protectors.
Bridgework—
Cantilevers.
Cross and longitudinal girders.
Floor plates.
Girders, whole or in part.
Joists.
Lattice bars.
Screw and other piles, both hollow and solid.
Struts and ties.
Bundles of bars.
Buoy sinkers.
Caissons.
Cannon balls and shot, and shells not charged.
Cart bushes.
Chain cables.
Chains and traces, not packed.
Clippings, shearings, and stampings, of sheet iron and tin plates, in compressed bundles.
Colliery tubbing.
Columns.
Corrugated iron.
Crowbars.
Curbing, for roadways.
Cylinders, not turned, drilled, planed, or slotted.
Engine bed plates.
Ferro-manganese, e.o.h.p.
Filings.
Galvanised iron.
Gasometer sheets.
Girders.
Girder bars.
Granulated iron.
Gratings (man-hole, drain, pavement, area, or floor).
Hammer heads, in the rough.
Heater bottoms.
Helves, or tilt hammers.
Hoop iron.
Hoop steel.
Hoops, iron.
Hoops, weldless, in the rough.
Horn blocks, in the rough, for locomotives.
Housings, chocks, standards, plain bed plates, pinions, coupling boxes, and spindles, for rolling mills.
Ingot moulds.
Lamp posts.
Mortar mill rolls.
Nail rods and sheets.
Nails and spikes.
Pickblocks or pickheads, in the rough.
Pipes (exclusive of rain water pipes), gas, water, air, and steam.
Pipes, for blast furnaces.
Plates—
Annealing.
Armour.
Black, in boxes, or not packed.
Boiler.
Furnace.
Hoe-head, in the rough.
Open sand, cast.

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Plates—
Plough, in the rough.
Railway fish.
Rough flooring.
Ships.
Shovel.
Tank.
Press tops and bottoms, unfinished.
Railway carriage and waggon work.
Railway chairs.
Railway points, crossings, or joints.
Railway rails.
Retorts, retort lids, and retort mouthpieces, in the rough.
Rivets.
Rods, common.
Rods (wire), rolled, not drawn.
Rolls, turned or unturned, not polished or packed.
Roofwork—
Bed plates.
Gutters.
Rafters.
Struts and ties or tie rods.
Tun shoes for principals.
Wind ties—
Principals.
Purlins.
Wrought or cast iron sky bars.
Scrap, heavy.
Shafts, for driving mill wheels, unfinished.
Sheet iron, not packed.
Shoe tips.
Sleepers.
Spiegeleisen, e.o.h.p.
Standards for hurdles, packed.
Strips, not packed.
Swarf.
Telegraph posts.
Telegraph stores—
Blacked iron (cast) ridge chairs.
Galvanised and blacked earth plates, in bundles.
Galvanised and blacked iron loop rods.
Telegraph stores—
Galvanised and blacked screw tighteners, packed.
Galvanised and blacked stay rods, in bundles.
Galvanised and blacked stay tighteners.
Iron poles, roofs or caps.
Malleable cast iron brackets, galvanised, packed.
Tiles (roofing), painted, galvanised, or enamelled.
Tip iron.
Trawl heads.
Trunnions, unfinished.
Tubes and fittings for (except electro-coppered or coated with brass).
Tyres and tyre bars, in the rough.
Wall boxes.
Wall brackets.
Weights.
Wire (iron), not packed or wrappered.
Wire iron, rolled in rods or coils, not packed.
Wire (steel), not packed or wrappered.
Wire rope, old, cut in pieces.
Iron-ore refuse for gas purifying.
Kainit.
Lead ashes, in bulk.
Lias lime, in bulk.
Lime, in bulk.
Litter, (moss or peat) hydraulic or steam press packed.
Loam.
Manganese ore.
Mangel wurzel, in bulk, for feeding cattle.
Manure, other than street, stable, and farmyard, in bulk.
Peat.
Pig-iron.
Pipes, draining, common, for agricultural draining.

Pitch, coal tar, in blocks.
Plaster-stone, in lumps, unground.
Posts, iron or steel, for wire fencing.
Potsherds.
Puddled bar, iron.
Quarls.
Rock-salt.
Salt, in bulk.
Skimmings, flux, lead, tin, or zinc.
Slates, common.
Slate slabs, in the rough.
Spar, in the rough, in bulk.
Spiegeleisen, in bulk.
Stone, in the rough state, building, pitching, paving, kerb or flag.
Sud-cake manure.
Sugar scum, for manure.
Sulphate of potash.
Sulphur ore.
Tan or spent bark.
Tiles, paving, draining, roofing, or garden edging, common.
Turf.
Turnips, in bulk, for cattle feeding.
Zinc ashes.
Zinc ore.

Merchandise comprised in Class A. if sent in quantities of less than 4 tons.

Class C.

Applicable to Consignments of Two Tons and Upwards.

Acetate of lime.
Algarovilla.
Algerian fibre, hydraulic or steam press packed.
Alum.
Alum cake.
Alum waste.
Alumina, hydrate of, or bauxite.
Alumina water.
Aluminoferric.
Aluminosilic.
Antichlorine.
Antimony ore.
Arseniate of soda.
Arsenic.
Asphaltum.
Barium, chloride of, in casks.
Bark for tanning, chopped, packed in bags.
Barley, pot and pearl.
Barytes, ground, in casks or bags.
Bicarbonate of soda, in casks.
Bisulphite of soda.
Blanc-fixe (ground barytes with water added, for glazing paper).
Bleaching powde.
Blood for manure, in casks.
Bobbin blocks.
Bone ash.
Bone waste.
Bones, calcined.
Bones, for size or manure.
Break blocks.
Bricks, clay, glazed, or enamelled.
Bricks, Flanders or scouring.
Brimstone, crude or unmanufactured.
Burrstones.
Cabbages, loose in bulk.
Cake, for cattle feeding.
Carbonate of lime.
Carbonate of soda, or soda crystals.
Carrots.
Caustic soda.
Cement.
Chair bottoms, wooden, in the rough.
Chalk, ground.
Charcoal, packed.
Chertstone.
China clay, packed.
China grass, hydraulic or steam press packed.
China stone.
Chloride of calcium.
Chromate ore.

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Clay, in bags or casks.
Clips, cotton tie, packed.
Clog blocks, rough.
Copper ore.
Copperas, green, e.o.h.p.
Cotton waste, for paper-making, hydraulic or steam press packed.
Cullet (or broken glass).
Cutch.
Divi divi.
Dog, hen, and other pures or bates, in barrels or bags.
Drain pipes, glazed, e.o.h.p.
Dross, metal.
Dyewoods—
Barwood.
Fustic wood.
Lima wood.
Logwood.
Nicaragua wood.
Earth, red.
Earth nuts, or ground nuts.
Emery stone.
Ensilage.
Esparto grass, hydraulic, or steam press packed.
Extracts, in casks or boxes, for tanners' use.
Farina, e.o.h.p.
Felloes, naves, and spokes
Fenugreek seeds.
Flax straw, steam or hydraulic press packed.
Flax waste, for paper making, hydraulic or steam press packed.
Fleshings and glue pieces, wet, from tanners, in casks.
Flints, e.o.h.p.
Flour.
Flue linings or flue pipes, fire clay.
Forgings, iron or steel, in the rough, e.o.h.p.
Fullers' earth.
Furniture vans, returned empty, if from the same station and consignee to which and to whom they were carried full, to the same station and consignor from which and form whom they were carried full.
Gambier and terra japonica.
Glass, ground.
Glaze, potters', in casks.
Grain.
Grain list—
Barley.
Beans, e.o.h.p.
Bran.
Brank or buckwheat.
Dari.
Dills.
Groats.
Gurdgeons.
Hominy.
Indian corn.
Lentils.
Linseed.
Locusts or charubs.
Maize.
Malt.
Malt culms or cummings.
Meal.
Middlings.
Millet.
Oat dust.
Oats.
Peas, dried or split.
Pollards or thirds.
Rice points or husks.
Rye.
Sharps or seconds.
Shelling.
Shudes.
Tares.
Vetches.
Wheat.
Grindstones, in the rough.
Grit in bags (for sawing stone).
Guano.
Guide plates or ramps, iron or steel.
Gypsum, e.o.h.p.
Hay, hydraulic or steam press packed.
Heads and staves, prepared, for casks.

Hoof and horn waste, e.o.h.p.
Horn piths or sloughs.
Horse shoe bars, iron.
Hygeian rock building composition, in bags or casks.
Infusorial earth or diatomite.
Iron and steel, damageable.
All the articles included in the undamageable iron or steel list, if not declared by a trader to be undamageable, and the following articles :—
Axle boxes.
Dredger buckets and bucket backs.
Malt kiln flooring (iron wire) packed in cases.
Pans, annealing.
Plates—
Canada
For glass rolling.
Tin.
Railway buffers, buffer heads, rods and sockets.
Railway springs.
Railway spring steel.
Rings.
Scrap, iron, light—
Old hoops and cotton ties, not packed.
Old iron kettles, wire, pans and pots, and other old articles having been manufactured out of sheet or hoop iron, or wire.
Sheet iron and tin plate clippings, shearings, and stampings.
Smith's hearths.
Standards for hurdles, not packed.
Tinned iron, in sheets, not packed.
Tram couplings.
Traps, sink and stench.
Keel bars.
Lead ore.
Lias lime, e.o.h.p.
Lime salt.
Linen waste, for paper making, hydraulic or steam press packed.
Magnesia, rough oxide of, in cases or casks.
Magnesium, chloride of, in casks.
Manganate of soda, crude, in casks.
Mangel wurzel, e.o.h.p.
Manure, e.o.h.p.
Marble, in blocks, rough.
Marble chips, for pavement, in sacks.
Megass, hydraulic or steam press packed.
Mexican fibre, hydraulic or steam press packed.
Millstones, in the rough.
Mineral white.
Moulders' black or dust.
Muriate of manganese.
Muriate of potash.
Myrabolams.
Netting, old, for paper making.
Nitrate of soda.
Nitre cake.
Ochre.
Oil cake.
Old sails and old tarpaulins, for paper making.
Oxide of iron.
Palmetto leaf, hydraulic or steam press packed.
Parsnips.
Pearl hardening, for paper making.
Pelts, wet, from tanners, in casks or bags.
Pig lead.
Pins, iron or steel.
Pipe clay.
Pitch, e.o.h.p.
Pitwood, for mining purposes.
Plaster.
Ploughshares, iron or steel, in the rough.
Plumbago ore.
Potatoes, in bulk or in sacks.
Pots, iron, for melting iron.
Pyrites, e.o.h.p.
Rags, not oily, hydraulic or steam press packed.

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Railway cotters.
Railway keys, wooden.
Railway waggons and other railway vehicles, e.o.h.p., loaded in other waggons.
Rice.
Ridges (cement or stone), for roofing.
Ridges, slate.
Ropes, old, for paper making.
Sago flour.
Salt, packed.
Salt cake.
Sand, glass and silver.
Sanitary tubes, e.o.h.p.
Sawdust.
Scouring rock.
Screw propeller blades.
Screws, wet, from tanners, in casks.
Seeds, for crushing for oil.
Shafts of screw propellers or paddle wheels, iron or steel.
Shakings from cotton mills, for paper making.
Shumac.
Silicate of soda.
Slag, glass (refuse from glass works).
Slate, ground for cement.
Slummage.
Soapstone.
Soda.
Soda ash.
Sole bars, wooden.
Sole plates, iron or steel, for steam hammers.
Soot.
Spar, ground.
Spelter, in plates or ingots.
Spetches, wet, from tanners, in casks.
Sticks, pea and bean.
Stone, sawn or roughly wrought-up, such as troughs or sinks.
Straw, hydraulic or steam press packed.
Stucco, ground.
Sugar mats, old, for paper making.
Sulphate of alumina.
Sulphate of ammonia.
Sulphate of copper, for export in 10-ton lots.
Sulphate of iron.
Sulphate of lime.
Sulphate of magnesia.
Sulphate of soda.
Sulphur, crude or unmanufactured.
Targets, iron or steel.
Terra alba.
Terra cotta blocks and bricks.
Tiles, e.o.h.p.
Timber, actual machine weight.
Tow waste, hydraulic or steam press packed.
Trenails.
Troughs, earthenware and fire-clay.
Turnips, e.o.h.p.
Turn-tables, in parts.
Umber.
Valonia.
Vegetable tar.
Washers, iron or steel.
Waste paper, for paper making.
Whiting and whitening.
Wire (of iron or steel, including tinned or galvanised), in wrapped coils, or not otherwise packed.
Wolfram.
Wood fibre, hydraulic or steam press packed.
Wood pulp or half-stuff.
Wood turnings for fish curing.
Wooden blocks, for paving.
Zinc, white, or oxide of zinc.
Zinc, carbonate of.
Zinc ingots or plates.
Zinc sheets or rods.

Merchandise comprised in Class B. if sent in quantities of less than two tons.

Class 1.

Acetate of lead or sugar of lead.
Acetate of soda.
Acorns.
Ale and porter, in casks.
Ale and porter, bottled, in cases or casks.
Algerian fibre, machine pressed.
Anthracene, crude, in casks.
Ashes, pot and pearl.
Axles and wheels, locomotive engine and tender.
Bagging, old, in bundles, for paper-making.
Bags, paper, in bags or bundles.
Barilla.
Bark, loose, for tanning.
Bars, roller, and bed plates for pulling rags.
Beds and cylinders of steam engines.
Benders (for rails), or jim crows.
Bichrome and bichromate of potash in casks.
Bichromite of soda, in casks.
Birch or ling, for besoms.
Biscuits, dog, in bags or casks.
Bisulphite of lime.
Black oil or black varnish, common, in casks.
Blistered steel.
Bloom trucks.
Boards and rollers (wooden) for drapers' cloth and for folding paper.
Bogies, puddlers' tap.
Bolt and nut machines.
Bones, packed.
Boring, drilling, planing, punching, shearing, and slotting machines (for metal work), including beds and tables.
Bottles and bottle stoppers, glass, black, green, or pale, common, packed.
Boundary posts (street), iron.
Box iron heaters.
Brattice cloth.
Brickmaking machinery.
Bricks, air, cast-iron.
Broom and brush heads and blocks, wooden, without hair.
Builders' implements, not new, and consisting of mixed consignments of the following:—
  Barrows.
  Centerings.
  Crab winches.
  Hoists.
  Mortar boards.
  Mortar mills.
  Poling boards.
  Pulleys.
  Ropes.
  Scaffold boards.
  Steps.
  Struts.
  Trestles.
  Wheeling pieces.
  Wheeling planks.
  Windlasses.
Bullets, small-arm
Buttermilk.
Cabbages, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon.
Candles, paraffin, tallow, and stearine.
Cannon.
Capstan bars.
Capstans and windlasses.
Carbonate of ammonia, in casks or iron drums.
Carbonate of potash, in casks.
Cardboard.
Castings, mill, forge, and other rough and heavy unfinished castings, iron or steel.
Castor oil, for lubricating machinery, in tins, packed in wooden cases.
Caustic potash.
Chaff, hydraulic or steam press packed.
Chairs and seats, garden, in parts, packed in cases.
Charcoal, e.o.h.p.

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Chestnuts.
Chestnuts, extract of, for tanning purposes.
Chimney pieces, slate, not enamelled nor polished.
Chimney pots, earthenware or fire-clay.
China grass, machine pressed.
Chloride or muriate of zinc.
Cider and perry, not bottled, in casks.
Cider and perry, bottled, in cases or casks.
Clips (iron), for boxes.
Clog irons.
Clog soles.
Cloth oil and wool oil.
Codilla, in bales, hydraulic or steam press packed.
Cones, fir, in sacks or bags.
Copper precipitate.
Copper regulus.
Copperas, e.o.h.p.
Copra (or oil pulp of cocoanut), dried.
Cotton, raw, in press-packed bales.
Crab winches.
Cryolite.
Disinfecting powder.
Distilled water, in cases or casks.
Doors and door frames, iron or steel.
Drain pipes, glazed, over 18 inches in diameter.
Drums, iron or steel, for collieries.
Dunnage mats.
Dye liquor refuse, from print or dye works.
Dye woods, e.o.h.p.
Dye woods, ground, in chips, in bags.
Esparto grass, machine pressed.
Extract of bark or wood, for tanning.
Farina, calcined.
Felt, asphalted roofing, or tarred felt, or tarred sheathing.
Fencing standards, iron, in concrete blocks.
Fern, for litter or packing, hydraulic or steam press packed.
Firewood, in bundles.
Fish—
Cod and ling, dried.
Cod and ling, thoroughly cured in brine.
Herrings, thoroughly cured in brine.
Red herrings, thoroughly cured.
All other fish thoroughly salted or dried.
Cockles, limpets, mussels, whelks, and periwinkles.
Flax, in bales, hydraulic or steam press packed.
Flax straw, machine pressed.
Flax waste, for paper making.
Fleshings and glue pieces, dry, in casks and bags.
Fleshings and glue pieces, wet, from tanners, not packed.
Flower sticks, wooden or cane, common.
Frames and bed plates, iron or steel, for timber sawing, boring, morticing, or planing machinery.
Frames, iron or steel, for targets.
Fruit, minimum 20 cwt. per waggon—
Apples.
Gooseberries.
Pears.
Fuel economisers, iron or steel.
Ginger beer, in cases and casks.
Glass blocks, for pavement (fitted in iron frames).
Glucose.
Glue.
Goat skins, thoroughly salted or dry, in bales or bundles.
Granite, polished or dressed, in blocks or slabs, exceeding 2 in. in thickness.
Grates, wooden, or wrought-iron, for purifying gas.
Grease, in casks.
Greaves.
Hair, wet, from tanneries.
Handles, broom, mop, rake, fork, spade, shovel, hammer, and pick.
Handspikes, wooden.
Haricot beans.

Hay, machine pressed, minimum 40 cwt. per waggon.
Headstocks, iron or steel, for collieries.
Hemp, in bales, hydraulic or steam press packed.
Hemp seed.
Hemp waste, for paper making.
Hide cuttings.
Hides, thoroughly salted or dry, in bales or bundles.
Hoofs, horns, and horn tips, buffalo, cow, goat, ox, and sheep, packed.
Horns, with slough.
Horse shoes.
Hurdles, iron or wood, e.o.h.p.
Hydraulic machinery and presses.
Jute.
Jute waste, for paper making.
Kelp.
Kips, thoroughly salted or dry, in bales or bundles.
Ladders, iron.
Ladles, puddlers'.
Lasts, iron.
Lathe beds.
Lead ashes, in bags.
Lead piping, in cases or casks.
Leather cuttings or parings, waste.
Lemon peel and citron peel.
Lime water, in casks.
Linen waste, for paper making.
Litharge.
Malleable iron castings.
Marble chip pavement.
Megass, machine pressed.
Mexican fibre, machine pressed.
Millboard.
Mineral and aerated waters, in cases and casks.
Molasses.
Mortar mills.
Muriate of ammonia.
Mustard seed.
Nail (iron) cutting machines.
Nitrate of lead.
Oil cloth cuttings, for paper making.
Oils, not dangerous, in casks or iron drums, round or tapered at one end, as follows:—
Carbolirium avenarius.
Castor.
Cocoanut.
Cod.
Cod liver.
Colza.
Cotton seed.
Earth nut or ground nut.
Haddock.
Herring.
Lard.
Linseed.
Lubricating mineral.
Menhadden.
Niger.
Oleic.
Oleine or tallow.
Palm.
Palm Nut.
Pine.
Rape seed.
Rosin.
Seal.
Shale, crude.
Soap.
Sod.
Sperm.
Tar, mineral.
Train.
Whale.
Wool or cloth.
Old or scrap lead.
Onions.
Orange peel.
Osiers, twigs, and willows, green and wet.
Palmetto leaf, machine pressed.
Paper, for news printing, packing, or wrappering.
Paper, in rolls for printing paper hangings.
Paraffin scale.
Paraffin wax.

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Pasteboard.
Pelts, wet, from tanners, not packed.
Piassava, hydraulic or steam press packed.
Pickblocks or pickheads, iron or steel, e.o.h.p.
Pigs, dead, for curing purposes.
Pipes, air, for ventilators.
Pit cages.
Plaster slabs, fibrous.
Plate or sheet iron, annealed.
Plough arm and share moulds and moulding, iron or steel.
Plough bodies, breasts, colters, side caps, frames, or rests, iron or steel.
Plough plates, finished, iron or steel.
Plough shares, finished, iron or steel.
Plough slades and wheels, iron or steel.
Provender, green.
Provender, horse or cattle, hydraulic or steam press packed.
Pumice stone.
Pumping machines.
Pumps (except hand pumps, brass), and pump castings, e.o.h.p.
Punching bears.
Putty, e.o.h.p.
Rags, not oily.
Red lead.
Retorts, clay.
Retorts, fire brick.
Riveting machines.
Rod lead.
Roliers, garden or hand.
Rosin.
Rotten stone.
Saccharine, in casks, bags, pails, or cans.
Sad irons, packed.
Salammoniac.
Saltpetre.
Sanitary tubes, over 18 inches in diameter.
Sawing machines, for sawing iron.
Scrap tin.
Screw jacks, iron.
Screws, dry, in casks or bags.
Screws, wet, from tanners, not packed.
Scythe stones.
Seal pipes or valves, iron or steel.
Shafts, wrought iron, for driving mill wheels, finished.
Sheep dipping powder.
Sheepskins, in casks and thoroughly salted, or dry in bales or bundles.
Sheep wash.
Sheet lead.
Ships' stern or rudder frames.
Shot, lead, in bags, packed in cases.
Shovel plates, iron or steel, finished.
Silicate cotton or slag wool, in casks or bags.
Sink traps, earthenware or fireclay.
Sinks, earthenware or fireclay.
Size, in cases or casks.
Skid pans or waggon slippers, iron.
Soap.
Solder.
Spade trees.
Spelter sheets, in casks or cases.
Spetches, dry, in casks or bags.
Spetches, wet, from tanners, not packed.
Spile pegs.
Stampings, iron or steel, rough, unfinished, not tinned or galvanised.
Staples, iron.
Steam hammers.
Stearine.
Stone cutting and crushing machines.
Straw, machine pressed, minimum 40 cwt. per waggon.
Strawboard.
Strawboard cuttings, for paper-making.
Studs, iron or steel.
Sugar, in bags, cases, or casks.
Sulphate of copper, e.o.h.p.
Sulphur, e.o.h.p.
Surat bagging, for paper making.
Syrup, in casks.
Tabling, water (cement).
Tallow.
Tares or wrappers, for cotton bales

Telegraph insulators, earthenware, packed.
Telegraph stores—
Wrought iron double swivels.
Malleable cast-iron double wall brackets.
Malleable cast-iron saddles.
Terra cotta caps or stoppers.
Timber, measurement weight.
Tin ore.
Tin plate boxes, empty.
Tow, hydraulic or steam press packed, e.o.h.p.
Tow waste, for paper making.
Treacle.
Trestles, wrought iron.
Turpentine, crude, in casks.
Valves, gas or water, iron or steel.
Vegetables, desiccated, for cattle food.
Vegetables, in brine.
Vegetables, not packed, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon.
Verjuice, in casks.
Vinegar, in casks.
Waggon bodies, in pieces bound together.
Washing and wringing machine rollers.
Washing powder and paste.
Wheelbarrows, in parts.
Wheels, cart and plough, iron or steel.
Wheels, fly and spur.
Wheels, wheelbarrow, iron or steel.
White lead.
Winches, hand.
Window guards, iron.
Woad.
Wood fibre, in bales.
Wood pulp middles.
Wood treads, in frames for stairs.
Yellow metal plates and sheathing.
Zinc ridges.

Merchandise comprised in Class C. of the Classification, if sent in quantities of less than two tons.

Class 2.

Acetate of alumina, in casks or iron drums.
Acetic or wood acid, in casks.
Acid, cresylic, in casks or iron drums.
Agricultural and portable steam and traction engines, vertical steam engines, horizontal steam engines, steam ploughs, steam plough vans, steam tram engines, threshing machines, road rollers, and harrows.
Agricultural machines and implements, in cases.
Agricultural seeds.
Ale and porter (bottled), in hampers.
Algerian fibre, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon.
Alkanet root.
Ammonia, liquid, in casks or iron drums.
Animal guts, in casks.
Annotto, in casks.
Antimony regulus.
Argols or tartars.
Arrowroot.
Arsenic acid, in casks.
Asbestos.
Awl blades.
Axle boxes, brass.
Axles, not in the rough, e.o.h.p.
Bacon and hams, cured, packed.
Bagging, e.o.h.p.
Bags, hand, common (hemp).
Bags, paper.
Balusters, iron.
Bark, for tanning, e.o.h.p.
Bark, ground, packed in bags.
Baskets, iron.
Bass and whisk, for making brooms.
Bass baskets.
Bass mats and bass matting.

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Bayonets.
Bed keys.
Bedsteads, metallic, in cases.
Beef, in brine.
Bees wax.
Bellows, packed.
Bellows pipes.
Bells, small.
Besoms.
Bicarbonate of soda, in boxes, crates, or hampers.
Bicycle stands, wrought iron.
Biscuits.
Bits, iron or steel.
Blackberries or brambleberries.
Blacking.
Black lead.
Blanks, bronze and copper, for stamping for coins.
Bleaching liquids, in casks.
Blood, in casks or iron drums.
Blow pipes.
Blue powder and stone and smalts, in casks, cases, boxes, or bags.
Boards, made of compressed leather.
Bobbins, in bags.
Boilers and boiler fittings, iron or steel.
Bolts, door.
Bone-crushing mills.
Bones, e.o.h.p.
Boot and shoe linings, cotton or linen.
Borax.
Bottle jacks.
Bottle stoppers, wood, packed.
Bottles, earthenware or stoneware.
Bowls, water, except iron or earthenware.
Box or Italian irons.
Boxes, safety.
Boxes or trunks, tin or sheet iron, packed in crates or cases.
Brands, iron or steel.
Brass.
Bread.
Bristles, in boxes, cases, or casks.
Bronze (phosphor) castings and ingots, rough.
Buckles, iron, steel, or brass.
Bullet moulds.
Bungs, wood, or shives.
Busks, wooden, horn, or steel.
Buoys.
Butter, in casks, firkins, baskets, or boxes, or in tubs or cools with wooden lids.
Buttons, except gold, silver, or plated.

Cabbages, packed, e.o.h.p.
Calipers.
Caloric engines.
Canary seed.
Candles, e.o.h.p.
Candlesticks, brass or iron.
Carbolic acid, liquid, in casks or iron drums.
Carbolic seed dressing.
Carbonate of magnesia.
Carbonate of potash, e.o.h.p.
Carpet bag frames.
Carriage and foot warmers.
Cartridge cases, e.o.h.p.
Cart steps.
Cartridge cases, exploded.
Castings, brass.
Castings (iron or steel), light, in boxes, cases, crates, casks, or hampers.
Castors, of all kinds.
Cattle food, prepared.
Celery.
Chains and traces, packed.
Chains, curb or door.
Chairwood, rough, undamageable.
Cheese, in boxes, casks, and cases.
Chestnuts, extract of, e.o.h.p.
Chicory.
Chimney pieces, cement or concrete.
China, in casks or crates.
China grass, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon.
Chlorate of potash.
Chlorate of soda, packed in hampers or casks.

Chloride of potash, packed in hampers or casks.
Chocolate.
Cider and perry (bottled), in hampers.
Cinder sifters.
Clasps, book, boot, and belt, except gold, silver, or plated.
Clothes pegs, packed.
Coach wrenches.
Cobalt ore.
Cocoa.
Cocoa-nut fibre, husk, shell, or matting, packed.
Codilla, e.o.h.p.
Coffee.
Coffee mills.
Coffin furniture, metallic.
Coir junk.
Coir rope.
Collars, dog.
Colliery screens or tips.
Colours, in casks or iron drums, or in tins packed in cases.
Confectionery, in cases, casks, or boxes.
Copper.
Copying presses.
Corkscrews.
Corn flour, patent.
Corves (small waggons for use in collieries).
Cotton, raw, e.o.h.p.
Cotton and woollen waste.
Cranberries.
Cranes or cranework.
Crucibles, plumbago or clay.
Curling stones.
Currants (grocer's).
Curry combs.
Cyanite, in casks or iron drums, or in tins packed in cases.
Dandelion roots.
Dates.
Delta metal.
Dextrine.
Dies and die stocks.
Dishes, iron.
Distilled water, e.o.h.p.
Dollies and peggies, wooden, for laundry purposes.
Dripping, in casks, boxes, tins, or tubs with lids.
Dubbin.
Dust preventers.
Earthenware, in casks or crates.
Electric accumulators.
Electric insulators.
Emery.
Emery dust.
Emery rollers and emery wheels, in boxes or cases.
Envelopes, straw, for bottles.
Esparto grass, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon.
Eyelets.
Fat, raw.
Felt (not carpeting).
Ferrules, iron, steel, or brass.
Figs, dried.
Files or rasps, iron or steel.
Filters, cast iron.
Fire boxes of portable steam and traction engines.
Fire guards, metal.
Fire irons.
Fire lighters.
Fish—
Herrings and sprats, in any state.
All fish, partially cured, smoked, or dried, e.o.h.p.
Crabs.
Fish hooks.
Flag poles or venetian masts.
Flax, in bales, e.o.h.p.
Flax seed, for sowing.
Flax straw, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon.
Flax waste, e.o.h.p.
Fleshings and glue pieces, e.o.h.p.
Flocks.
Flower pots, clay, common, unglazed.
Forges, portable, in pieces, packed in boxes.

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Forges, portable, whole, cased in iron.
Forks and spoons, metal (except gold, silver, or plated).
Forks, digging, in cases.
Forks, toasting, iron.
Fruit, crystallised, in boxes, cases, or casks.
Fruit—
Apples, gooseberries, and pears, e.o.h.p.
Cherries, raspberries, strawberries, in tubs for jam.
Fruit, ripe, e.o.h.p.
Fruit, pulp, in casks.
Funnels, air or ship.
Fustic liquor.
Gall nuts.
Garancine.
Gas engines, complete.
Gas fittings, in parts, except brass and copper tubing.
Gates, iron or wooden, common.
Ginger beer, e.o.h.p.
Gins, wheels with frames for hoisting purposes.
Glass blocks, for pavement (not fitted in frames).
Glycerine, in casks or iron drums.
Grates, ovens, ranges, or stoves, common or kitchen.
Gridirons.
Grindery.
Grindstones, e.o.h.p.
Gums, in mats, bags, casks, or cases.
Gun barrels, rough.
Gun carriages.
Gun locks and gun furniture.
Gun metal.
Hair, raw, pressed, in bales or bags.
Hardware—
Packages containing any hardware articles (not gold, silver, or plated) set out in Classes hereinbefore mentioned, or in this Class, and any of the following articles (not gold, silver, or plated), viz.:—
Awl blades.
Bayonets.
Bed keys.
Bellows, packed.
Bellows pipes.
Bells, small.
Bicycle stands, wrought iron.
Bits.
Blanks, bronze and copper, for stamping for coins.
Blow pipes.
Bolts, door.
Bottle jacks.
Bowls, water, except iron or earthenware.
Boxes, safety.
Boxes or trunks, tin or sheet iron, packed in crates or cases.
Box or Italian irons.
Brands, iron or steel.
Buckles, brass, steel, or iron.
Bullet moulds.
Busks, steel.
Buttons.
Calipers.
Candlesticks, brass or iron.
Carpet bag frames.
Carriage and foot warmers.
Cartridge cases, brass.
Cart steps.
Castings, brass.
Castors, of all kinds.
Chains, curb or door.
Cinder sifters.
Clasps, book, boot, or belt.
Coach wrenches.
Coffee mills, small hand.
Coffin furniture, metallic.
Collars, dog.
Copying presses.
Corkscrews.
Curry combs.
Dies and die stocks.
Dust preventers.

Eyelets.
Ferrules, iron, brass, or steel.
Fire guards (metal).
Fire irons.
Fish hooks.
Forks and spoons, metal.
Forks, toasting, iron.
Gas fittings, in parts, except brass and copper tubing.
Gins, wheels, with frames for hoisting purposes.
Grindery.
Gun barrels, rough.
Gun locks and gun furniture.
Hammer heads, packed.
Hammers, not steam.
Handcuffs.
Handles, chest and saucepan.
Hat and umbrella stands, cast iron.
Hay forks, in bundles.
Hinges, brass.
Hinges, iron or steel.
Hooks, boot and button, hat and coat, and reaping.
Hooks and eyes.
Jacks, small.
Japanned ware, in casks or cases.
Kitchen fireplace stands.
Knitting pins.
Knives or blades for cutting machines.
Knobs, range, iron.
Knobs, door.
Knockers, door.
Ladles, not puddlers', iron.
Lamp burners.
Lanterns, tin or iron.
Latches, door.
Locks and keys.
Magnets.
Match boxes, japanned or enamelled tin, new, empty, packed.
Matchetts.
Medals, brass or copper.
Military ornaments.
Mortars and pestles, iron or steel.
Nails and rivets, brass or copper.
Needles (in tin-lined cases).
Nut crackers.
Ornaments for saddlery, brass, iron, or steel.
Ornaments for uniform.
Pans, ash.
Pans, copper, for closets.
Pans, dust.
Pans, warming.
Patten rings.
Patterns, travellers', hardware.
Percussion cap shells.
Pins, metal, in boxes.
Plates, door.
Plates, iron, enamelled.
Pliers.
Powder flasks.
Pulley blocks, iron.
Pulleys, iron.
Pumps, hand, brass.
Railway carriage keys.
Refrigerators.
Riddles.
Saddletrees.
Scales and weights, letter.
Screws, brass, copper, or zinc.
Screws, table expanding.
Scythe blades.
Scythes and sickles.
Shears, garden and sheep.
Ships' logs, metal.
Shoe horns and pegs, metallic.
Show tablets, metal, enamelled.
Skates.
Skewers, iron or steel.
Snuffers, iron or steel.
Spanners.
Spittoons, iron.
Spring balances.
Springs, chair, sofa, mattress, door, or cart.
Spurs.
Stair rods.
Steelyards.
Stirrups.

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Sugar nippers.
Syringes, garden.
Tacks.
Taper holders, metal.
Taps, brass.
Terrets.
Thimbles.
Tinware, in casks or cases.
Tips, brassed, for boot heels.
Tobacco boxes, metal.
Tools, carpenters', coopers', edge, joiners', masons', and shipwrights'.
Traps, sink, brass or copper.
Traps, vermin.
Trays, iron or steel.
Trivets, iron or steel.
Trouser stretchers, iron, portable.
Trowels.
Umbrella fittings.
Umbrella stretchers.
Valves, brass.
Washers, brass or copper.
Weights, brass.
Wire, copper or brass, packed in cases, casks, or in bags.
Hames.
Hammer heads, e.o.h.p.
Hammers (not steam), e.o.h.p.
Handcuffs.
Handles, chest and saucepan.
Harrow shafts, tube iron or tube steel.
Hat and umbrella stands, cast iron.
Hay, e.o.h.p., minimum load 30 cwt. per waggon.
Hay forks.
Hay forks, in cases.
Hay rakes, hand, in cases.
Hemp, e.o.h.p.
Hessians, jute.
Hinges, brass, iron, or steel.
Hoes, hand.
Hollow-ware, iron, including kettles, pans, maslins (pots for boiling fruit), and water cans, in casks or crates.
Hooks and eyes.
Hooks, boot, button, hat, coat, ceiling, reaping.
Hooks, clip, galvanized iron.
Hoops, wooden.
Ice.
Ink, except printers', in boxes, casks, or crates.
Iron liquor or muriate of iron.
Ivory black.
Ivory waste or dust.
Jacks, small.
Japanned ware, in casks or cases.
Japan wax.
Jars, earthenware or stoneware.
Kitchen fireplace stands.
Kitool fibre.
Knife boards.
Knitting pins.
Knives or blades for cutting machines.
Knobs (range), iron or steel.
Knobs (door).
Knockers (door).
Ladders, wooden.
Ladles (not puddlers' iron).
Laminated lead.
Lamp burners.
Lanterns, tin or iron.
Lard, in casks, boxes, tins, or tubs with lids.
Lasts, wooden.
Latches, door.
Lead piping, e.o.h.p.
Leather, undressed, except in cases or crates.
Lemon and lime juice, in cases or casks.
Lemons.
Linen waste, e.o.h.p.
Linen yarn and grey linen, steam or hydraulic press packed, in bunches or bales.
Locks and keys.
Locomotive engines and tenders, loaded in railway companies' waggons.
Logwood liquor.

Machinery, in parts, in cases, e.o.h.p.
Madders.
Magnets.
Marbles, children's.
Margarine, in casks, firkins, or boxes, or in tubs with wooden lids.
Match boxes, japanned or enamelled tin, new, empty, packed.
Matchetts.
Medals, brass or copper.
Megass, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon.
Mexican fibre, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon.
Military ornaments, except gold, silver, or plated.
Millstones, finished.
Mineral and aërated waters, e.o.h.p.
Molliscorum.
Mordant liquors (including alum liquor, dunging liquor, and red liquor).
Mortars and pestles, iron or steel.
Mungo.
Mushroom pulp.
Mushroom spawn.
Mustard, in casks, cases, boxes, or bags.
Nails and rivets, brass or copper.
Nails, zinc.
Needles (in tin-lined cases).
Netting, of iron wire.
Newspapers, in bales.
Nickel ore.
Nitrate of copper, in casks.
Nitrate of iron.
Nut crackers, except gold, silver, or plated.
Nuts, e.o.h.p.
Oakum.
Oils, not dangerous, in casks, or iron drums, round or tapered at one end, e.o.h.p.
Oranges.
Orchilla weed.
Ornaments for saddlery, brass, iron, or steel.
Ornaments for uniform, except gold, silver, or plated.
Osiers, twigs, and willows, brown.
Paints, in casks or iron drums, or in tins packed in cases.
Palisades, iron.
Palm leaves.
Palmetto leaf, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon.
Pans, ash.
Pans, copper, for closets.
Pans, dust.
Pans, warming.
Paper, emery, sand, and tobacco.
Paper hangings, common, in bales.
Paraffin and petroleum oils, in owners' tank waggons, not giving off inflammable vapour under 73° Fahr., when tested in the manner set forth in the Petroleum Act, 1879.
Parian, in casks or crates.
Patten rings.
Patterns, travellers', hardware.
Pelts, e.o.h.p.
Percussion cap shells.
Pewter.
Piassava, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon.
Pickaxes.
Picker bends.
Pickles, in boxes, cases, or casks.
Pimento.
Pins, metal, in boxes.
Piston rods, steel.
Plates, door.
Plates, iron, enamelled.
Pliers.
Plough shafts, tube iron or tube steel.
Plumbago.
Polishing paste.
Pork, in brine.
Poultry pens (wire), folded.
Powder flasks.

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Preserves (fish, fruit, meat, and provisions), in casks, boxes, or cases.
Printed matter, not bound.
Provender, horse or cattle, e.o.h.p.
Prunes, in casks or mats.
Pulley blocks, iron.
Pulleys, iron.
Pumps and pump castings, in cases.
Pumps, hand, brass.
Rags, pulled.
Railway carriage keys.
Railway waggon bodies.
Railway waggon bodies, fitted together.
Railway waggon brasses.
Rain-water pipes, for spoutings and their connexions, cast-iron.
Raisins.
Reed webbing, for ceilings.
Refrigerators.
Revalenta Arabica.
Rhubarb and rhubarb roots.
Riddles.
Rizine.
Rolls, iron, e.o.h.p.
Ropes.
Ropes, wire.
Sacks.
Saddletrees.
Sad irons, e.o.h.p.
Safes, iron or steel.
Sago.
Sauces, in boxes, cases, or casks.
Scales and weights, letter.
Scoops, iron.
Scrap zinc.
Screw propellers.
Screws, brass, copper, or zinc.
Screws, table expanding.
Scrolls, iron (for fixing springs to carts and carriages).
Screws, e.o.h.p.
Scythe blades.
Scythes and sickles.
Seal skins, wet and salted.
Seaweed (dry) or alga marina.
Seeds, agricultural, e.o.h.p.
Semolina.
Shears, garden and sheep.
Sheets, wool, new.
Ships' logs, metal.
Ships' masts.
Ships' ventilators.
Shoddy.
Shoe horns and pegs, metallic.
Shoemakers' wax.
Shot, lead, e.o.h.p.
Show tablets, metal, enamelled.
Shumac liquor.
Signal posts (railway) and materials belonging thereto.
Silicate cotton or slag wool, e.o.h.p.
Sinks, cast iron, not enamelled.
Size, e.o.h.p.
Skates.
Skewers, iron or steel.
Slate pencils.
Slates, writing.
Snuffers, iron or steel.
Spades and shovels, iron or steel.
Spanners.
Spelter sheets, e.o.h.p.
Spetches, e.o.h.p.
Spirits of tar, in casks or iron drums.
Spittoons, iron.
Spoutings and connexions, iron or steel.
Spring balances.
Springs, chair, sofa, mattress, door, or cart.
Spurs, not plated.
Stable fittings (except enamelled), iron or steel.
Stair rods.
Stannite of potash.
Stannite of soda.
Staples (wire), for bookbinders.
Starch, in casks, cases, boxes, or bags.
Steam excavators or steam navvies.
Steel, bars and bundles.
Steelyards.
Stirrups.

Stone blue, in casks, cases, boxes, or bags.
Stone, carved for building purposes, e.o.h.p.
Straw, e.o.h.p., minimum load 20 cwt. per waggon.
Strickles, in boxes or cases.
Sugar mills.
Sugar nippers, except gold, silver, or plated.
Syringes, garden.
Tacks.
Tamarinds.
Taper holders, metal.
Tapioca.
Tapioca flour.
Taps, brass.
Tarpaulings.
Tartar, liquid.
Terne metal.
Terrets.
Thimbles.
Tin, in blocks, cakes, or ingots.
Tincal.
Tinfoil.
Tin liquor.
Tinware, in casks or cases.
Tips, brassed, for boot heels.
Tobacco boxes, metal.
Tobacco juice, in casks.
Tobacco leaf, in hogsheads or tierces.
Tobacco stoves or presses.
Tools, carpenters', coopers', edge, joiners', masons', and shipwrights'.
Tools, well-boring and pit-boring.
Torchwick.
Tow, in bales, e.o.h.p.
Tow waste, e.o.h.p.
Traps, sink, brass or copper.
Traps, vermin.
Trays, iron or steel.
Trivets, iron or steel.
Trouser stretchers, iron, portable.
Trowels.
Tubes, coated with brass.
Tubes, electro-coppered.
Tubes, steam, brass or copper.
Tubs, iron.
Tue irons.
Turmeric.
Turpentine, spirits of, in casks or iron drums.
Twine.
Umbrella fittings.
Umbrella sticks, in the rough.
Umbrella stretchers.
Valves, brass.
Varnish, in casks or iron drums.
Vegetable wax.
Vegetables, packed, e.o.h.p.
Vices, iron or steel.
Vinegar, in casks.
Walking sticks, in the rough.
Walnuts, green, and husks.
Washers, brass or copper.
Washers, leather.
Weighing machines, large (those used for weighing railway or other vehicles, and also cattle).
Weights, brass.
Window frames, iron, packed in cases.
Window shutters, iron or steel.
Wines, British, in casks.
Wire, copper or brass, packed in cases, casks, or in bags.
Wire, cotton-covered, in casks, hampers, cases, and canvas-covered coils.
Wire, iron or steel, e.o.h.p.
Wire, lead.
Wood, bent, rough, unfinished.
Wool, raw.
Yarn, twist, and weft, cotton and linen, in bales, bags, wrappers, cases, boxes, skips, or casks.
Yeast, in bags, or in bags in baskets, hydraulic press packed, dry.
Yellow metal bolts and nails.
Yellow metal rods.
Zinc bars.

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CLASS 3.

Ale coolers.
Algerian fibre, e.o.h.p.
Alizarine, in casks or iron drums.
Almonds.
American or leather cloth.
Ammonia, liquid, in bottles (other than carboys) in cases.
Angelica root.
Aniseed.
Apple rings, in slices, dried.
Apples, dry, or pippins.
Arsenic acid, e.o.h.p.
Bacon and hams, cured, e.o.h.p.
Baking powder.
Baths.
Beadings and mouldings, gilt, lacquered, or varnished, packed in boxes.
Bedsteads, e.o.h.p.
Beehives, made of wood.
Bell ringing (carillon) machinery.
Belting, for machinery.
Bichromate of soda, e.o.h.p.
Bichrome and bichromate of potash, e.o.h.p.
Bins, corn or wine.
Bitters, in casks or cases.
Black beer.
Bladders, in casks.
Blankets.
Blinds, paper.
Blinds, venetian and chain, in cases, crates, or frames.
Blowing engines.
Blue, laundry, liquid, in boxes, cases, casks, or iron drums.
Blue paste.
Blue powder and stone and smalts, e.o.h.p.
Boards, parquet flooring.
Boards, washing.
Bobbins, e.o.h.p.
Books, e.o.h.p.
Boothing or stalling.
Boots and shoes, including goloshes, and leather cut into boot shapes, in casks, cases, or boxes.
Boracic acid.
Bottles and bottle stoppers, glass, e.o.h.p.
Bowls, iron or wood.
Braces, except silk, for wearing apparel, in bales, packs, or trusses.
Broom and brush heads, e.o.h.p.
Brooms and brushes, packed.
Brush backs, xylonite.
Buckets and pails.
Buckram.
Butter, in crocks in wood, or in crocks when packed with straw in baskets.
Calicoes.
Candlewick.
Canvas.
Cap peaks, not oily.
Caps, men's or boys', except silk, in bales, packs, or trusses.
Capsules, metal, in cases.
Carbon candles, for electric lighting.
Carbonate of ammonia, in cases.
Card cloth.
Cards, for weaving, packed in cases.
Carpet bags.
Carpet beating machines.
Carpet lining (cork).
Carpeting.
Carpeting (cork).
Carraway seeds.
Carriage and cart steps.
Castings, iron, light, e.o.h.p.
Castings, sanitary, iron or steel, for public urinals and water closets.
Castings, steel, e.o.h.p.
Castor oil, in boxes.
Cellarets, wrought-iron.
Chaff, in bags, not for cattle-feeding.
Chalk, French.
Chalk, prepared.
Cheese, e.o.h.p.

Cheese presses.
Chemicals, not dangerous, corrosive, or explosive, in casks, iron drums, bales, or bags.
Chimney-pieces, marble or slate, e.o.h.p.
China, in hampers.
China grass, e.o.h.p.
Cinnabar ore.
Clock dials.
Clogs, in casks, cases, or boxes.
Clothing (exclusive of silk goods), if packed in trusses, packs, or bales.
Clothing, for soldiers, police, prison warders, railway porters, postal, and telegraph (except busbies or helmets).
Clothing, waterproof (except oily canvas clothing).
Cloth, linen, packed.
Coach and upholsterers' trimmings, in packs, trusses, or bales.
Cob nuts.
Cocoa-nut fibre, husk, shell, or matting, e.o.h.p.
Cocoa-nuts.
Coffee extract or essence.
Coin, copper or bronze.
Collars, rush, for horses.
Colliery pulleys.
Colours, in cans, hampers, boxes, or iron bottles.
Combs.
Coquilla nuts.
Cordials, in casks or cases.
Coriander seed.
Cork shavings or cuttings.
Cork socks, in boxes, cases, or casks.
Corkwood.
Cornice poles, wood, in bundles, without rings or ends, not gilt.
Corozzo nuts.
Cotton and linen goods, in bales, boxes, cases, packs, or trusses, e.o.h.p.
Cotton and linen thread.
Cotton and woollen slops, in hampers, bales, or boxes.
Cotton wool, dressed and carded.
Crucibles, e.o.h.p.
Cummin seed.
Cutlery.
Cyanite, in cans, hampers, boxes, or iron bottles.
Dishes, wood.
Drapery, heavy.—Packages containing any of the following articles:—
American or leather cloth.
Blankets.
Boots and shoes, including goloshes, in casks, cases, or boxes.
Buckram.
Buttons, except gold, silver, or plated.
Calicoes.
Carpet bags.
Carpeting.
Clothing, waterproof (except oily canvas clothing).
Cotton and linen goods, in bales, boxes, cases, packs, or trusses, e.o.h.p.
Cotton and linen thread.
Cotton and woollen slops, in hampers, bales, or boxes.
Druggeting.
Elastic webbing.
Eyelets.
Flannel.
Floor cloth, including oil cloth, boulinikon, kamptulicon, and linoleum.
Hearth rugs, except skins.
Hooks and eyes.
Huckabacks.
India-rubber goods, except shoes and goloshes.
Laces, boot and stay, cotton or leather.
Linen cloth, packed.
Paper collars, cuffs, and shirt fronts.

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Shirts, cotton, woollen, and linen, in bales, packs, or trusses.
Stays, not silk.
Tapes.
Thimbles, not gold, silver, or plated.
Wadding, cotton.
Woollen and worsted yarn.
Dripping, in crocks in wood, or in tubs or tins without lids.
Druggeting.
Drugs, in casks, bales, or bags.
Drysalteries, in casks.
Dutch metal and leaf.
Dyes, in casks and iron drums.
Earth closets.
Earthenware, in hampers.
Eggs, in boxes, cases, or crates.
Elastic webbing.
Electric batteries.
Electric cable.
Emery rollers and emery wheels, e.o.h.p.
Esparto grass, e.o.h.p.
Fenders, in crates.
Fenders, kitchen, iron or steel.
Fenders, ships', cork or hemp.
Fents and tabs, cotton and woollen.
Fern, for litter or packing, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon.
Filberts.
Filters, earthenware.
Fire engines, steam.
Fire escapes.
Fire extinguishers (hand grenade), packed.
Fish, fresh, e.o.h.p.
Fish glue.
Flannel.
Flax, e.o.h.p.
Flax straw, e.o.h.p.
Floor cloth, including oil cloth, boulinikon, kamptulicon, and linoleum.
Flour dressing or purifying machines.
Flower roots (not orchids).
Forges, portable, e.o.h.p.
Forks, e.o.h.p.
Fruit, ripe, not hot house :—
Apricots.
Cherries.
Nectarines.
Peaches.
Raspberries.
Strawberries.
Fustian and corduroy.
Gas meters.
Gelatine.
German silver, in sheets.
German silver wire, in casks and cases.
Ginger, e.o.h.p.
Glass beads.
Glass, crown, rolled and sheet.
Glass, flint, e.o.h.p.
Glass, plate, rough.
Glass, plate, not silvered.
Gloves, cotton, woollen or worsted, in bales, packs, or trusses.
Gloves, rough leather, for labourers.
Glycerine, in cases or boxes.
Glycerine grease, for lubricating purposes, in tins packed in wooden cases.
Goat skins, e.o.h.p.
Granite, polished or dressed, e.o.h.p.
Grapes, packed in cork dust or sawdust, in casks.
Groceries, mixed.
Packages consigned as mixed groceries may include any grocery articles set out in classes hereinbefore mentioned or in this class, the following articles in Class 4 :—
Cardamoms.
Citric acid.
Confectionery, e.o.h.p.
Crystallised fruits, e.o.h.p.
Meat pies.
Preserved ginger.
Sausages.
Yeast, e.o.h.p.
and the following in Class 5 :—
Blue, laundry liquid, e.o.h.p.
Cinnamon.

Cloves.
Cochineal.
Cordials, e.o.h.p.
Extract of meat.
Indigo.
Isinglass.
Lard, e.o.h.p.
Nutmegs.
Gums, e.o.h.p.
Gun stocks.
Gun wads.
Guns, machine, in cases.
Gutta-percha, raw.
Guttering or corrugating machines, e.o.h.p.
Hair, for manufacturing purposes, e.o.h.p.
Hair cloth.
Harness or saddlery, in tin-lined cases or casks.
Hassocks.
Hats, rush, in bales, trusses, and hampers.
Hay rakes, hand, e.o.h.p.
Hearthrugs, except skins.
Heel balls, shoemakers'.
Helmets, metal, in cases or boxes.
Herbs, green.
Hides, e.o.h.p.
Honey, in casks, or in jars packed in crates or cases.
Hoofs, horns, and horn tips, buffalo, cow, goat, ox, and sheep, e.o.h.p.
Hops.
Hosiery, in bales, packs, or trusses.
Huckabacks.
Hurdles, iron or steel, on wheels.
India-rubber goods, except shoes and goloshes.
India-rubber, raw.
Ink, printers'.
Jew's harps.
Joiners' work (common wood)—beadings and mouldings (not gilt, lacquered, or varnished), doors and door frames, fittings and fixtures for buildings, staircases, balusters and hand rails, window sashes and frames and shutters.
Juniper berries.
Kips, e.o.h.p.
Laces, boot or stay, cotton or leather.
Lamp black.
Lamp chimneys (glass).
Lamp frames (street).
Lamp reflectors, enamelled iron.
Lamp wick.
Lamps, paraffin, in parts (except china or earthenware) packed in casks and cases.
Lard, in bladders, in crocks, in wood or in tubs, or tins without lids.
Lavatory stands and basins, earthenware, complete, enamelled.
Lawn mowers, packed.
Lead pencils.
Leather, e.o.h.p.
Lemon and lime juice, e.o.h.p.
Life buoys.
Limestone, polished or dressed.
Lime water, e.o.h.p.
Lincrusta and anaglypta (decorative wall papers).
Linen cloth, packed.
Linen yarn or grey linen, e.o.h.p.
Liquorice.
Looking-glass frames (common), wood (not gilded) or Dutch metalled.
Maccaroni.
Machines, fitted up, packed, e.o.h.p.
Magnesia.
Marble, packed, and in slabs, cemented together.
Margarine, in crocks in wood, or in crocks when packed with straw in baskets.
Marquees or tents.
Mastic.
Mats and matting, e.o.h.p.
Megass, e.o.h.p.
Merinoes, in bales, packs, or trusses.
Mexican fibre, e.o.h.p.

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Mica.
Milk.
Milk cans and pans.
Millboard rollers (for winding paper in cases).
Mops.
Mortars and pestles, marble.
Moss, packed.
Muslin, book, if packed in bales, packs, or trusses.
Mustard, e.o.h.p.
Netting, cotton and twine.
Nickel.
Nitrate of baryta.
Oars.
Oils, not dangerous, e.o.h.p.
Oleic acid, in casks.
Osiers, twigs, and willows, white or stained.
Osnaburgs.
Oxalic acid.
Paints, in cans, hampers, boxes, or iron bottles.
Palliasses, straw.
Palmetto leaf, e.o.h.p.
Pans, chemical and dye, iron or steel.
Pans, earthenware or iron, for sanitary purposes.
Paper, e.o.h.p.
Paper collars, cuffs, and shirt fronts.
Paper, gummed for labels.
Paper hangings, e.o.h.p.
Paper tubes, for cops.
Parian, in hampers.
Pattens, in casks, cases, or boxes.
Pearl shells.
Penholders, wood or metal (except gold, silver, or plated).
Pepper.
Percussion caps, uncharged.
Petroleum grease or petroleum jelly.
Piassava, e.o.h.p.
Pickles, e.o.h.p.
Picture frames, common, wood (not gilded) or Dutch metalled.
Pins, metal.
Plants, e.o.h.p.
Preserves (fish, fruit, meat, and provisions), e.o.h.p., in crates or baskets.
Pulley blocks, wood.
Pumps and pump castings, e.o.h.p.
Quicks, e.o.h.p.
Rabbit fur, or hatters' wool.
Raffia.
Railway cards and tickets.
Reels, for garden hose.
Rennet.
Rick poles and covers.
Road scraping and road sweeping machines.
Rock, crystal.
Rugs, hearth, except skin.
Saddlery or harness, in tin-lined cases or casks.
Sauces, e.o.h.p.
Saw-bench machines, portable, packed.
Scale beams and scales.
Scoops, wood.
Screw jacks, except iron.
Scythe sneds or handles.
Sealing wax.
Seaweed, edible.
Sewing machines, in parts, packed.
Sewing machine stands, in parts, packed in cases or frames.
Shafts, cart.
Shafts, gig, carriage, or dog cart, not painted nor varnished.
Shavings, wood.
Sheepskins, e.o.h.p.
Sheet steel.
Shellac.
Shells.
Ships' blocks.
Ships' sails, finished.
Shirts, cotton, woollen, and linen, in bales, packs, trusses, and hampers.
Shoe horns and pegs.
Shoes and boots, including goloshes and leather cut into shoe shapes, in casks, cases, or boxes.
Shot belts.

Show cards (cardboard) unframed.
Shutters, revolving, wooden.
Shuttles, weavers'.
Silver ore.
Sinks, enamelled.
Skins, hare and rabbit.
Slate beds of billiard tables, packed in cases.
Slate slabs.
Spindles, in boxes.
Spirits, in casks or cases.
Splints, wood, for matches.
Squeegees, for cleaning ships' decks, &c.
Stable fittings and mangers, iron enamelled.
Starch, e.o.h.p.
Stationery, e.o.h.p.
Stays, not silk, for wearing apparel.
Stills, iron.
Stone blue, e.o.h.p.
Stoves, gas or oil.
Strickles, e.o.h.p.
Stuff goods, in bales, packs, or trusses.
Sugar, e.o.h.p.
Sugar candy.
Syrup, in cases, in tins, in baskets, or in stone bottles packed in crates or hampers.
Tables, cast iron or steel, in parts.
Talc.
Tapes.
Tea.
Thimbles, except gold, silver, or plated.
Thread, cotton and linen.
Toasting forks, iron or steel.
Tobacco juice, e.o.h.p.
Tobacco leaf, e.o.h.p.
Tow, e.o.h.p.
Toys, packed.
Trellis work (wood) in bundles.
Troughs, bakers', wooden.
Troughs, cattle and other, iron or steel.
Tubes, brass or copper, except steam, packed.
Tubs, washing.
Tubs, wood.
Turnery ware.
Type.
Varnish, e.o.h.p.
Vaseline.
Vegetable ivory.
Velvet, cotton, in bales, packs, or trusses.
Vermicelli.
Vinegar, e.o.h.p.
Wadding, cotton.
Wash leather.
Wash stand tops, marble, packed.
Washing and wringing machines, packed.
Water meters.
Weighing machines, small (those used for weighing packages and goods).
Wheelbarrows.
Wheels, rudder or steering, in cases, crates, or frames.
Whetstones and honestones.
Whisks, packed.
Winches, steam.
Window frames, iron, e.o.h.p.
Wines, British, e.o.h.p.
Wines, in casks or cases.
Wood, bent, e.o.h.p.
Wool, dressed or carded
Woollen and worsted goods, in bales, packs, or trusses.
Woollen cloth, in bales, packs, or trusses
Xylonite.
Yarns, twist and weft (except silk).
Yellow or Persian berries.

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CLASS 4.

Agricultural machines and implements, e.o.h.p.
Alabaster.
Albumen.
Alizarine, e.o.h.p.
Ammonia, liquid, in bottles (other than carboys) in hampers.
Anchovies.
Annotto, e.o.h.p.
Anthracene, e.o.h.p.
Asparagus.
Bacon and hams, fresh or green
Bags, leather.
Beef wine, in boxes.
Bee hives, straw.
Beer engines.
Bellows, e.o.h.p.
Bells.
Billiard cues, in bundles.
Blinds, venetian and chain, e.o.h.p.
Boilers, copper.
Books, bound or half bound in calf, morocco, roan, Russia, or law calf.
Boots and shoes, including goloshes and leather cut into boot shapes, in hampers (white rod).
Braces, for wearing apparel, not silk, e.o.h.p.
Bristles, e.o.h.p.
Britannia metal goods.
Bronze powder.
Brooms and brushes, e.o.h.p.
Bungs and corks.
Butter, in flats or hampers, or in tubs or casks without lids.
Candles, wax.
Canes and rattans.
Caps, men's or boy's (except silk), in boxes or cases.
Caravans (showmen's or hawkers') and vans containing steam roundabouts.
Carbolic acid, solid.
Carboys, gutta percha.
Cardamoms.
Cats' and dogs' meat.
Cattle cribs.
Chaff, e.o.h.p.
Chairs and seats, garden, e.o.h.p.
Chairs, common, folding, in boxes, cases, crates, and parcels.
Chemicals, not dangerous, corrosive, or explosive, in boxes or hampers.
Chimney pieces, metal, unpacked.
Chimney tops, iron or zinc.
China, in boxes or cases.
Churns and churning machines.
Cisterns.
Citric acid.
Clocks, turret and church.
Clogs, e.o.h.p.
Cloth, linen, tied in bundles, but not protected by wrappers, or not packed.
Clothing (exclusive of silk goods), e.o.h.p.
Coach and upholsterers' trimmings, e.o.h.p.
Coal scuttles.
Cobalt.
Coffee carts or stalls on wheels.
Confectionery, e.o.h.p.
Corn crushers.
Cricket implements.
Croquet implements.
Crystallised fruit, e.o.h.p.
Curtains, cotton, lace.
Dandy rollers, in cases for paper mills.
Drapery, light; packages containing any drapery articles set out in classes hereinbefore mentioned and in this class, and any of the following articles :—
Bags (leather, ladies' hand, courier, and travelling).
Braces, not silk, for wearing apparel.
Carpeting, exceeding 15 feet in length, packed in cases.

Cloth, woollen.
Clothing (exclusive of silk goods), e.o.h.p.
Coach and upholsterers' trimmings.
Gloves, cotton, woollen, and worsted.
Haberdashery.
Hosiery.
Muslins (book).
Needles.
Stuff goods.
Umbrellas.
Woollen and worsted goods.
Dripping, in bladders.
Druggists' sundries, in mixed packages.
Drugs, in boxes or hampers.
Drysalteries, e.o.h.p.
Dye extracts.
Dyes, e.o.h.p.
Earthenware, in boxes or cases.
Eggs, e.o.h.p.
Extract of malt.
Felt hat bodies.
Fire engines, e.o.h p.
Fish, fresh—
Brill, grayling, lobsters, oysters, prawns, red mullet, salmon, smelt, soles, trout, turbot, whitebait.
Flax in the straw.
Flower roots, e.o.h.p.
Flower stands, wrought iron.
Fluid, disinfecting, in bottles; packed in cases or hampers, or in basketed jars.
Footballs.
Frilling machines, in parts, packed.
Fruit-cleaning machines.
Furniture, in vans, carts, or road waggons.
Garden arches.
Garden engines.
Glasshouse pots.
Glass, in boxes or cases.
Glass, prepared, for photographers.
Globes, moons, or shades, glass, common.
Gloves, cotton, woollen, and worsted, e.o.h.p.
Gold size.
Golf clubs.
Grates, ovens, ranges, or stoves, polished.
Gravestones or tombstones.
Gun barrels, e.o.h.p.
Guns.
Gutta percha goods.
Guttering or corrugating machines, not packed.
Haberdashery.
Hand carts.
Handmills.
Hares, dead.
Harness, e.o.h.p.
Hat leathers.
Hats, soft felt.
Hawkers' packs and trusses.
Hollow-ware, iron, including kettles, pans, maslins (pots for boiling fruit), and water cans, e.o.h.p.
Honey, e.o.h.p.
Hop bitters.
Hose, leather and canvas.
Hosiery, e.o.h.p.
Household linen and wearing apparel (exclusive of silk goods), e.o.h.p.
Incubators, complete.
Ink, e.o.h.p.
Japanned ware, e.o.h.p.
Kilting machines, in parts, packed.
Knapsacks, soldiers'.
Knitting machines, in parts, packed.
Lac.
Lace, British, not silk.
Laces, boot or stay, e.o.h.p.
Lamps.
Lawn mowers, not packed.
Lawn tennis implements.
Leather leggings.
Lint.
Lithographic stones.
Looms, not packed.
Luggage or baggage, personal.

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London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway.

Machinery, in parts, not packed, e.o.h.p.
Machines, fitted up, not packed, e.o.h.p.
Malt crushers.
Maps, in boxes or cases.
Margarine, in baskets, flats, or hampers, or in tubs without lids.
Mats, skin.
Mattresses.
Meat, fresh.
Meat pies.
Meat safes.
Mincing machines.
Mushrooms.
Muslin, book, e.o.h.p.
Needles, e.o.h.p.
Oleic acid, e.o.h.p.
Panoramas and theatrical scenery.
Pans, copper.
Parian, in boxes or cases.
Pattens, e.o.h.p.
Patterns, wood, for castings.
Pens, steel.
Perforating and paper-cutting machines.
Pine apples, not hothouse, packed.
Pipes, brass and copper.
Pipes, smoking.
Pistols.
Plaiting machines, in parts, packed.
Plated goods.
Plums (dried) in fancy boxes.
Porcelain.
Poultry, dead.
Preserved ginger.
Preserves (fish, fruit, meat, and provisions), e.o.h.p.
Rabbits, dead.
Razor strops.
Reeds and rushes.
Reflectors, glass, with metal backs.
Rifles.
Rollers, type printers'.
Saddlery, e.o.h.p.
Sausages and saveloys.
Saw-bench machines, portable, not packed.
Seal skins, e.o.h.p.
Seeds, e.o.h.p.
Sewing machine stands, e.o.h.p.
Shafts, gig, carriage, or dog cart, e.o.h.p.
Sheep racks.
Shirts, e.o.h.p.
Shoes and boots, including goloshes and leather cut into shoe shapes, in hampers (white rod).
Show cards, e.o.h.p.
Shrubs and trees, e.o.h.p.
Skins, fine, including deer, fox, kid, musquash, and nutria.
Snuff.
Spades and shovels, wooden.
Spermaceti.
Spindles, e.o.h.p.
Spirits, in hampers.
Spirits of tar, e.o.h.p.
Stag horns.
Steam gauges.
Stereotype casts.
Stills, copper.
Stone, decorative, carved, for decorating the interior of buildings.
Stoves, fire-clay tile.
Stuff goods, e.o.h.p.
Swing boats and hobby horses.
Tables, cast iron or cast steel.
Tanks.
Tartaric acid.
Telegraph instruments, packed.
Telephone apparatus, packed.
Textile fabrics, made of mixed cotton, linen, wool, or similar materials.
Theatrical luggage.
Tiles, art.
Tin crystals.
Tinware, e.o.h.p.
Tobacco, manufactured, except cigars and cigarettes.
Tomatoes.
Toys, e.o.h.p.
Tubes, tin and zinc.
Tubing, brass or copper, e.o.h.p.
Ultramarine.

Umbrellas.
Umbrella sticks, e.o.h.p.
Vans, commercial travellers'
Vats.
Vegetable washing machines.
Vegetables, hothouse, packed.
Veneers.
Venison.
Verdigris.
Walking sticks, e.o.h.p.
Warps, except silk.
Washing and wringing machines, not packed.
Whalebone.
Wheels, cart, coach, and carriage.
Wheels, rudder or steering, e.o.h.p.
Wines, in hampers.
Wire, insulated.
Wire, polished or needle.
Wire gauze.
Woodwork for the manufacture of organs.
Woodwork for the manufacture of pianos.
Woollen and worsted goods, e.o.h.p.
Woollen cloth, e.o.h.p.
Yeast, e.o.h.p.

Class 5.

Acetic or wood acid, e.o.h.p.
Aluminium.
Amber.
Ammonia, liquid, e.o.h.p.
Animals and birds, stuffed, in cases.
Aquaria, glass.
Artificial flowers.
Bagatelle tables.
Balloons.
Bark, not for tanning, e.o.h.p.
Barometers.
Baskets, e.o.h.p.
Bath chairs.
Beadings and mouldings, gilt, lacquered, or varnished, e.o.h.p.
Beds and bedding.
Bicycles.
Billiard tables.
Bird cages.
Bismuth.
Blue, laundry, liquid, e.o.h.p.
Boats and canoes.
Boots and shoes, including goloshes and leather cut into boot shapes, e.o.h.p.
Boxes, e.o.h.p.
Butter, in crocks, e.o.h.p.
Caps, e.o.h.p.
Carbolic acid, liquid, e.o.h.p.
Carboys, glass.
Cards, for carding machines, e.o.h.p.
Carriage bodies, e.o.h.p.
Chairs and seats, e.o.h.p.
Chandeliers and gasaliers.
Chemicals, not dangerous, corrosive, or explosive, e.o.h.p.
Chloride of gold, in boxes, for photographers.
Cigars and cigarettes.
Cinnamon.
Clock cases.
Clocks, e.o.h.p.
Cloves.
Cochineal.
Coffins.
Collodion cotton, in bottles packed in cases.
Colours, in jars.
Conservatories and hothouses, in parts.
Cordials, e.o.h.p.
Cork socks, e.o.h.p.
Crape.
Cyanite, in jars.
Dripping, in crocks, e.o.h.p.
Drugs, e.o.h.p.
Dyes, in glass carboys.
Empty cases, casks, crates, hampers, and other empties, e.o.h.p.

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Engravings.
Evergreens.
Extract of meat.
Feathers.
Fenders, e.o.h.p.
Figures, casts, or ornaments, alabaster, bronze, gypsum, plaster, stucco, or terra cotta.
Figures, flowers, and heads, wax.
Flowers, cut.
Flower stands, e.o.h.p.
Frilling machines, fitted up, packed.
Fruit, hothouse.
Furniture, e.o.h.p.
Furs.
Game.
Glass, cut, ornamental, for doors.
Glass, plate, silvered.
Glass, stained.
Globes, for educational purposes.
Globes, moons, or shades, glass, e.o.h.p.
Gloves, e.o.h.p.
Glycerine, e.o.h.p.
Hair, for head dressing.
Hat and umbrella stands, wood.
Hats, except soft felt and rush.
Helmets, felt, in cases or boxes.
Horses, dead.
Indigo.
Isinglass.
Ivory, e.o.h.p.
Jet.
Kilting machines, fitted up, packed.
Knitting machines, fitted up, packed.
Lace.
Lard, e.o.h.p.
Looking glass frames, e.o.h.p.
Looking glass and mirrors, glass.
Lustres and vases, glass.
Magnesium metal.
Maps, e.o.h.p.
Margarine, in crocks, e.o.h.p.
Match boxes, empty, e.o.h.p.
Military ornaments, e.o.h.p.
Millinery.
Models, clay.
Morphia, in bottles in hampers.
Moss, e.o.h.p.
Musical instruments.
Muslins.
Nitrate of copper, in jars or stone bottles, covered with wicker basket work.
Nitrate of silver, in boxes, for photographers.
Nut crackers, e.o.h.p.
Nutmegs.
Optical instruments.
Organs and organ work.
Ornaments for uniform, e.o.h.p.
Overmantels, cast iron, with mirrors.
Paints, in jars.
Papier maché goods.
Parchment.
Penholders, e.o.h.p.
Perambulators, complete or in parts.
Perfumery.
Phosphorous paste (vermin killer), packed.
Photographic apparatus.
Picture frames, e.o.h.p.
Pictures.
Pine apples, e.o.h.p.
Plaiting machines, fitted up, packed.
Plants and shrubs (garden), in baskets, mats, pots, or tubs.
Platinum.
Plush, silk.
Portmanteaus.
Poultry, alive.
Quicksilver.
Quills.
Retorts, glass.
Ribbons.
Rocking horses.
Rollers, brass or copper.
Seal skins, made into articles of wearing apparel.
Serpentine, manufactured, packed.
Sewing machines, fitted up, packed.
Shoes and boots, including goloshes and leather cut into shoe shapes, e.o.h.p.

Show cases for shops, glass and wood-work.
Silk.
Silver precipitate.
Spirits, e.o.h.p.
Sponges.
Straw goods, including straw hats and straw bonnets.
Straw plait.
Sugar nippers, e.o.h.p.
Summer houses.
Surgical instruments.
Teazles.
Telescopes.
Thermometers.
Thimbles, e.o.h.p.
Tonquin beans.
Tortoiseshell.
Tricycles and velocipedes.
Trunks.
Turpentine, spirits of, e.o.h.p.
Turtle.
Velvet, e.o.h.p.
Ventilators, e.o.h.p.
Watch glasses.
Wines, e.o.h.p.
Woodwork, carved, for decorating the interior of buildings.
Yolk of eggs.

London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company (Rates and Charges) Provisional Order.

A

B I L L

To confirm a Provisional Order made by the Board of Trade under the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, containing the Classification of Merchandise Traffic, and the Schedule of Maximum Rates and Charges applicable thereto, of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company, and certain other Railway Companies connected therewith.

(*Prepared and brought in by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Baron Henry De Worms.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
10 *February* 1891.

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[Bill 196.]

A

B I L L

[AS AMENDED BY THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF LORDS AND COMMONS]

TO

Confirm a Provisional Order made by the Board of Trade under the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, containing the Classification of Merchandise Traffic, and the Schedule of Maximum Rates and Charges applicable thereto, of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company, and certain other Railway Companies connected therewith. A.D. 1891.

WHEREAS under the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, the Board of Trade embodied in a Provisional Order the classification of merchandise traffic and schedule of maximum rates and charges, including all terminal charges, which, in the opinion of the Board of Trade, ought to be adopted by the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company, and the railway companies connected therewith, which are mentioned in the schedule to the said Provisional Order: 51 & 52 Vict. c. 25. s. 24.

And whereas it is expedient that the Provisional Order, as set out in the schedule to this Act annexed, be confirmed by Act of Parliament:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company (Rates and Charges) Order Confirmation Act, 1891. Short title.

2. The Order, as set out in the schedule to this Act annexed, shall be and the same is hereby confirmed, and all the provisions of the said Order in manner and form as they are set out in the said schedule shall, from and after the passing of this Act, have full validity and effect. Confirmation of Order in schedule.

A.D. 1891.

SCHEDULE.

London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway.

LONDON, BRIGHTON, AND SOUTH COAST RAILWAY COMPANY.

Order of the Board of Trade under the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, embodying the classification of merchandise traffic and the authorised schedule of maximum rates and charges, including all terminal charges, applicable to the said classification of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company, and certain other railway companies connected therewith.

Short title.

1. This Order may be cited as the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company (Rates and Charges) Order, 1891.

Commencement.

2. This Order shall come into force and have effect on the first of August one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, or such later date as the Board of Trade may direct, which date is in this Order referred to as the commencement of this Order.

Interpretation.

3. This Order is to be read and construed subject in all respects to the provisions of the Railway and Canal Traffic Acts, 1873 and 1888, and of any other Acts or parts of Acts incorporated therewith.

Schedule of maximum rates and charges.

4. From and after the commencement of this Order, the maximum rates and charges which the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company, and the railway companies connected therewith mentioned in the appendix to the schedule to this Order in respect of railways mentioned in the said appendix, shall be entitled to charge and make in respect of merchandise traffic on the railways of the said companies shall be the rates and charges specified in the schedule to this Order annexed, and shall be subject to the classification, regulations, and provisions set forth in the said schedule.

Schedule of Maximum Rates and Charges, and Classification of Merchandise Traffic applicable to the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company, and certain other Companies connected therewith.

I.—Maximum Rates and Charges.

1. This schedule of maximum rates and charges shall be divided into six parts: Part I., containing the maximum rates and charges authorised in respect of the merchandise comprised in the several classes of merchandise specified in

the classification; Part II. and Part III., containing the maximum rates and charges authorised in respect of animals and carriages as therein mentioned; Part IV., specifying the exceptional charges mentioned in such part, and the circumstances in which they may be made; Part V., containing the rates and charges authorised in respect of perishable merchandise by passenger train, with the provisions and regulations which are to apply to such class of merchandise; and Part VI., containing the rates and charges authorised in respect of small parcels by merchandise train, with the provisions and regulations which are to apply to such parcels.

2. The maximum rate for conveyance is the maximum rate which the Company may charge for the conveyance of merchandise by merchandise train; and, subject to the exceptions and provisions specified in this schedule, includes the provision of locomotive power and trucks by the Company, and every other expense incidental to such conveyance not herein-after provided for. Provided that—

(*a.*) The provision of trucks is not included in the maximum rates applicable to merchandise specified in Class A. of the classification, and the Company shall not be required to provide trucks for the conveyance of such merchandise, or for the conveyance of lime in bulk or salt in bulk, or of the following articles when carried in such a manner as to injure the trucks of the Company; that is to say, ammoniacal liquor, creosote, coal tar, gas tar, gas water, or gravel tarred for paving.

(*b.*) Where, for the conveyance of merchandise other than merchandise specified in Class A. of the classification, the Company do not provide trucks, the rate authorised for conveyance shall be reduced by a sum which for distances not exceeding 50 miles, shall in case of difference between the Company and the person liable to pay the charge, be determined by an arbitrator to be appointed by the Board of Trade, and for distances exceeding 50 miles, shall be the charge authorised to be made by the Company for the provision of trucks when not included in the maximum rate for conveyance.

3. The maximum station terminal is the maximum charge which the Company may make to a trader for the use of the accommodation (exclusive of coal drops) provided, and for the duties undertaken by the Company for which no other provision is made in this schedule, at the terminal station, for or in dealing with merchandise, as carriers thereof, before or after conveyance.

4. The maximum service terminals are the maximum charges which the Company may make to a trader for the following services, when rendered to or for a trader, that is to say, loading, unloading, covering, and uncovering merchandise, which charges shall, in respect of each service, be deemed to include all charges for the provision by the Company of labour, machinery, plant, stores, and sheets. Provided that—

Where merchandise conveyed in a separate truck is loaded or unloaded elsewhere than in a shed or building of the Company, the Company may not charge to a trader any service terminal for the performance by the Company

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London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway.

of any of the said services if the trader has requested the Company to allow him to perform the service for himself and the Company have unreasonably refused to allow him to do so. Any dispute between a trader and the Company in reference to any service terminal charged to a trader who is not allowed by the Company to perform for himself the service shall be determined by the Board of Trade.

5. The Company may charge for the services hereunder mentioned, or any of them, when rendered to a trader at his request or for his convenience, a reasonable sum, by way of addition to the tonnage rate. Any difference arising under this section shall be determined by an arbitrator to be appointed by the Board of Trade at the instance of either party. Provided that where before any service is rendered to a trader he has given notice in writing to the Company that he does not require it, the service shall not be deemed to have been rendered at the trader's request or for his convenience:—

(i.) Services rendered by the Company at or in connexion with sidings not belonging to the Company.

(ii.) The collection or delivery of merchandise outside the terminal station.

(iii.) Weighing merchandise.

(iv.) The detention of trucks, or the use or occupation of any accommodation, before or after conveyance, beyond such period as shall be reasonably necessary for enabling the Company to deal with the merchandise as carriers thereof, or the consignor or consignee to give or take delivery thereof; or, in cases in which the merchandise is consigned to an address other than the terminal station beyond a reasonable period from the time when notice has been delivered at such address that the merchandise has arrived at the terminal station for delivery. And services rendered in connexion with such use and occupation.

(v.) Loading or unloading, covering or uncovering merchandise comprised in Class A. or Class B. of the classification.

(vi.) The use of coal drops.

(vii.) The provision by the Company of accommodation at a waterside wharf, and special services rendered thereat by the Company in respect of loading or unloading merchandise into or out of vessels or barges where no special charge is prescribed by any Act of Parliament. Provided that charges under this sub-section shall for the purposes of sub-section (3) of section 33 of the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, be deemed to be dock charges.

6. Where merchandise is conveyed in trucks not belonging to the Company, the trader shall be entitled to recover from the Company a raasonable sum by way of demurrage for any detention of his trucks beyond a reasonable period, either by the Company or by any other Company over whose railway the trucks have been conveyed under a through rate or contract. Any difference arising under this section shall be determined by an arbitrator to be appointed by the Board of Trade at the instance of either party.

7. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the Company from making and receiving, in addition to the charges specified in this schedule, charges and

payments, by way of rent or otherwise, for sidings or other structural accommodation provided or to be provided for the private use of traders, and not required by the Company for dealing with the traffic for the purposes of conveyance, provided that the amount of such charges or payments is fixed by an agreement, in writing, signed by the trader, or by some person duly authorised on his behalf, or determined in case of difference by an arbitrator to be appointed by the Board of Trade.

8. In respect of merchandise received from or delivered to another railway company having a railway of a different gauge, the Company may make a reasonable charge for any service of transhipment performed by them, the amount of such charge to be determined in case of difference by an arbitrator to be appointed by the Board of Trade.

9. The Company may charge for the use of the trucks provided by them for the conveyance of merchandise, when the provision of trucks is not included in the maximum rates for conveyance, any sums not exceeding the following:—

	s.	*d.*	
For distances not exceeding 50 miles - -	0	6	per ton.
For distances exceeding 50 miles, but not exceeding 75 miles - - - - - -	0	9	„ „
For distances exceeding 75 miles, but not exceeding 150 miles - - - - -	1	0	„ „
For distances exceeding 150 miles - -	1	3	„ „

II.—Provisions as to Fixing Rates and Charges.

10. In calculating the distance along the railway for the purpose of the maximum charge for conveyance of any merchandise, the Company shall not include any portion of their railway which may, in respect of that merchandise, be the subject of a charge for station terminal.

11. Where merchandise is conveyed for an entire distance which does not exceed in the case of merchandise in respect of which a station terminal is chargeable at each end of the transit three miles, or in the case of merchandise in respect of which a station terminal is chargeable at one end of the transit four and a half miles or in the case of merchandise in respect of which no station terminal is chargeable six miles, the Company may, except as hereinafter specially provided, make the charges for conveyance authorised by this schedule as for three miles, four and a half miles, and six miles respectively. Provided that where merchandise is conveyed by the Company partly on the railway and partly on the railway of any other Company, the railway and the railway of such other Company shall, for the purpose of reckoning such short distance, be consideaed as one railway.

12. For any quantity of merchandise less than a truck load which the Company either receive or deliver in one truck, on or at a siding not belonging to the Company, or which, from the circumstances in which the merchandise is tendered, or the nature of the merchandise, the Company are obliged or required to carry in one truck, the Company may charge as for a reasonable minimum load, having regard to the nature of the merchandise.

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13. Where a consignment by merchandise train is over three hundredweight and under five tons in weight, a fraction of a quarter of a hundredweight may be charged for as a quarter of a hundredweight; and where a consignment by merchandise train is over five tons in weight, a fraction of a quarter of a ton may be charged for as a quarter of a ton.

14. For a fraction of a mile the Company may charge according to the number of quarters of a mile in that fraction, and a fraction of a quarter of a mile may be charged for as a quarter of a mile.

15. For a fraction of a penny in the gross amount of rates and charges for any consignment for the entire distance carried, the Company may demand a penny.

16. Weight (except as to stone and timber when charged by measurement) shall be determined according to the imperial avoirdupois weight.

17. All stone shall be charged at actual weight, when the weight can be conveniently ascertained. When the actual weight of stone in blocks cannot be conveniently ascertained, 14 cubic feet of stone in blocks may be charged for as one ton, and smaller quantities may be charged for in the like proportion.

18. When timber is consigned by measurement weight, 40 cubic feet of oak, mahogany, teak, beech, greenheart, ash, elm, hickory, ironwood, baywood, or other heavy timber, and 50 cubic feet of poplar, larch, fir, or other light timber may be charged for as one ton, and smaller quantities may be charged for in the like proportion. The cubic contents of timber consigned by measurement weight shall be ascertained by the most accurate mode of measurement in use for the time being.

19. Articles sent in large aggregate quantities, although made up of separate parcels, such as bags of sugar, coffee, and the like, shall not be deemed to be small parcels.

III.—Miscellaneous.

20. In respect of any merchandise or article of any description which is not specified in the classification, the Company may, unless and until such merchandise or article is duly added to this classification and schedule pursuant to sub-section 11 of section 24 of the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, make the charges which are by this schedule authorised in respect of merchandise and things in Class 3.

21. Nothing herein contained shall affect the right of the Company to make any charges which they are authorised by any Act of Parliament to make in respect of any accommodation or services provided or rendered by the Company at or in connexion with docks or shipping places.

22. In respect of returned empties, if from the same station and consignee to which and to whom they were carried full to the same station and consignor from which and from whom they were carried full, the Company may charge the following rates inclusive of station and service terminals :—

For any distance not exceeding 25 miles - - - - 3*d.* per cwt.

For any distance exceeding 25 miles and not exceeding 50 miles - - - - - - - 4*d.* „ „

For any distance exceeding 50 miles but not exceeding 100 miles - - - - - - 8*d.* per cwt.
For every additional 50 miles or part of 50 miles - - 3*d.* „ „
The minimum weight to be 56 lbs., with a minimum charge of 3*d.*

Provided that—

(1.) Returned empty sacks and bags shall not be charged more than half the above rates with a minimum charge of 4*d.*

(2.) Returned empty carboys or crates (other than glass manufacturers' crates and crates taken to pieces and so packed) may be charged double the above rates.

(3.) Returned empty fish package shall not be charged more than the following rates:

For any distance not exceeding 50 miles - - 4*d.* per cwt.
For any distance exceeding 50 miles but not exceeding 100 miles - - - - - - 5*d.* „ „
For any distance exceeding 100 miles but not exceeding 150 miles - - - - - - 7*d.* „ „
For any distance exceeding 150 miles but not exceeding 200 miles - - - - - - 8*d.* „ „
For any distance exceeding 200 miles but not exceeding 250 miles - - - - - - 9*d.* „ „
For any distance exceeding 250 miles but not exceeding 300 miles - - - - - - 10*d.* „ „
For any distance exceeding 300 miles - - - 11*d.* „ „
The minimum weight to be 56 lbs., with a minimum charge of 4*d.*

23. Where merchandise is conveyed in a trader's truck, the Company shall not make any charge in respect of the return of the truck empty, provided that the truck is returned empty from the consignee and station or siding to whom and to which it was consigned loaded direct to the consignor and station or siding from which it was so consigned, and where a trader forwards an empty truck to any station or siding for the purpose of being loaded with merchandise the Company shall make no charge in respect of the forwarding of such empty truck, provided the truck is returned to them loaded for conveyance direct to the consignor and station or siding from whom and whence it was so forwarded.

24. Any railway company (other than the Company) conveying merchandise on the railway, or performing any of the services for which rates or charges are authorised by this schedule, shall be entitled to charge and make the same rates and charges as the Company are by this schedule authorised to make.

25. The Board of Trade Arbitrations, &c. Act, 1874, shall, so far as applicable, apply to every determination of a difference or question by arbitration under the provisions herein contained.

26. In this schedule, unless the context otherwise requires—

The term "the Company" means a railway company to which this schedule applies;

The term "the railway" means any railway or steam tramway over which the Company conveys merchandise, and in respect of which no maximum

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London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway.

rates and charges other than those authorised in this schedule are for the time being authorised by Parliament;

The term "merchandise" includes goods, cattle, live stock, and animals of all descriptions;

The term "the classification" means the classification of goods annexed to this schedule;

The term "trader" includes any person sending or receiving, or desiring to send merchandise by the railway;

The term "terminal station" means a station or place upon the railway at which a consignment of merchandise is loaded or unloaded before or after conveyance on the railway, but does not include any station or junction at which the merchandise in respect of which any terminal is charged has been exchanged with, handed over to, or received from any other railway company, or a junction between the railway and a siding let by or not belonging to the Company, or in respect of merchandise passing to or from such siding any station with which such siding may be connected, or any dock or shipping place the charges for the use of which are regulated by Act of Parliament;

The term "siding" includes branch railways not belonging to a railway company;

The term "person" includes a company or body corporate.

Application of schedule.

27. This schedule shall apply to the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company, and the other companies mentioned in the Appendix hereto so far as relates to the railways therein specified.

APPENDIX.

Companies to which this Schedule applies.

The South Eastern Railway Company in respect of the following joint railways:—

The Croydon and Oxted Railway.

The Woodside and South Croydon Railway.

The Bricklayers' Arms Railway.

The railway between London Bridge and Corbett Lane Junction.

The railway between Coulsdon and Redhill.

The railway between Bo-peep Junction and Hastings.

The London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company in respect of the railway between Wandsworth Road and Loughborough Park.

The London and South Western Railway Company in respect of the railway between Peasemarsh Junction and Guildford.

The Hayling Railway Company in respect of the Hayling Railway.

The Brighton and Dyke Railway Company in respect of the Brighton and Dyke Railway

MAXIMUM RATES AND CHARGES.

[422.]

Where the distance over which merchandise is conveyed consists in part of a line or lines of the Company to which one scale and in part of a line or lines to which another or more than one other scale of rates is applicable, the maximum charge for each portion of the entire distance shall be calculated at the maximum rate which, according to the scale applicable to such portion, would be chargeable for the entire distance.

Part I.—Goods and Minerals.

(*a.*) Rates and Terminals in respect of the Merchandise comprised in Classes A., B., and C.

Scale I.—Applicable to such Portions of the Railway as are not herein-after specially mentioned.

B

In respect of Merchandise comprised in the undermentioned Classes.	Maximum Rates for Conveyance. For Consignments except as otherwise provided in the Schedule.				Maximum Terminals. Station Terminal at each End.	Service Terminals.				
	For the first 20 Miles, or any part of such Distance.	For the next 30 Miles, or any part of such Distance.	For the next 50 Miles, or any part of such Distance.	For the remainder of the Distance.		Loading.	Unloading.	Covering.	Uncovering.	
	Per Ton per Mile.	Per Ton per Mile.	Per Ton per Mile.	Per Ton per Mile.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	
	d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*d.*	*d.*	
A.	1·50	0·95	0·75	0·60	0 3	—	—	—	—	A.
B.	1·60	1·10	0·85	0·70	0 6	—	—	—	—	B.
C.	1·80	1·50	1·20	0·70	1 0	0 3	0 3	1	1	C.

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MAXIMUM RATES AND CHARGES—*continued.*

PART I.—GOODS AND MINERALS—*continued.*

(*a.*) Rates and Terminals in respect of Merchandise comprised in Classes A., B., and C.—*continued.*

SCALE II.—*Applicable to the Portions of the Railway herein specially mentioned.*

	In respect of Merchandise comprised in the undermentioned Classes.	Maximum Rates for Conveyance.	Maximum Terminals.					
				Service Terminals.				
		For Consignments except as otherwise provided in the Schedule.	Station Terminal at each End.	Loading.	Unloading.	Covering.	Uncovering.	
		Per Ton per Mile.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	
		d.	*s. d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	
(*a*) London Bridge to Croydon (including junction with Bricklayers' Arms Railway and junctions with South London Railway at Old Kent Road).	A.	1·90	0 3	—	—	—	—	
(*b*) South London Line - - - - -								
(*c*) Bricklayers' Arms Railway - - - - -								
(*d*) Thames Junction Railway (Deptford Wharf Branch), including junction with main line at New Cross, and with South London Line at Old Kent Road.	B.	2·00	0 6	—	—	—	—	
(*e*) Victoria to Croydon, including branch to Battersea Wharf, branch from Balham to Norwood Junction and Selhurst, Norwood Spur, branch from Streatham Junction to Tooting Junction, Crystal Palace, and Sydenham Spur, Streatham Spurs, Tulse Hill Spurs.	C.	2·20	1 0	3	3	1	1	
(*f*) The Tooting, Merton, and Wimbledon Railway (Tooting Junction viâ Wimbledon to Tooting Junction).								
(*g*) Wimbledon and Croydon Railway (Wimbledon to Croydon).								
(*h*) The railway from Peckham Rye to Mitcham Junction, viâ Tulse Hill.								

MAXIMUM RATES AND CHARGES—*continued.*

PART I.—GOODS AND MINERALS—*continued.*

(*b.*) Rates and Terminals in respect of Classes 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

In respect of Merchandise comprised in the undermentioned Classes.	MAXIMUM RATES FOR CONVEYANCE. For Consignments except as otherwise provided in the Schedule.				MAXIMUM TERMINALS.					
					Station Terminal at each End.	Service Terminals.				
	For the first 20 Miles, or any part of such Distance.	For the next 30 Miles, or any part of such Distance.	For the next 50 Miles, or any part of such Distance.	For the remainder of the Distance.		Loading.	Unloading.	Covering.	Uncovering.	
	Per Ton per Mile.	Per Ton per Mile.	Per Ton per Mile.	Per Ton per Mile.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	
	d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*d.*	*d.*	
1.	2·25	1·90	1·65	1·35	1 6	0 5	0 5	1·50	1·50	1.
2.	2·75	2·35	2·05	1·65	1 6	0 8	0 8	2	2	2.
3.	3·10	2·80	2·50	2·10	1 6	1 0	1 0	2	2	3.
4.	3·75	3·35	3·15	2·50	1 6	1 4	1 4	3	3	4.
5.	4·30	3·90	3·80	2·90	1 6	1 8	1 8	4	4	5.

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MAXIMUM RATES AND CHARGES—*continued.*

PART II.—ANIMAL CLASS.

Description.	Rate for Conveyance per Mile.				Station Terminal at each End.	Service Terminals.		Minimum Total Charge per Consignment.
	For the first 20 Miles, or any part of such Distance.	For the next 30 Miles, or any part of such Distance.	For the next 50 Miles, or any part of such Distance.	For the remainder of the Distance.		Loading.	Unloading.	
	d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
1. For every horse, mule, or other beast of draught or burden	8	8	1·65	1·65	0 6	0 4	0 4	2 6
2. For every ox, cow, bull, or head of neat cattle - -	2	2	1·30	[1]1·30	0 4	0 3	0 3	2 6
3. For every calf not exceeding 12 months old, pig, sheep, lamb, or other small animal.	0·75	0·75	0·40	0·35	0 2	0 1·50	0 1·50	2 6
4. For every animal of the several classes above enumerated conveyed in a separate carriage, by direction of the consignor, or from necessity - - - -	6	6	6	6	1 6	1 0	1 0	5 0
5. For each truck containing any consignment by the same person of such number of oxen, cows, neat cattle, calves, sheep, goats, or pigs, as may reasonably be carried in a truck of 13 feet 6 inches in length inside measurement -	6	5·0	4·90	4·20	1 0	0 6	0 6	5 0
6. For each truck containing any consignment by the same person of such number of oxen, cows, neat cattle, calves, sheep, goats, or pigs, as may reasonably be carried in a truck of 15 feet 6 inches in length inside measurement -	7	6·0	5·20	4·50	1 0	0 9	0 9	5 0
7. For each truck containing any consignment by the same person of such number of oxen, cows, neat cattle, calves, sheep, goats, or pigs, as may reasonably be carried in a truck of 18 feet in length inside measurement - -	8	7·0	6·20	5·50	1 0	1 0	1 0	5 0

The terminal charges other than those payable under paragraph 4 on animals sent by the same person at a rate calculated per head, and carried in the same truck, shall in no case exceed the terminal charges per truck.

Where the Company is required to cleanse and does cleanse trucks under the provision of any Order in Council, or duly authorised regulation of any Department of State, they may make a charge not exceeding one shilling per truck in addition to the charges herein authorised.

Maximum Rates and Charges—*continued.*

Part III.—Carriages.

Description.	Rate for Conveyance.				Station Terminal at each End.	Service Terminals.			
	For the first 20 Miles, or any part of such Distance.	For the next 30 Miles, or any part of such Distance.	For the next 50 Miles, or any part of such Distance.	For the remainder of the Distance.		Loading.	Unloading.	Covering.	Uncovering.
	Per Mile.	Per Mile.	Per Mile.	Per Mile.					
	d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*s. d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*
For every carriage of whatever description not included in the classification, and not being a carriage adapted and used for travelling on a railway, and not weighing more than one ton, carried or conveyed on a truck or platform - - -	6	6	3·30	3·20	1 0	6	6	—	—
For every additional quarter of a ton which such carriage may weigh -	2	2	1·35	1·25	—	—	—	—	—
For the use of a covered carriage truck for the conveyance of any such carriage - - - -	An additional charge of ten shillings.			—	—	—	—	—	—

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MAXIMUM RATES AND CHARGES—*continued.*

PART IV.—EXCEPTIONAL CLASS.

Description.	Charge.
For articles of unusual length, bulk, or weight, or of exceptional bulk in proportion to weight - - - - -	Such reasonable sum as the Company may think fit in each case.
For articles requiring an exceptional truck, or more than one truck, or a special train -	
For locomotive engines and tenders, and railway vehicles running on their own wheels - -	
For any wild beast, or any large animal not otherwise provided for - - -	
For dangerous goods - - -	
For specie, bullion, or precious stones - -	
For any accommodation or services provided or rendered by the Company within the scope of their undertaking by the desire of a trader, and in respect of which no provisions are made by this schedule - -	

PART V.—PERISHABLE MERCHANDISE BY PASSENGER TRAIN.

The following provisions and regulations shall be applicable to the conveyance of perishable merchandise by passenger train:—

1. The Company shall afford reasonable facilities for the expeditious conveyance of the articles enumerated in the three divisions set out hereunder (which articles are herein-after called "Perishables"), either by passenger train or by other similar service.

2. Such facilities shall be subject to the reasonable regulations of the Company for the convenient and punctual working of their passenger train service, and shall not include any obligation to convey perishables by any particular train.

3. The Company shall not be under obligation to convey by passenger train, or other similar service, any merchandise other than perishables.

4. Any question as to the facilities afforded by the Company under these provisions and regulations shall be determined by the Board of Trade.

5. Where a consignment of milk is less than 12 gallons, the Company shall be entitled to charge as for 12 gallons, and where a consignment of perishable merchandise comprised in Divisions II. or III. is less than one hundredweight, the Company shall be entitled to charge as for one hundredweight, with a minimum charge of 1*s.*

DIVISION I.

Milk.

DIVISION II.

Butter (fresh).
Cheese (soft).
Cream.
Eggs.
Fish—
Char.
Grayling.
Lobsters.
Mullet (red).
Oysters.
Prawns.
Salmon.
Fish—
Soles.
Trout.
Turbot.
Whitebait.
Fruit—
Hothouse fruit.
Game (dead).
Meat (fresh).
Poultry (dead).
Rabbits (dead).
Vegetables (hothouse).

DIVISION III.

Fish (except as provided in Division II.).
Fruit (except as provided in Division II.).
Ice.

Maximum rates and charges for the three divisions—

DIVISION I.

Rate for Conveyance.						Station Terminal at each End.	Service Terminals.	
For any Distance not exceeding 20 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 20, but not exceeding 50 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 50, but not exceeding 75 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 75, but not exceeding 100 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 100 Miles, but not exceeding 150 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 150 Miles.		Loading.	Unloading.
Per Imperial Gallon.	Per Imperial Gallon.	Per Imperial Gallon.	Per Imperial Gallon.	Per Imperial Gallon.	Per Imperial Gallon.	Per Can.	Per Can.	Per Can.
d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*
0·50	0·60	0·70	0·90	1·00	1·20	1·50	1·00	1·00
RETURNED EMPTY CANS.								
Per Can.	Per Can.	Per Can.	Per Can.	Per Can.	Per Can.			
d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*			
1·50	2·00	2·25	2·50	3·00	3·00	—	0·50	0·50

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Rate for Conveyance.				Station Terminal at each End.	Service Terminals.	
For the first 20 Miles, or any part of such Distance.	For the next 30 Miles, or any part of such Distance.	For the next 50 Miles, or any part of such Distance.	For the Remainder of the Distance.		Unloading.	Loading.
Per Cwt. per Mile.	Per Cwt. per Mile.	Per Cwt. per Mile.	Per Cwt. per Mile.	Per Cwt.	Per Cwt.	Per Cwt.
		DIVISION II.				
d. 0·60	*d.* 0·45	*d.* 0·24	*d.* 0·10	*d.* 0·75	*d.* 0·75	*d.* 0·75
		DIVISION III.				
d. 0·40	*d.* 0·30	*d.* 0·13	*d.* ·12	*d.* 0·75	*d.* 0·50	*d.* 0·50

PART VI.—SMALL PARCELS BY MERCHANDISE TRAIN.

1. For small parcels by merchandise trains, not exceeding in weight three hundredweight, the Company may charge, in addition to the maximum rates for conveyance, and the maximum station and service terminals, authorised by this schedule, which rates and charges are in this part together referred to by the expression "the maximum tonnage charge," the following:—

Authorised additional Charge per Parcel.		Per Ton.		Per Ton.
s. *d.*		*s.* *d.*		*s.* *d.*
0 5	When the maximum tonnage charge does not exceed - -	20 0	—	—
0 6	When the maximum tonnage charge exceeds - - - -	20 0	but does not exceed	30 0
0 7		30 0		40 0
0 8		40 0		50 0
0 9		50 0		60 0
0 10		60 0		70 0
1 0		70 0		80 0
1 2		80 0		90 0
1 4		90 0		100 0
1 6		100 0	—	—

2. Where, for a parcel exceeding in weight three hundredweight, the maximum tonnage charge comes to less than the Company are authorised, according to the above table, to charge for a parcel of three hundredweight in weight, the Company may charge for such parcel as if its weight was three hundredweight.

2*a*. A small parcel under this part of the schedule may consist of one consignment of two or more packages of merchandise comprised in the same class of the classification of not less than 14 lbs. each in weight.

Any package weighing less than 14 lbs. shall be deemed to be a small parcel, and the Company may charge for any such parcel as if it were 28 lbs. in weight.

3. For a small parcel of less than 28 pounds in weight, the Company may charge as for a parcel of 28 pounds in weight.

4. For a fraction of 14 pounds in weight, the Company may charge as for 14 pounds weight.

5. Any small parcel (other than a parcel of mixed groceries) containing articles belonging to different classes of the classification, shall be chargeable with the maximum tonnage charge applicable to the highest of such classes.

6. If the consignor of a small parcel declines, on demand by the Company, to declare to the Company the nature of the contents of the small parcel before or at the time when the same is delivered to the Company for conveyance, the Company may charge for the parcel as if it was wholly composed of articles comprised in Class 5 of the classification.

7. Nothing in this part of this schedule shall apply to returned empties.

CLASSIFICATION OF MERCHANDISE TRAFFIC.

Where in this List the letters " e.o.h.p. *" are placed after the designation of any article they mean "except otherwise herein provided."*

Class A.

Applicable to Consignments of Four Tons and upwards.

Basic slag, unground.
Cannel.
Chalk in the rough, for agricultural purposes.
Cinders, coal.
Clay, in bulk, e.o.h.p.
Coal.
Coke.
Coprolites and rock phosphate, unground.
Creosote, coal-tar, gas-tar, gas-water, in owners' tank waggons.
Culm.
Gannister.
Gas lime or gas purifying refuse.
Gravel.
Hammer scale.
Iron ore.
Iron pyrites, unburnt and burnt.
Ironstone.
Limestone, in bulk.
Manganiferous iron ore, for iron making.
Manure, street, stable, farmyard, in bulk.
Nightsoil.
Purple ore.
Sand.
Slack.
Slag or scoria, blast furnace.
Stone and undressed material, for the repair of roads.
Stone, wholly undressed straight from a quarry.
Tap or mill cinder.
Waste sulphate of lime.

When merchandise specified in Class A. is consigned in quantities of less than four tons and not less than two tons, the Company may charge for such consignment the conveyance rates applicable to Class B., and if less than two tons the conveyance rates applicable to Class C.; provided that the Company shall not charge more than as for a consignment of four tons or two tons respectively.

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Class B.

Applicable to Consignments of Four Tons and upwards.

Alabaster stone, in lumps, unground.
Ammoniacal liquor.
Antimony ore waste.
Asphalte paving, in blocks.
Barytes, raw, in bulk.
Basic material, burnt limestone, in bulk, to steel converters.
Basic slag, ground, packed.
Blooms, billets, or ingots, iron or steel.
Bog-ore, for gas purifying.
Bricks, clay, common and fire.
Bricks, crushed.
Cement, in blocks or slabs.
Cement stone.
China clay.
Coal fuel, patent.
Compost, for manure.
Concrete, in blocks or slabs.
Copperas, green, in bulk.
Coprolites and rock phosphate, ground.
Creosote, coal-tar, gas-tar, gas-water, e.o.h.p.
Draff, or brewers' and distillers' grains.
Ferro-manganese, in bulk.
Furnace lumps.
Furnace scrapings.
Gas-carbon.
Granite, in blocks, rough or undressed.
Gravel, tarred, for paving.
Gypsum, for manure.
Gypsum stone, in lumps, unground.
Iron and steel.
The following articles of iron or steel:—
Anvils.
Bar, iron or steel, exceeding 1 cwt. per bar, in open trucks at request of trader.
Bars, for tin-plate making.
Buoy sinkers.
Cannon balls and shot, and shells not charged.
Clippings, shearings, and stampings, of sheet iron and tin plates, in compressed bundles.
Iron and steel—*continued.*
Filings.
Ingot moulds.
Plates—
Open sand, cast.
Scrap, minimum load four tons per truck.
Swarf.
Wire rope, old, cut in pieces.
Iron-ore refuse for gas purifying.
Kainit.
Lead ashes, in bulk.
Lime, in bulk.
Litter (moss or peat), hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Loam.
Manganese ore.
Mangel wurzel, in bulk, for feeding cattle.
Manure (other than street, stable, and farmyard), in bulk.
Peat.
Pig-iron.
Pipes, draining, common, for agricultural draining.
Pitch, coal tar, in blocks.
Plaster-stone, in lumps, unground.
Potsherds.
Puddled bar, iron.
Quarls.
Rock-salt.
Salt, in bulk.
Skimmings, flux, lead, tin, or zinc.
Slates, common.
Slate slabs, in the rough, or roughly squared or planed, not packed.
Spar, in the rough, in bulk.
Spiegeleisen, in bulk.
Stone, in the rough state, building, pitching, paving, kerb or flag.
Sud-cake manure.
Sugar scum, for manure.
Sulphate of potash.
Sulphur ore.

Tan or spent bark.
Tiles, paving, draining, roofing, or garden edging, common.
Turf.
Turnips, in bulk, for cattle feeding.
Zinc ashes.
Zinc ore.

When merchandise specified in Class B. is consigned in quantities of less than four tons and not less than two tons, the Company may charge for such consignment the conveyance rates applicable to Class C., and if less than two tons the conveyance rates applicable to Class 1.; provided that the Company shall not charge more than as for a consignment of four tons or two tons respectively.

Class C.

Applicable to Consignments of Two Tons and upwards.

Acetate of lime.
Algarovilla.
Algerian fibre, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Alum.
Alum cake.
Alum waste.
Alumina, hydrate of, or bauxite.
Alumina water.
Aluminoferric.
Aluminosilic.
Antichlorine.
Antimony ore.
Arseniate of soda.
Arsenic.
Asphaltum.
Barium, chloride of, in casks.
Bark for tanning, chopped, packed in bags, or hydraulic pressed.
Barley, pot and pearl.
Barytes, ground, in casks or bags.
Bicarbonate of soda, in casks.
Bisulphite of soda.
Blanc-fixe (ground barytes with water added, for glazing paper).
Bleaching powder.
Blood, for manure, in casks.
Bobbin blocks.
Bone ash.
Bone waste.
Bones, calcined.
Bones, for size or manure.
Break blocks.
Bricks, clay, glazed, or enamelled.
Bricks, flanders or scouring.
Brimstone, crude or unmanufactured.
Burrstones.
Cabbages, loose, in bulk.
Cake, for cattle feeding.
Carbonate of lime.
Carbonate of soda, or soda crystals.
Carrots.
Caustic soda.
Cement, e.o.h.p.
Chair bottoms, wooden, in the rough.
Chalk, ground.
Charcoal, packed.
Chertstone.
China grass, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
China stone.
Chloride of calcium.
Chromate ore.
Clay, in bags or casks.
Clips, cotton tie, packed.
Clog blocks, rough.
Copper ore.
Copperas, green, e.o.h.p.
Cotton waste, for paper-making, hydraulic or steam press-packed.

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Cullet (or broken glass).
Cutch.
Divi divi.
Dog, hen, and other pures or bates, in barrels or bags.
Drain pipes, glazed.
Dross, metal.
Dyewoods—
- Barwood.
- Fustic wood.
- Lima wood.
- Logwood.
- Nicaragua wood.

Earth, red.
Earth nuts, or ground nuts.
Emery stone.
Ensilage.
Esparto grass, hydraulic, or steam press-packed.
Extracts, in casks or boxes, for tanners' use.

Farina, e.o.h.p.
Felloes, naves, and spokes.
Fenugreek seeds.
Flax straw, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Flax waste, for paper making, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Fleshings and glue pieces, wet, from tanners, in casks.
Flints, e.o.h.p.
Flour.
Flue linings or flue pipes, fireclay.
Forgings, iron or steel, in the rough, e.o.h.p.
Fullers' earth.
Furniture vans, returned empty, if from the same station and consignee to which and to whom they were carried full, to the same station and consignor from which and from whom they were carried full.

Gambier and terra japonica.
Glass, ground.
Glaze, potters', in casks.
Grain—
- Barley.
- Beans, e.o.h.p.
- Bran.
- Brank or buckwheat.
- Dari.
- Dills.
- Groats.
- Gurdgeons.
- Hominy.
- Indian corn.
- Lentils.
- Linseed.
- Locusts or charubs.
- Maize.
- Malt.
- Malt culms or cummings.
- Meal.
- Middlings.
- Millet.
- Oat dust.
- Oats.
- Peas, dried or split.
- Pollards or thirds.
- Rice points or husks.
- Rye.
- Sharps or seconds.
- Shelling.
- Shudes.
- Tares.
- Vetches.
- Wheat.

Grindstones, in the rough.
Grit in bags (for sawing stone).
Guano.
Guide plates or ramps, iron or steel.
Gypsum, e.o.h.p.

Hay, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Heads and staves, prepared, for casks.
Hoof and horn waste, e.o.h.p.
Horn piths or sloughs.
Horse-shoe bars, iron.
Hygeian rock building composition, in bags or casks.

Infusorial earth or diatomite.

Iron and steel, the following articles of—
- Anchors.
- Angle bars or plates.
- Anvil blocks and cups.
- Anvils, hammers, and standards, for steam hammers.
- Axle box guides, in the rough, for locomotives.
- Axle forgings, in the rough.
- Axles, in the rough.
- Axles and wheels (railway carriage, railway waggon, tram, or corve).
- Bar, e.o.p.h.
- Beams.
- Bearers.
- Binders.
- Bolts and nuts.
- Boot protectors.
- Bridgework—
  - Cantilevers.
  - Cross and longitudinal girders.
  - Floor plates.
  - Girders, whole or in part.
  - Joists.
  - Lattice bars.
  - Screw and other piles, both hollow and solid.
  - Struts and ties.
- Bundles of bars.
- Caissons.
- Cart bushes.
- Chain cables.
- Chains and traces, not packed.
- Colliery tubbing.
- Columns.
- Corrugated iron.
- Crowbars.
- Curbing, for roadways.
- Cylinders, not turned, drilled, planed, or slotted.
- Engine bed plates.
- Ferro-manganese, e.o.h.p.
- Galvanised iron.
- Gasometer sheets.
- Girders.

Iron and steel—*continued.*
- Girder bars.
- Granulated iron.
- Gratings (man-hole, drain, pavement, area, or floor).
- Hammer heads, in the rough.
- Heater bottoms.
- Helves, or tilt hammers.
- Hoop iron.
- Hoop steel.
- Hoops, iron.
- Hoops, weldless, in the rough.
- Horn blocks, in the rough, for locomotives.
- Housings, chocks, standards, plain bed plates, pinions, coupling boxes, and spindles, for rolling mills.
- Lamp posts.
- Mortar mill rolls.
- Nail rods and sheets.
- Nails and spikes.
- Pickblocks or pickheads, in the rough.
- Pipes (exclusive of rain-water pipes), gas, water, air, and steam.
- Pipes, for blast furnaces.
- Plates—
  - Annealing.
  - Armour.
  - Black, in boxes, or not packed.
  - Boiler.
  - Furnace.
  - Hoe-head, in the rough.
  - Plough, in the rough.
  - Railway fish.
  - Rough flooring.
  - Ships.
  - Shovel.
  - Tank.
- Press tops and bottoms, unfinished.
- Railway carriage and waggon work.
- Railway chairs.
- Railway points, crossings, or joints.
- Railway rails.
- Retorts, retort lids, and retort mouthpieces, in the rough.

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Iron and steel—*continued.*
- Rivets.
- Rods, common.
- Rods (wire), rolled, not drawn.
- Rolls, turned or unturned, not polished or packed.
- Roofwork—
  - Bed plates.
  - Gutters.
  - Rafters.
  - Struts and ties or tie rods.
  - Tun shoes for principals.
  - Wind ties—
    - Principals.
    - Purlins.
  - Wrought or cast iron sky bars.
- Scrap, minimum load, three tons per truck.
- Shafts, for driving mill wheels, unfinished.
- Sheet iron, not packed.
- Shoe tips.
- Sleepers.
- Spiegeleisen, e.o.h.p.
- Standards for hurdles, packed.
- Strips, not packed.
- Telegraph posts.
- Telegraph stores—
  - Blacked iron (cast) ridge chairs.
  - Galvanised and blacked earth plates, in bundles.
  - Galvanised and blacked iron loop rods.
  - Galvanised and blacked screw tighteners, packed.
  - Galvanised and blacked stay rods, in bundles.
  - Galvanised and blacked stay tighteners.
  - Iron poles, roofs or caps.
  - Malleable cast iron brackets, galvanised, packed.
- Tiles (roofing), painted, galvanised, or enamelled.
- Tip iron.
- Trawl heads.

Iron and steel—*continued.*
- Trunnions, unfinished.
- Tubes and fittings for tubes (except electro-coppered or coated with brass).
- Tyres and tyre bars, in the rough.
- Wall boxes.
- Wall brackets.
- Weights.
- Wire (iron), not packed or wrappered.
- Wire iron, rolled in rods or coils, not packed.
- Wire (steel), not packed or wrappered.

Keel bars.
Lead ore.
Lime, e.o.h.p.
Lime salt.
Linen waste, for paper making, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Magnesia, rough oxide of, in cases or casks.
Magnesium, chloride of, in casks.
Manganate of soda, crude, in casks.
Mangel wurzel, e.o.h.p.
Manure, e.o.h.p.
Marble, in blocks, rough.
Marble chips, for pavement, in sacks.
Megass, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Mexican fibre, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Millstones, in the rough.
Mineral white.
Moulders' black or dust.
Muriate of manganese.
Muriate of potash.
Myrabolams.
Netting, old, for paper making.
Nitrate of soda.
Nitre cake.
Ochre.
Oil cake.
Old sails and old tarpaulins, for paper making.

Oxide of iron.
Palmetto leaf, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Parsnips.
Pearl hardening, for paper making.
Pelts, wet, from tanners, in casks or bags.
Pig lead.
Pins, iron or steel.
Pipe clay.
Pitch, e.o.h.p.
Pitwood, for mining purposes.
Plaster.
Ploughshares, iron or steel, in the rough.
Plumbago ore.
Posts, iron or steel, for wire fencing.
Potatoes, in bulk or in sacks.
Pots, iron, for melting iron.
Pyrites, e.o.h.p.
Rags, not oily, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Railway cotters.
Railway keys, wooden.
Railway waggons and other railway vehicles, e.o.h.p., loaded in other waggons.
Rice.
Ridges (cement or stone), for roofing.
Ridges, slate.
Ropes, old, for paper making.
Sago flour.
Salt, packed.
Salt cake.
Sand, glass and silver.
Sanitary tubes.
Sawdust.
Scouring rock.
Screw propeller blades.
Screws, wet, from tanners, in casks.
Seeds, for crushing for oil.
Shafts of screw propellers or paddle wheels, iron or steel.
Shakings from cotton mills, for paper making.
Shumac.
Silicate of soda.
Slag, glass (refuse from glass works).
Slate, ground for cement.
Slummage.
Soapstone.
Soda.
Soda ash.
Sole bars, wooden.
Sole plates, iron or steel, for steam hammers.
Soot.
Spar, ground.
Spelter, in plates or ingots.
Spetches, wet, from tanners, in casks.
Sticks, pea and bean.
Stone, sawn or roughly wrought-up, such as troughs or sinks.
Straw, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Stucco, ground.
Sugar mats, old, for paper making.
Sulphate of alumina.
Sulphate of ammonia.
Sulphate of copper, for export in 10-ton lots.
Sulphate of iron.
Sulphate of lime.
Sulphate of magnesia.
Sulphate of soda.
Sulphur, crude or unmanufactured.
Targets, iron or steel.
Terra alba.
Terra cotta blocks and bricks.
Tiles, e.o.h.p.
Timber, actual machine weight.
Tow waste, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Trenails.
Troughs, earthenware and fireclay.
Turnips, e.o.h.p.
Turn-tables, in parts.
Umber.
Valonia.
Vegetable tar.
Washers, iron or steel.
Waste paper, for paper making.

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Whiting and whitening.
Wire (of iron or steel, including tinned or galvanised), in wrapped coils, or not otherwise packed.
Wolfram.
Wood fibre, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Wood pulp or half-stuff.
Wood turnings, for fish curing.
Wooden blocks, for paving.
Wooden boxes, for packing tin plates.
Zinc, white, or oxide of zinc.
Zinc, carbonate of.
Zinc ingots or plates.
Zinc sheets or rods.

When merchandise specified in Class C. is consigned in quantities of less than two tons, the Company may charge for such consignment the conveyance rates applicable to Class 1; provided that the Company shall not charge more than as for a consignment of two tons.

CLASS 1.

Acetate of lead or sugar of lead.
Acetate of soda.
Acorns.
Ale and porter, in casks.
Ale and porter, bottled, in cases or casks.
Algerian fibre, machine pressed.
Anthracene, crude, in casks.
Ashes, pot and pearl.
Axles and wheels, locomotive engine and tender.
Bagging, old, in bundles, for paper making.
Bags, paper, in bags or bundles.
Barilla.
Bark, loose, for tanning.
Bars, roller, and bed plates for pulling rags.
Beds and cylinders of steam engines.
Benders (for rails), or jim crows.
Bichrome and bichromate of potash in casks.
Bichromite of soda, in casks.
Birch or ling, for besoms.
Biscuits, dog, in bags or casks
Bisulphite of lime.
Black oil or black varnish, common, in casks.
Blistered steel.
Bloom trucks.
Boards and rollers (wooden) for drapers' cloth and for folding paper.
Bogies, puddlers' tap.
Bolt and nut machines.
Bones, packed.
Boring, drilling, planing, punching, shearing, and slotting machines (for metal work), including beds and tables.
Bottles and bottle stoppers, glass, black, green, or pale, common, packed.
Boundary posts (street), iron.
Box iron heaters.
Brattice cloth.
Brickmaking machinery.
Bricks, air, cast-iron.
Broom and brush heads and blocks, wooden, without hair.
Builders' implements, not new, and consisting of mixed consignments of the following:—
  Barrows.
  Centerings.
  Crab winche
  Hoists.
  Mortar boards.
  Mortar mills.
  Poling boards.

Builders' implements—*continued.*
- Pulleys.
- Ropes.
- Scaffold boards.
- Steps.
- Struts.
- Trestles.
- Wheeling pieces.
- Wheeling planks.
- Windlasses.

Bullets, small-arm.

Buttermilk.

Cabbages, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon.

Candles, paraffin, tallow, and stearine.

Cannon.

Capstan bars.

Capstans and windlasses.

Carbonate of ammonia, in casks or iron drums.

Carbonate of potash, in casks.

Cardboard.

Castings (iron or steel), light, in boxes, crates, cases, casks, or hampers.

Castings, mill, forge, and other rough and heavy unfinished castings, iron or steel.

Castor oil, for lubricating machinery, in tins, packed in wooden cases.

Caustic potash.

Chaff, hydraulic or steam press-packed.

Chairs and seats, garden, in parts, packed in cases.

Charcoal, e.o.h.p.

Chestnuts.

Chestnuts, extract of, for tanning purposes.

Chimney pieces, slate, not enamelled nor polished.

Chimney pots, earthenware or fire-clay.

China grass, machine pressed.

Chloride or muriate of zinc.

Cider and perry, not bottled, in casks.

Cider and perry, bottled, in cases or casks.

Clips (iron), for boxes.

Clog irons.

Clog soles.

Cloth oil and wool oil.

Codilla, in bales, hydraulic or steam press-packed.

Cones, fir, in sacks or bags.

Copper precipitate.

Copper regulus.

Copperas, e.o.h.p.

Copra (or oil pulp of cocoanut), dried.

Cotton, raw, in press-packed bales.

Crab winches.

Cryolite.

Disinfecting powder.

Distilled water, in cases or casks.

Doors and door frames, iron or steel.

Drums, iron or steel, for collieries.

Dunnage mats.

Dye liquor refuse, from print or dye works.

Dye woods, e.o.h.p.

Dye woods, ground, in chips, in bags.

Esparto grass, machine pressed.

Extract of bark or wood, for tanning.

Farina, calcined.

Felt, asphalted roofing, or tarred felt, or tarred sheathing.

Fencing standards, iron, in concrete blocks.

Fern, for litter or packing, hydraulic or steam press-packed.

Firewood, in bundles.

Fish—
- Cod and ling, dried.
- Cod and ling, thoroughly cured in brine.
- Herrings, thoroughly cured in brine.
- Red herrings, thoroughly cured.
- All other fish, thoroughly salted or dried.
- Cockles, limpets, mussels, whelks, and periwinkles.

Flax, in bales, minimum 60 cwt. per waggon.

Flax straw, machine pressed.

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Flax waste, for paper making.
Fleshings and glue pieces, dry, in casks and bags.
Fleshings and glue pieces, wet, from tanners, not packed.
Flower sticks, wooden or cane, common.
Frames and bed plates, iron or steel, for timber sawing, boring, morticing, or planing machinery.
Frames, iron or steel, for targets.
Fruit, minimum 20 cwt. per waggon—
Apples.
Gooseberries.
Pears.
Fruit pulp, in casks.
Fuel economisers, iron or steel.
Ginger beer, in cases and casks.
Glass blocks, for pavement (fitted in iron frames).
Glucose.
Glue.
Goat skins, thoroughly salted or dry, in bales or bundles.
Granite, polished or dressed, in blocks or slabs, exceeding 2 inches in thickness.
Grates, wooden, or wrought-iron, for purifying gas.
Grease, in casks.
Greaves.
Hair, wet, from tanneries.
Handles, broom, mop, rake, fork, spade, shovel, hammer, and pick.
Handspikes, wooden.
Haricot beans.
Hay, machine pressed, minimum 40 cwt. per waggon.
Headstocks, iron or steel, for collieries.
Hemp, in bales, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Hemp seed.
Hemp waste, for paper making.
Hide cuttings.
Hides, thoroughly salted or dry, in bales or bundles.
Hoofs, horns, and horn tips, buffalo, cow, goat, ox, and sheep, packed.
Horns, with slough.
Horse shoes.
Hurdles, iron or wood, e.o.h.p.
Hydraulic machinery and presses.
Iron and steel, the following articles of—
Axle boxes.
Dredger buckets and bucket backs.
Malt kiln flooring (iron wire), packed in cases.
Pans, annealing.
Plates—
Canada.
For glass rolling.
Tin.
Railway buffers, buffer heads, rods and sockets.
Railway springs.
Railway spring steel.
Rings.
Scrap, e.o.h.p.
Smith's hearths.
Standards for hurdles, not packed.
Tinned iron, in sheets, not packed.
Tram couplings.
Traps, sink and stench.
Jute.
Jute waste, for paper making.
Kelp.
Kips, thoroughly salted or dry, in bales or bundles.
Ladders, iron.
Ladles, puddlers'.
Lasts, iron.
Lathe beds.
Lead ashes, in bags.
Lead piping, in cases or casks.
Leather cuttings or parings, waste.
Lemon peel and citron peel.
Lime water, in casks.
Linen waste, for paper making.
Litharge.
Malleable iron castings.
Marble chip pavement.

Megass, machine pressed.
Mexican fibre, machine pressed.
Millboard.
Mineral and aërated waters, in cases and casks.
Molasses.
Mortar mills.
Muriate of ammonia.
Mustard seed.
Nail (iron) cutting machines.
Nitrate of lead.
Oil cloth cuttings, for paper making.
Oils, not dangerous, in casks or iron drums, round or tapered at one end, as follows :—
Carbolirium avenarius.
Castor.
Cocoanut.
Cod.
Cod liver.
Colza.
Cotton seed.
Earth nut or ground nut.
Haddock.
Herring.
Lard.
Linseed.
Lubricating mineral.
Menhadden.
Niger.
Oleic.
Oleine or tallow.
Palm.
Palm nut.
Pine.
Rape seed.
Rosin.
Seal.
Shale, crude.
Soap.
Sod.
Sperm.
Tar, mineral.
Train.
Whale.
Wool or cloth
Old or scrap lead.
Onions.
Orange peel.
Osiers, twigs, and willows, green and wet.
Palmetto leaf, machine pressed.
Paper, for news printing, packing, or wrappering.
Paper, in rolls for printing paper hangings.
Paraffin scale.
Paraffin wax.
Pasteboard.
Pelts, wet, from tanners, not packed.
Piassava, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Pickblocks or pickheads, iron or steel, e.o.h.p.
Pigs, dead, in carcase not packed or wrapped, carried in open waggons at traders' request.
Pipes, air, for ventilators.
Pit cages.
Plaster slabs, fibrous.
Plate or sheet iron, annealed.
Plough arm and share moulds and moulding, iron or steel.
Plough bodies, breasts, colters, side caps, frames, or rests, iron or steel.
Plough plates, finished, iron or steel.
Plough shares, finished, iron or steel.
Plough slades and wheels, iron or steel.
Provender, green.
Provender, horse or cattle, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Pumice stone.
Pumping machines.
Pumps (except hand pumps, brass), and pump castings, e.o.h.p.
Punching bears.
Putty, e.o.h.p.
Rags, not oily.
Red lead.
Retorts, clay.
Retorts, firebrick.

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Riveting machines.
Rod lead.
Rollers, garden or hand.
Rosin.
Rotten stone.
Saccharine, in casks, bags, pails, or cans.
Sad irons, packed.
Salammoniac.
Saltpetre.
Sawing machines, for sawing iron.
Scrap tin.
Screw jacks, iron.
Screws, dry, in casks or bags.
Screws, wet, from tanners, not packed.
Scythe stones.
Seal pipes or valves, iron or steel.
Shafts, wrought iron, for driving mill wheels, finished.
Sheep dipping powder.
Sheepskins, in casks and thoroughly salted, or dry in bales or bundles.
Sheep wash.
Sheet lead.
Ships' stern or rudder frames.
Shot, lead, in bags, packed in cases.
Shovel plates, iron or steel, finished.
Silicate cotton or slag wool, in casks or bags.
Sink traps, earthenware or fireclay.
Sinks, earthenware or fireclay.
Size, in cases or casks.
Skid pans or waggon slippers, iron.
Slate slabs, not polished or enamelled, in cases.
Soap.
Solder.
Spade trees.
Spelter sheets, in casks or cases.
Spetches, dry, in casks or bags.
Spetches, wet, from tanners, not packed.
Spile pegs.
Stampings, iron or steel, rough, unfinished, not tinned or galvanised.
Staples, iron.
Steam hammers.
Stearine.
Stone cutting and crushing machines.
Straw, machine pressed, minimum 40 cwt. per waggon.
Strawboard.
Strawboard cuttings, for paper making.
Studs, iron or steel.
Sugar, in bags, cases, or casks.
Sulphate of copper, e.o.h.p.
Sulphur, e.o.h.p.
Surat bagging, for paper making.
Syrup, in casks.
Tabling, water (cement).
Tallow.
Tares or wrappers, for cotton bales.
Telegraph insulators, earthenware, packed.
Telegraph stores—
Wrought-iron double swivels.
Malleable cast iron double wall brackets.
Malleable cast iron saddles.
Terra cotta caps or stoppers.
Timber, measurement weight.
Tin ore.
Tow, in bales, mininmum 60 cwt. per waggon.
Tow waste, for paper making.
Treacle.
Trestles, wrought iron.
Turpentine, crude, in casks.
Valves, gas or water, iron or steel.
Vegetables, desiccated, for cattle food.
Vegetables, in brine.
Vegetables, not packed, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon.
Verjuice, in casks.
Vinegar, in casks.
Waggon bodies, in pieces bound together.
Washing and wringing machine rollers.
Washing powder and paste.
Wheelbarrows, in parts.
Wheels, cart and plough, iron or steel.

Wheels, fly and spur.
Wheels, wheelbarrow, iron or steel.
White lead.
Winches, hand.
Window guards, iron.
Woad
Wood fibre, in bales.
Wood pulp middles.
Wood treads, in frames for stairs.
Yellow metal plates and sheathing.
Zinc ridges.

Class 2.

Acetate of alumina, in casks or iron drums.
Acetic or wood acid, in casks.
Acid, cresylic, in casks or iron drums.
Agricultural and portable steam and traction engines, vertical steam engines, horizontal steam engines, steam ploughs, steam plough vans, steam tram engines, threshing machines, road rollers, and harrows.
Agricultural machines and implements, in cases.
Agricultural seeds.
Ale and porter (bottled), in hampers.
Alkanet root.
Ammonia, liquid, in casks or iron drums.
Animal guts, in casks.
Annotto, in casks.
Antimony regulus.
Argols or tartars.
Arrowroot.
Arsenic acid, in casks.
Asbestos.
Axle boxes, brass.
Axles, not in the rough, e.o.h.p.
Bacon and hams, cured, packed.
Bagging, e.o.h.p.
Bags, hand, common (hemp).
Bags, paper.
Balusters, iron.
Bark, for tanning, e.o.h.p.
Bark, ground, packed in bags.
Baskets, iron.
Bass and whisk, for making brooms.
Bass baskets.
Bass mats and bass matting.
Bedsteads, metallic, in cases.
Beef, in brine.
Bees wax.
Besoms.
Bicarbonate of soda, in boxes, crates, or hampers.
Biscuits.
Blackberries or brambleberries.
Blacking.
Black lead.
Bleaching liquids, in casks.
Blood, in casks or iron drums.
Blue powder and stone and smalts, in casks, cases, boxes, or bags.
Boards, made of compressed leather.
Bobbins, in bags.
Boilers and boiler fittings, iron or steel.
Bone-crushing mills.
Bones, e.o.h.p.
Boot and shoe linings, cotton or linen.
Borax.
Bottle stoppers, wood, packed.
Bottles, earthenware or stoneware.
Bowls, iron, nested or packed.
Brass.
Bread.
Bristles, in boxes, cases, or casks.
Bronze (phosphor or manganese) castings and ingots, rough.
Buckets and pails, iron, nested or packed.
Bungs, wood, or shives.

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Buoys.
Butter, in casks, firkins, baskets, or boxes, or in tubs or cools with wooden lids.
Cabbages, packed, e.o.h.p.
Caloric engines.
Canary seed.
Candles, e.o.h.p.
Carbolic acid, liquid, in casks or iron drums.
Carbolic seed dressing.
Carbonate of magnesia.
Carbonate of potash, e.o.h.p.
Cartridge cases, exploded.
Cattle food, prepared.
Celery.
Chains and traces, packed.
Chairwood, rough, undamageable.
Cheese, in boxes, casks, and cases.
Chestnuts, extract of, e.o.h.p.
Chicory.
Chimney pieces, cement or concrete.
China, in casks or crates.
Chlorate of potash.
Chlorate of soda, packed in hampers or casks.
Chloride of potash, packed in hampers or casks.
Chocolate.
Cider and perry (bottled), in hampers.
Clothes pegs, packed.
Coal scuttles, common, iron or galvanised, nested, or packed.
Cobalt ore.
Cocoa.
Cocoa-nut fibre, husk, shell, or matting, packed.
Codilla, e.o.h.p.
Coffee.
Coir junk.
Coir rope.
Colliery screens or tips.
Colours, in casks or iron drums, or in tins packed in cases.
Confectionery, in cases, casks, or boxes.
Copper.
Corn flour, patent.
Corves (small waggons for use in collieries).
Cotton, raw, e.o.h.p.
Cotton and woollen waste.
Cranberries.
Cranes or cranework.
Crucibles, plumbago or clay.
Curling stones.
Currants (grocer's).
Cyanite, in casks or iron drums, or in tins packed in cases.
Dandelion roots.
Dates.
Delta metal.
Dextrine.
Dishes, iron.
Distilled water, e.o.h.p.
Dollies and peggies, wooden, for laundry purposes.
Dripping, in casks, boxes, tins, or tubs with lids.
Dubbin.
Earthenware, in casks or crates.
Electric accumulators.
Electric insulators.
Emery.
Emery dust.
Emery rollers and emery wheels, in boxes or cases.
Envelopes, straw, for bottles.
Fat, raw.
Felt (not carpeting).
Figs, dried.
Files or rasps, iron or steel.
Filters, cast iron.
Fire boxes of portable steam and traction engines.
Fire lighters.
Fish—
Herring and sprats, in any state.
All fish, partially cured, smoked, or dried, e.o.h.p.
Crabs.
Flag poles or venetian masts.
Flax, in bales, e.o.h.p.

Flax seed, for sowing.
Flax waste, e.o.h.p.
Fleshings and glue pieces, e.o.h.p.
Flocks.
Flower pots, clay, common, unglazed.
Forges, portable, in pieces, packed in boxes.
Forges, portable, whole, cased in iron.
Forks, digging, in cases.
Fruit, crystallised, in boxes, cases, or casks.
Fruit—
Apples, gooseberries, and pears, e.o.h.p.
Cherries, raspberries, strawberries, in tubs for jam.
Fruit, ripe, e.o.h.p.
Funnels, air or ship.
Fustic liquor.
Gall nuts.
Garancine.
Gas engines, complete.
Gates, iron or wooden, common.
Ginger beer, e.o.h.p.
Glass blocks, for pavement (not fitted in frames).
Glycerine, in casks or iron drums.
Grates, ovens, ranges, or stoves, common or kitchen.
Gridirons.
Grindstones, e.o.h.p.
Gums, in mats, bags, casks, or cases.
Gun carriages.
Gun metal.
Hair, raw, pressed, in bales or bags.
Hames.
Harrow shafts, tube iron or tube steel.
Hay, e.o.h.p., minimum load 30 cwt. per waggon.
Hay forks, in cases.
Hay rakes, hand, in cases.
Hemp, e.o.h.p.
Hessians, jute.
Hinges, iron, or steel.
Hoes, hand.
Hollow ware, cast iron, nested and packed.
Hooks, ceiling.
Hooks, clip, galvanised iron.
Hoops, wooden.
Ice.
Ink, except printers', in boxes, casks, or crates.
Iron liquor or muriate of iron.
Ivory black.
Ivory waste or dust.
Japan wax.
Jars, earthenware or stoneware.
Kitool fibre.
Knife boards.
Ladders, wooden.
Laminated lead.
Lard, in casks, boxes, tins, or tubs with lids.
Lasts, wooden.
Lead piping, e.o.h.p.
Leather, undressed, except in cases or crates.
Lemon and lime juice, in cases or casks.
Lemons.
Linen waste, e.o.h.p.
Linen yarn press-packed, in bunches or bales.
Linens, grey, unbleached.
Locomotive engines and tenders, loaded in railway companies' waggons.
Logwood liquor.
Machinery, in parts, in cases, e.o.h.p.
Madders.
Marbles, children's.
Margarine, in casks, firkins, or boxes, or in tubs with wooden lids.
Millstones, finished.
Mineral and aërated waters, e.o.h.p.
Molliscorum.
Mordant liquors (including alum liquor, dunging liquor, and red liquor).
Mungo.

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Mushroom pulp.
Mushroom spawn.
Mustard, in casks, cases, boxes, or bags.

Nails, zinc.
Netting, of iron wire.
Newspapers, in bales.
Nickel ore.
Nitrate of copper, in casks.
Nitrate of iron.
Nuts, e.o.h.p.

Oakum.
Oils, not dangerous, in casks, or iron drums, round or tapered at one end, e.o.h.p.
Oranges.
Orchilla weed.
Osiers, twigs, and willows, brown.

Paints, in casks or iron drums, or in tins packed in cases.
Palisades, iron.
Palm leaves.
Paper, emery, sand, and tobacco.
Paper hangings, common, in bales.
Paraffin and petroleum oils, in owners' tank waggons, not giving off inflammable vapour under 73° Fahr., when tested in the manner set forth in the Petroleum Act, 1879.
Parian, in casks or crates.
Pelts, e.o.h.p.
Pewter.
Piassava, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon.
Pickaxes.
Picker bends.
Pickles, in boxes, cases, or casks.
Pimento.
Piston rods, steel.
Plough shafts, tube iron or tube steel.
Plumbago.
Polishing paste.
Pork, in brine.
Poultry pens (wire), folded.
Preserves (fish, fruit, meat, and provisions), in casks, boxes, or cases.
Printed matter, not bound.
Provender, horse or cattle, e.o.h.p.
Prunes, in casks or mats.
Pumps and pump castings, in cases.
Rags, pulled.
Railway waggon bodies.
Railway waggon bodies, fitted together.
Railway waggon brasses.
Rain-water pipes, for spoutings and their connexions, cast iron.
Raisins.
Reed webbing, for ceilings.
Revalenta Arabica.
Rhubarb and rhubarb roots.
Rizine.
Rolls, iron, e.o.h.p.
Ropes.
Ropes, wire.
Sacks.
Sad irons, e.o.h.p.
Safes, iron or steel.
Sago.
Sauces, in boxes, cases, or casks.
Scoops, iron.
Scrap zinc.
Screw propellers.
Scrolls, iron (for fixing springs to carts and carriages).
Screws, e.o.h.p.
Seal skins, wet and salted.
Seaweed (dry) or alga marina.
Seeds, agricultural, e.o.h.p.
Semolina.
Sheets, wool, new.
Ships' masts.
Ships' ventilators.
Shoddy.
Shoemakers' wax.
Shot, lead, e.o.h.p.
Shumac liquor.
Signal posts (railway) and materials belonging thereto.
Silicate cotton or slag wool, e.o.h.p.

Sinks, cast iron, not enamelled.
Size, e.o.h.p.
Slate pencils.
Slates, writing.
Spades and shovels, iron or steel.
Spelter sheets, e.o.h.p.
Spetches, e.o.h.p.
Spirits of tar, in casks or iron drums.
Spoutings and connexions, iron or steel.
Stable fittings (except enamelled), iron or steel.
Stannite of potash.
Stannite of soda.
Staples (wire), for bookbinders.
Starch, in casks, cases, boxes, or bags.
Steam excavators or steam navvies.
Steel, bars and bundles.
Stone blue, in casks, cases, boxes, or bags.
Stone, carved for building purposes, e.o.h.p.
Strickles, in boxes or cases.
Sugar mills.
Tamarinds.
Tapioca.
Tapioca flour.
Tarpaulings.
Tartar, liquid.
Terne metal.
Tin, in blocks, cakes, or ingots.
Tincal.
Tinfoil.
Tin liquor.
Tobacco juice, in casks.
Tobacco leaf, in hogsheads or tierces.
Tobacco stoves or presses.
Tools, well-boring and pit-boring.
Torchwick.
Tow, in bales, e.o.h.p.
Tow waste, e.o.h.p.
Tubes, coated with brass.
Tubes, electro-coppered.
Tubes, steam, brass or copper.
Tubs, iron.
Tue irons.
Turmeric.
Turpentine, spirits of, in casks or iron drums.
Twine.
Umbrella sticks, in the rough.
Varnish, in casks or iron drums.
Vegetable wax.
Vegetables, packed, e.o.h.p.
Vices, iron or steel.
Vinegar, in cases.
Walking sticks, in the rough.
Walnuts, green, and husks.
Washers, leather.
Weighing machines, large (those used for weighing railway or other vehicles, and also cattle).
Window frames, iron, packed in cases.
Window shutters, iron or steel.
Wines, British, in casks.
Wire, cotton-covered, in casks, hampers, cases, and canvas-covered coils.
Wire, iron or steel, e.o.h.p.
Wire, lead.
Wood, bent, rough, unfinished.
Wool, raw.
Yarn, twist, and weft, cotton and linen, in bales, bags, wrappers, cases, boxes, skips, or casks.
Yeast, in bags, or in bags in baskets, hydraulic press-packed, dry.
Yellow metal bolts and nails.
Yellow metal rods.
Zinc bars.

Class 3.

Ale coolers.
Algerine fibre (not hydraulic or steam press-packed or machine pressed), in full truck-loads, or in consignments of 20 cwt.
Alizarine, in casks or iron drums.
Almonds.
American or leather cloth.
Ammonia, liquid, in bottles (other than carboys) in cases.

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Angelica root.
Aniseed.
Apple rings, in slices, dried.
Apples, dry, or pippins.
Arsenic acid, e.o.h.p.
Awl blades.
Bacon and hams, cured, e.o.h.p.
Baking powder.
Baths.
Bayonets.
Beadings and mouldings, gilt, lacquered, or varnished, packed in boxes.
Bed keys.
Bedsteads, e.o.h.p.
Beehives, made of wood.
Bellows, packed.
Bellows pipes.
Bell ringing (Carillon) machinery.
Bells, small.
Belting, for machinery.
Bichromate of soda, e.o.h.p.
Bichrome and bichromate of potash, e.o.h.p.
Bicycle stands, wrought iron.
Bins, corn or wine.
Bit burnishers, packed.
Bits, iron or steel.
Bitters, in casks or cases.
Black beer.
Bladders, in casks.
Blankets.
Blanks, bronze and copper, for stamping for coins.
Blinds, paper.
Blinds, venetian and chain, in cases, crates, or frames.
Blowing engines.
Blow pipes.
Blue, laundry, liquid, in boxes, cases, casks, or iron drums.
Blue paste.
Blue powder and stone and smalts, e.o.h.p.
Boards, parquet flooring.
Boards, washing.
Bobbins, e.o.h.p.
Bolts, door.
Books, e.o.h.p.
Boothing or stalling.
Boots and shoes, including goloshes, and leather cut into boot shapes, in casks, cases, or boxes.
Boracic acid.
Bottle jacks.
Bottles and bottle stoppers, glass, e.o.h.p.
Bowls, iron or wood.
Boxes or trunks, tin or sheet iron, packed in crates or cases.
Boxes, safety.
Box or Italian irons.
Braces, except silk, for wearing apparel, in bales, packs, or trusses.
Brands, iron or steel.
Broom and brush heads, e.o.h.p.
Brooms and brushes, packed.
Brush backs, xylonite.
Buckets and pails.
Buckles, brass, iron, or steel.
Buckram.
Bullet moulds.
Busks, wooden, horn, or steel.
Butter, in crocks in wood, or in crocks when packed with straw in baskets.
Buttons, except gold, silver, or plated.
Calicoes.
Calipers.
Candlesticks, brass or iron.
Candlewick.
Canvas.
Cap peaks, not oily.
Caps, men's or boys', except silk, in bales, packs, or trusses.
Capsules, metal, in cases.
Carbon candles, for electric lighting.
Carbonate of ammonia, in cases.
Card cloth.
Cards, for weaving, packed in cases.
Carpet bag frames.

Carpet bags.
Carpet beating machines.
Carpet lining (cork).
Carpeting.
Carpeting (cork).
Carraway seeds.
Carriage and cart steps.
Carriage and foot warmers.
Cartridge cases, brass.
Castings, brass, German silver, or nickel.
Castings, iron, light, e.o.h.p.
Castings, sanitary, iron or steel, for public urinals and waterclosets.
Castings, steel, e.o.h.p.
Castor oil, in boxes.
Castors, of all kinds.
Cellarets, wrought-iron.
Chaff, in bags, not for cattle-feeding.
Chains, curb or door.
Chalk, French.
Chalk, prepared.
Cheese, e.o.h.p.
Cheese presses.
Chemicals, not dangerous, corrosive, or explosive, in casks, iron drums, bales, or bags.
Chimney-pieces, marble or slate, e.o.h.p.
China, in hampers.
China grass (not hydraulic or steam press-packed, or machine pressed), in full truck-loads, or in consignments of 20 cwt.
Cinder sifters.
Cinnabar ore.
Clasps, book, boot, and belt, except gold, silver, or plated.
Clock dials.
Clogs, in casks, cases, or boxes.
Clothing (exclusive of silk goods), if packed in trusses, packs, or bales.
Clothing, for soldiers, police, prison warders, railway porters, postal, and telegraph (except busbies or helmets).
Clothing, waterproof (except oily canvas clothing).
Cloth, linen, packed.
Coach and upholsterers' trimmings, in packs, trusses, or bales.
Coach fittings, metallic, packed.
Coach wrenches.
Coal scuttles, metallic, packed, in cases or boxes.
Cob nuts.
Cocoa-nut fibre, husk, shell, or matting, e.o.h.p.
Cocoa-nuts.
Coffee extract or essence.
Coffee mills, small hand.
Coffin furniture, metallic.
Coin, copper or bronze.
Collars, dog.
Collars, rush, for horses.
Colliery pulleys.
Colours, in cans, hampers, boxes, or iron bottles.
Combs.
Copying presses.
Coquilla nuts.
Cordials, in casks or cases.
Coriander seed.
Corkscrews.
Cork shavings or cuttings.
Cork socks, in boxes, cases, or casks.
Corkwood.
Cornice poles, wood, in bundles, without rings or ends, not gilt.
Corozzo nuts.
Cotton and linen goods, in bales, boxes, cases, packs, or trusses, e.o.h.p.
Cotton and linen thread.
Cotton and woollen slops, in hampers, bales, or boxes.
Cotton wool, dressed and carded.
Crucibles, e.o.h.p.
Cummin seed.
Curry combs.
Cutlery.
Cyanite, in cans, hampers, boxes, or iron bottles.

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Dies and die stocks.
Dishes, wood.
Drapery, heavy—Packages containing any of the following articles:—
American or leather cloth.
Blankets.
Boots and shoes, including goloshes, in casks, cases, or boxes.
Buckram.
Buttons, except gold, silver, or plated.
Calicoes.
Carpet bags.
Carpeting.
Clothing, waterproof (except oily canvas clothing).
Cotton and linen goods, in bales, boxes, cases, packs, or trusses, e.o.h.p.
Cotton and linen thread.
Cotton and woollen slops, in hampers, bales, or boxes.
Druggeting.
Elastic webbing.
Eyelets.
Flannel.
Floor cloth, including oil cloth, boulinikon, kamptulicon, and linoleum.
Hearth rugs, except skins.
Hooks and eyes.
Huckabacks.
India-rubber goods, except shoes and goloshes.
Laces, boot and stay, cotton or leather.
Linen cloth, packed.
Paper collars, cuffs and shirt fronts.
Shirts, cotton, woollen, and linen, in bales, packs, or trusses.
Stays, not silk.
Tapes.
Thimbles, not gold, silver, or plated.
Wadding, cotton.
Woollen and worsted yarn.
Dripping, in crocks in wood, or in tubs or tins without lids.
Druggeting.
Drugs, in casks, bales, or bags.
Drysalteries, in casks.
Dust preventers.
Dutch metal and leaf.
Dyes, in casks and iron drums.
Earth closets.
Earthenware, in hampers.
Eggs, in boxes, cases, or crates.
Elastic webbing.
Electric batteries.
Electric cable.
Emery rollers and emery wheels, e.o.h.p.
Esparto grass, (not hydraulic or steam press-packed, or machine pressed), in full truck-loads, or in consignments of 20 cwt.
Eyelets.
Fenders, packed in crates, cases, or boxes.
Fenders, kitchen, iron or steel.
Fenders, ships', cork or hemp.
Fents and tabs, cotton and woollen.
Fern, for litter or packing, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon.
Ferrules, iron, brass, or steel.
Filberts.
Filters, earthenware.
Fire engines, steam.
Fire escapes.
Fire extinguishers (hand grenade), packed.
Fire guards, metal.
Fire irons.
Fish, fresh, e.o.h.p.
Fish glue.
Fish hooks.
Flannel.
Flax, e.o.h.p.
Flax straw (not hydraulic or steam press-packed, or machine pressed), in full truck-loads, or in consignments of 20 cwt.
Floor cloth, including oil cloth, boulinikon, kamptulicon, and linoleum.

Flour dressing or purifying machines.
Flower roots (not orchids).
Forges, portable, e.o.h.p.
Forks and spoons.
Forks, toasting, iron.
Fruit, ripe, not hothouse :—
Apricots.
Cherries.
Nectarines.
Peaches.
Raspberries.
Strawberries.
Fustian and corduroy.
Gas fittings, in parts, except brass and copper tubing.
Gas meters.
Gelatine.
German silver, in sheets.
German silver wire, in casks and cases.
Ginger, e.o.h.p.
Gins, wheels with frames for hoisting purposes.
Glass beads.
Glass, crown, rolled or sheet.
Glass, flint, e.o.h.p.
Glass, plate, rough.
Glass, plate, not silvered.
Gloves, cotton, woollen, or worsted, in bales, packs, or trusses.
Gloves, rough leather, for labourers.
Glycerine, in cases or boxes.
Glycerine grease, for lubricating purposes, in tins packed in wooden cases.
Goat skins, e.o.h.p.
Granite, polished or dressed, e.o.h.p.
Grapes, packed in cork dust or sawdust, in casks.
Grindery.
Groceries, mixed.
Packages consigned as mixed groceries may include any grocery articles set out in classes hereinbefore mentioned or in this class, the following articles in Class 4 :—
Cardamoms.
Citric acid.
Packages—*continued.*
Confectionery, e.o.h.p.
Crystallised fruits, e.o.h.p.
Meat pies.
Preserved ginger.
Sausages.
Yeast, e.o.h.p.
and the following in Class 5 :—
Blue, laundry liquid, e.o.h.p.
Cinnamon.
Cloves.
Cochineal.
Cordials, e.o.h.p.
Extract of meat.
Indigo.
Isinglass.
Lard, e.o.h.p.
Nutmegs.
Gums, e.o.h.p.
Gun barrels, rough.
Gun locks and gun furniture.
Gun stocks.
Gun wads.
Guns, machine, in cases.
Gutta-percha, raw.
Guttering or corrugating machines, e.o.h.p.
Hair, for manufacturing purposes, e.o.h.p.
Hair cloth.
Hammer heads, e.o.h.p.
Hammers (not steam), e.o.h.p.
Handcuffs.
Handles, chest and saucepan.
Harness or saddlery, in tin-lined cases or casks.
Hardware—
Packages containing any hardware articles (not gold, silver, or plated) set out in Classes hereinbefore mentioned, or in this Class, and any of the following articles (not gold, silver, or plated), viz. :—
Awl blades.
Bayonets.
Bed keys.

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Hardware—*continued.*

Bedsteads, metallic, in strawed bundles.
Bellows, packed.
Bellows pipes.
Bells, small.
Bicycle stands, wrought iron.
Bit burnishers, packed.
Bits, iron or steel.
Blanks, bronze and copper, for stamping for coins.
Blow pipes.
Bolts, door.
Bottle jacks.
Boxes, safety.
Boxes or trunks, tin or sheet iron, packed in crates or cases.
Box or Italian irons.
Brands, iron or steel.
Brasswork, spun or stamped, packed.
Buckles, brass, steel, or iron.
Bullet moulds.
Busks, wooden, horn, or steel.
Buttons.
Calipers.
Candlesticks, brass or iron.
Carpet bag frames.
Carriage and foot warmers.
Cartridge cases, brass.
Cart steps.
Castings, brass, German silver, or nickel.
Castors, of all kinds.
Chains, curb or door.
Cinder sifters.
Clasps, book, boot, or belt.
Coach fittings, metallic, packed.
Coach wrenches.
Coal scuttles, metallic, packed in cases or boxes.
Coffee mills, small hand.
Coffin furniture, metallic.
Collars, dog.
Copying presses.
Corkscrews.

Hardware—*continued.*

Curry combs.
Dies and die stocks.
Dust preventers.
Eyelets.
Fenders, packed in crates, cases, or boxes.
Ferrules, iron, brass, or steel.
Fire guards (metal).
Fire irons.
Fish hooks.
Forks and spoons, metal.
Forks, toasting, iron.
Gas fittings, in parts, except brass and copper tubing.
Gins, wheels, with frames for hoisting purposes.
Grindery.
Gun barrels, rough.
Gun locks and gun furniture.
Hammer heads, packed.
Hammers, not steam.
Handcuffs.
Handles, chest and saucepan.
Harness fittings, metallic, packed.
Hat and umbrella stands, cast iron.
Hay forks, in bundles.
Hinges, brass.
Hooks, boot and button, hat and coat, and reaping.
Hooks and eyes.
Horse-clippers, packed in casks or cases.
Jacks, small.
Japanned ware, in casks or cases.
Kitchen fireplace stands.
Knitting pins.
Knives or blades for cutting machines.
Knobs, range, iron.
Knobs, door.
Knockers, door.
Ladles, not puddlers', iron.
Lamp burners.

Hardware—*continued.*
Lanterns, tin or iron.
Latches, door.
Locks and keys.
Magnets.
Match boxes, japanned or enamelled tin, new, empty, packed.
Matchetts.
Medals, brass or copper.
Military ornaments.
Mortars and pestles, iron or steel.
Nails and rivets, brass or copper.
Needles (in tin-lined cases).
Nut crackers.
Ornaments for saddlery, brass, iron, or steel.
Ornaments for uniform.
Pans, ash.
Pans, copper, for closets.
Pans, dust.
Pans, warming.
Patten rings.
Patterns, travellers', hardware.
Percussion cap shells.
Pins, metal, in boxes.
Plates, door.
Plates, iron, enamelled.
Pliers.
Powder flasks.
Pulley blocks, iron.
Pulleys, iron.
Pumps, hand, brass.
Railway carriage keys.
Refrigerators.
Riddles.
Saddletrees.
Scales and weights, letter.
Screws, brass, copper, or zinc.
Screws, table expanding.
Scythe blades.
Scythes and sickles.
Shears, garden and sheep.
Ships' logs, metal.
Shoe horns and pegs, metallic.
Show tablets, metal, enamelled.
Skates.
Skewers, iron or steel.

Hardware—*continued.*
Snuffers, iron or steel.
Spanners.
Spittoons, iron.
Spring balances.
Springs, chair, sofa, mattress, door, or cart.
Spurs.
Stair rods.
Steelyards.
Stirrups.
Sugar nippers.
Sweet scrapers, packed.
Syringes, garden.
Tacks.
Taper holders, metal.
Taps, brass.
Terrets.
Thimbles.
Tinware, in casks or cases.
Tips, brassed, for boot heels.
Tobacco boxes, metal.
Tools, carpenters', coopers', edge, joiners', masons', and shipwrights'.
Traps, sink, brass or copper.
Traps, vermin.
Trays, iron or steel.
Trivets, iron or steel.
Trouser stretchers, iron, portable.
Trowels.
Tubes, brass or copper (except steam tubes), packed.
Umbrella fittings.
Umbrella stretchers.
Valves, brass.
Ventilators, small, iron or brass, for buildings, packed.
Washers, brass or copper.
Weights, brass.
Wire, copper or brass, packed in cases, casks, or in bags.
Hassocks.
Hat and umbrella stands, cast iron.
Hats, rush, in bales, trusses, and hampers.
Hay forks, in bundles.

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Hay rakes, hand, e.o.h.p.
Hearthrugs, except skins.
Heel balls, shoemakers'.
Helmets, metal, in cases or boxes.
Herbs, green.
Hides, e.o.h.p.
Hinges, brass.
Hollow-ware, iron, including kettles, pans, maslins (pots for boiling fruit), and water cans, in casks or crates.
Honey, in casks, or in jars packed in crates or cases.
Hoofs, horns, and horn tips, buffalo, cow, goat, ox, and sheep, e.o.h.p.
Hooks and eyes.
Hooks, boot, button, hat, coat, reaping.
Hops.
Horse-clippers, packed in casks or cases.
Hosiery, in bales, packs, or trusses.
Huckabacks.
Hurdles, iron or steel, on wheels.
India-rubber goods, except shoes and goloshes.
India-rubber, raw.
Ink, printers'.
Jacks, small.
Japanned ware, in casks or cases.
Jew's harps.
Joiners' work (common wood)—beadings and mouldings (not gilt, lacquered, or varnished), doors and door frames, fittings and fixtures for buildings, staircases, balusters and hand rails, window sashes and frames and shutters.
Juniper berries.
Kips, e.o.h.p.
Kitchen fireplace stands.
Knitting pins.
Knives or blades for cutting machines.
Knobs (range), iron or steel.
Knobs (door).
Knockers (door).
Laces, boot or stay, cotton or leather.
Ladles (not puddlers' iron).
Lamp black.
Lamp burners.
Lamp chimneys (glass).
Lamp frames (street).
Lamp reflectors, enamelled iron.
Lamp wick.
Lamps, paraffin, in parts (except china or earthenware) packed in casks and cases.
Lanterns, tin or iron.
Lard, in bladders, in crocks, in wood or in tubs, or tins without lids.
Latches, door.
Lavatory stands and basins, earthenware, complete, enamelled.
Lawn mowers, packed.
Lead pencils.
Leather, e.o.h.p.
Lemon and lime juice, e.o.h.p.
Life buoys.
Limestone, polished or dressed.
Lime water, e.o.h.p.
Lincrusta and anaglypta (decorative wall papers).
Linen cloth, packed.
Linen yarn or grey linen, e.o.h.p.
Liquorice.
Locks and keys.
Looking-glass frames (common), wood (not gilded) or Dutch metalled.
Maccaroni.
Machines, fitted up, packed, e.o.h.p.
Magnesia.
Magnets.
Marble, packed, and in slabs, cemented together.
Margarine, in crocks in wood, or in crocks when packed with straw in baskets.
Marquees or tents.
Mastic.
Match boxes, japanned enamelled tin, new, empty, packed.
Matchetts.
Medals, brass or copper.
Mats and matting, e.o.h.p.

Megass (not hydraulic or steam press-packed, or machine pressed), in full truck-loads or in consignments of 20 cwt.

Merinoes, in bales, packs, or trusses.

Mexican fibre (not hydraulic or steam press-packed, or machine pressed), in full truck-loads or in consignments of 20 cwt.

Mica.

Military ornaments, except gold, silver, or plated.

Milk.

Milk cans and pans.

Millboard rollers (for winding paper in cases).

Mops.

Mortars and pestles, iron or steel.

Mortars and pestles, marble.

Moss, packed.

Muslin, book, if packed in bales, packs, or trusses.

Mustard, e.o.h.p.

Nails and rivets, brass or copper.

Needles (in tin-lined cases).

Netting, cotton and twine.

Nickel.

Nitrate of baryta.

Nut crackers, except gold, silver, or plated.

Oars.

Oils, not dangerous, e.o.h.p.

Oleic acid, in casks.

Ornaments for saddlery, brass, iron, or steel.

Ornaments for uniform, except gold, silver, or plated.

Osiers, twigs, and willows, white or stained.

Osnaburgs.

Oxalic acid.

Paints, in cans, hampers, boxes, or iron bottles.

Palliasses, straw.

Palmetto leaf (not hydraulic or steam press-packed, or machine pressed), in full truck-loads or in consignments of 20 cwt.

Pans, ash.

Pans, chemical and dye, iron or steel.

Pans, copper, for closets.

Pans, dust.

Pans, earthenware or iron, for sanitary purposes.

Pans, warming.

Paper, e.o.h.p.

Paper collars, cuffs, and shirt fronts.

Paper, gummed for labels.

Paper hangings, e.o.h.p.

Paper tubes, for cops.

Parian, in hampers.

Patten rings.

Pattens, in casks, cases, or boxes.

Patterns, travellers', hardware.

Pearl shells.

Penholders, wood or metal (except gold, silver, or plated).

Pepper.

Percussion cap shells.

Percussion caps, uncharged.

Petroleum grease or petroleum jelly.

Piassava, e.o.h.p.

Pickles, e.o.h.p.

Picture frames, common, wood (not gilded) or Dutch metalled.

Pins, metal.

Plants, e.o.h.p.

Plates, door.

Plates, iron, enamelled.

Pliers.

Powder flasks.

Preserves (fish, fruit, meat, and provisions), e.o.h.p., in crates or baskets

Pulley blocks, wood or iron.

Pulleys, iron.

Pumps and pump castings, e.o.h.p.

Pumps, hand, brass.

Quicks, e.o.h.p.

Rabbit fur, or hatters' wool.

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Raffia.
Railway cards and tickets.
Railway carriage keys.
Reels, for garden hose.
Refrigerators.
Rennet.
Rick poles and covers.
Riddles.
Road scraping and road sweeping machines.
Rock, crystal.
Rugs, hearth, except skin.
Saddlery or harness, in tin-lined cases or casks.
Saddletrees.
Sauces, e.o.h.p.
Saw-bench machines, portable, packed.
Scale beams and scales.
Scales and weights, letter.
Scoops, wood.
Screw jacks, except iron.
Screws, brass, copper, or zinc.
Screws, table expanding.
Scythe blades.
Scythes and sickles.
Scythe sneds or handles.
Sealing wax.
Seaweed, edible.
Sewing machines, in parts, packed.
Sewing machine stands, in parts, packed in cases or frames.
Shafts, cart.
Shafts, gig, carriage, or dog cart, not painted nor varnished.
Shavings, wood.
Shears, garden and sheep.
Sheepskins, e.o.h.p.
Sheet steel.
Shellac.
Shells.
Ships' blocks.
Ships' logs, metal.
Ships' sails, finished.
Shirts, cotton, woollen, and linen, in bales, packs, trusses, and hampers.
Shoe horns and pegs.
Shoes and boots, including goloshes and leather cut into shoe shapes, in casks, cases, or boxes.
Shot belts.
Show cards (cardboard) unframed.
Show tablets, metal, enamelled.
Shutters, revolving, wooden.
Shuttles, weavers'.
Silver ore.
Sinks, enamelled.
Skates.
Skewers, iron or steel.
Skins, hare and rabbit.
Slate beds of billiard tables, packed in cases.
Slate slabs.
Snuffers, iron or steel.
Spanners.
Spindles, in boxes.
Spirits, in casks or cases.
Spittoons, iron.
Splints, wood, for matches.
Spring balances.
Springs, chair, sofa, mattress, door, or cart.
Spurs, not plated.
Squeegees, for cleaning ships' decks, &c.
Stable fittings and mangers, iron enamelled.
Stair rods.
Starch, e.o.h.p.
Stationery, e.o.h.p.
Stays, not silk, for wearing apparel.
Steelyards.
Stills, iron.
Stirrups.
Stone blue, e.o.h.p.
Stoves, gas or oil.
Straw (not hydraulic or steam press-packed or machine pressed), in full truck-loads, or in consignments of 20 cwt.
Strickles, e.o h.p.
Stuff goods, in bales, packs, or trusses.
Sugar, e.o.h.p.

Sugar candy.
Sugar nippers, except gold, silver, or plated.
Sweat scrapers, packed.
Syringes, garden.
Syrup, in cases, in tins, in baskets, or in stone bottles packed in crates or hampers.
Tables, cast iron or steel, in parts.
Tacks.
Talc.
Taper holders, metal.
Tapes.
Taps, brass.
Tea.
Terrets.
Thimbles, except gold, silver, or plated.
Thread, cotton and linen.
Tinware, in casks or cases.
Tips, brassed, for boot heels.
Toasting forks, iron or steel.
Tobacco boxes, metal.
Tobacco juice, e.o.h.p.
Tobacco leaf, e.o.h.p.
Tools, carpenters', coopers', edge joiners', masons', and shipwrights'.
Tow, e.o.h.p.
Toys, packed.
Traps, sink, brass or copper.
Traps, vermin.
Trays, iron or steel.
Trellis work (wood), in bundles.
Trivets, iron or steel.
Troughs, bakers', wooden.
Troughs, cattle and other, iron or steel.
Trouser stretchers, iron, portable.
Trowels.
Tubes, brass or copper (except steam), packed.
Tubs, washing.
Tubs, wood.
Turnery ware.
Type.
Umbrella fittings.
Umbrella stretchers.
Valves, brass.
Varnish, e.o.h.p.
Vaseline.
Vegetable ivory.
Velvet, cotton, in bales, packs, or trusses.
Ventilators, small, iron or brass, for buildings, packed.
Vermicelli.
Vinegar, e.o.h.p.
Wadding, cotton.
Washers, brass or copper.
Wash leather.
Washstand tops, marble, packed.
Washing and wringing machines, packed.
Water meters.
Weighing machines, small (those used for weighing packages and goods).
Weights, brass.
Wheelbarrows.
Wheels, rudder or steering, in cases, crates, or frames.
Whetstones and honestones.
Whisks, packed.
Winches, steam.
Window frames, iron, e.o.h.p.
Wines, British, e.o.h.p.
Wines, in casks or cases.
Wire, copper or brass, packed in cases or casks, or in bags.
Wood, bent, e.o.h.p.
Wool, dressed or carded.
Woollen and worsted goods, in bales, packs, or trusses.
Woollen cloth, in bales, packs, or trusses.
Xylonite.
Yarns, twist and weft (except silk).
Yellow or Persian berries.

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CLASS 4.

Agricultural machines and implements, e.o.h.p.
Alabaster.
Albumen.
Algerian fibre, e.o.h.p.
Alizarine, e.o.h.p.
Ammonia, liquid, in bottles (other than carboys) in hampers.
Anchovies.
Annotto, e.o.h.p.
Anthracene, e.o.h.p.
Asparagus.
Bacon and hams, fresh or green.
Bags, leather.
Beef wine, in boxes.
Beehives, straw.
Beer engines.
Bellows, e.o.h.p.
Bells, e.o.h.p.
Billiard cues, in bundles.
Blinds, Venetian and chain, e.o.h.p.
Boilers, copper.
Books, bound or half bound in calf, morocco, roan, Russia, or law calf.
Boots and shoes, including goloshes and leather cut into boot shapes, in hampers (white rod).
Braces, for wearing apparel, not silk, e.o.h.p.
Bristles, e.o.h.p.
Britannia metal goods.
Bronze powder.
Brooms and brushes, e.o.h.p.
Bungs and corks.
Butter, in flats or hampers, or in tubs or cools without lids.
Candles, wax.
Canes and rattans.
Caps, men's or boys' (except silk), in boxes or cases.
Caravans (showmen's or hawkers') and vans containing steam roundabouts.
Carbolic acid, solid.
Carboys, gutta-percha.
Cardamoms.
Cats' and dogs' meat.
Cattle cribs.
Chaff, e.o.h.p.
Chairs and seats, garden, e.o.h.p.
Chairs, common, folding, in boxes, cases, crates, and parcels.
Chemicals, not dangerous, corrosive, or explosive, in boxes or hampers.
Chimney pieces, metal, unpacked.
Chimney tops, iron or zinc.
China grass, e.o.h.p.
China, in boxes or cases.
Churns and churning machines.
Cisterns.
Citric acid.
Clocks, turret and church.
Clogs, e.o.h.p.
Cloth, linen, bleached, tied in bundles, but not protected by wrappers, or not packed.
Clothing (exclusive of silk goods), e.o.h.p.
Coach and upholsterers' trimmings, e.o.h.p.
Coal scuttles, e.o.h.p.
Cobalt.
Coffee carts or stalls on wheels.
Confectionery, e.o.h.p.
Corn crushers.
Cricket implements.
Croquet implements.
Crystallised fruit, e.o.h.p.
Curtains, cotton, lace.
Dandy rollers, in cases for paper mills.
Drapery, light—Packages containing any drapery articles set out in classes herein-before mentioned and in this class, and any of the following articles :—
Bags (leather, ladies' hand, courier, and travelling).
Braces, not silk, for wearing apparel.

Drapery, light—*continued.*
Carpeting, exceeding 15 feet in length, packed in cases.
Cloth, woollen.
Clothing (exclusive of silk goods), e.o.h.p.
Coach and upholsterers' trimmings.
Gloves, cotton, woollen, and worsted.
Haberdashery.
Hosiery.
Muslins (book).
Needles.
Stuff goods.
Umbrellas.
Woollen and worsted goods.
Dripping, in bladders.
Druggists' sundries, in mixed packages.
Drugs, in boxes or hampers.
Drysalteries, e.o.h.p.
Dye extracts.
Dyes, e.o.h.p.
Earthenware, in boxes or cases.
Eggs, e.o.h.p.
Esparto grass, e.o.h.p.
Extract of malt.
Felt hat bodies.
Fire engines, e.o.h.p.
Fish, fresh—
Brill, grayling, lobsters, oysters, prawns, red mullet, salmon, smelt, soles, trout, turbot, whitebait.
Flax in the straw.
Flax straw, e.o.h.p.
Flower roots, e.o.h.p.
Flower stands, wrought iron.
Fluid, disinfecting, in bottles; packed in cases or hampers, or in basketed jars.
Footballs.
Frilling machines, in parts, packed.
Fruit-cleaning machines.
Furniture, in vans, carts, or road waggons.
Garden arches.
Garden engines.
Glasshouse pots.
Glass, in boxes or cases.
Glass, prepared, for photographers.
Globes, moons, or shades, glass, common.
Gloves, cotton, woollen, and worsted, e.o.h.p.
Gold size.
Golf clubs.
Grates, ovens, ranges, or stoves, polished.
Gravestones or tombstones.
Gun barrels, e.o.h.p.
Guns.
Gutta-percha goods.
Guttering or corrugating machines, not packed.
Haberdashery.
Hand carts.
Handmills.
Hares, dead.
Harness, e.o.h.p.
Hat leathers.
Hats, soft felt.
Hawkers' packs and trusses.
Hollow-ware, iron, including kettles, pans, maslins (pots for boiling fruit), and water cans, e.o.h.p.
Honey, e.o.h.p.
Hop bitters.
Hose, leather and canvas.
Hosiery, e.o.h.p.
Household linen and wearing apparel (exclusive of silk goods), e.o.h.p.
Incubators, complete.
Ink, e.o.h.p.
Japanned ware, e.o.h.p.
Kilting machines, in parts, packed.
Knapsacks, soldiers'.
Knitting machines, in parts, packed.
Lac.
Lace, British, not silk.
Laces, boot or stay, e.o.h.p.
Lamps.
Lawn mowers, not packed.
Lawn tennis implements.
Leather leggings.
Lint.

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Lithographic stones.
Looms, not packed.
Luggage or baggage, personal.
Machinery, in parts, not packed, e.o.h.p.
Machines, fitted up, not packed, e.o.h.p.
Malt crushers.
Maps, in boxes or cases.
Margarine, in baskets, flats, or hampers, or in tubs without lids.
Mats, skin.
Mattresses.
Meat, fresh.
Meat pies.
Meat safes.
Megass, e.o.h.p.
Mexican fibre, e.o.h.p.
Mincing machines.
Mushrooms.
Muslin, book, e.o.h.p.
Needles, e.o.h.p.
Oleic acid, e.o.h.p.
Palmetto leaf, e.o.h.p.
Panoramas and theatrical scenery.
Pans, copper.
Parian, in boxes or cases.
Pattens, e.o.h.p.
Patterns, wood, for castings.
Pens, steel.
Perforating and paper-cutting machines.
Pine apples, not hothouse, packed.
Pipes, brass and copper.
Pipes, smoking.
Pistols.
Plaiting machines, in parts, packed.
Plated goods.
Plums (dried), in fancy boxes.
Porcelain.
Poultry, dead.
Preserved ginger.
Preserves (fish, fruit, meat, and provisions), e.o.h.p.
Rabbits, dead.
Razor strops.
Reeds and rushes.
Reflectors, glass, with metal backs.
Rifles.
Rollers, type printers.
Saddlery, e.o.h.p.
Sausages and saveloys.
Saw-bench machines, portable, not packed.
Seal skins, e.o.h.p.
Seeds, e.o.h.p.
Sewing machine stands, e.o.h.p.
Shafts, gig, carriage, or dog cart, e.o.h.p.
Sheep racks.
Shirts, e.o.h.p.
Shoes and boots, including goloshes and leather cut into shoe shapes, in hampers (white rod).
Show cards, e.o.h.p.
Shrubs and trees, e.o.h.p.
Skins, fine, including deer, fox, kid, musquash, and nutria.
Snuff.
Spades and shovels, wooden.
Spermaceti.
Spindles, e.o.h.p.
Spirits, in hampers.
Spirits of tar, e.o.h.p.
Stag horns.
Steam gauges.
Stereotype casts.
Stills, copper.
Stone, decorative, carved, for decorating the interior of buildings.
Stoves, fire-clay tile.
Straw, e.o.h.p.
Stuff goods, e.o.h.p.
Swing boats and hobby horses.
Tables, cast iron or cast steel.
Tanks.
Tartaric acid.
Telegraph instruments, packed.
Telephone apparatus, packed.
Textile fabrics, made of mixed cotton, linen, wool, or similar materials.
Theatrical luggage.

Tiles, art.
Tin crystals.
Tinware, e.o.h.p.
Tobacco, manufactured, except cigars and cigarettes.
Tomatoes.
Toys, e.o.h.p.
Tubes, tin and zinc.
Tubing, brass or copper, e.o.h.p.
Ultramarine.
Umbrellas.
Umbrella sticks, e.o.h.p.
Vans, commercial travellers'
Vats.
Vegetable washing machines.
Vegetables, hothouse, packed.
Veneers.
Venison.
Verdigris.
Walking sticks, e.o.h.p.
Warps, except silk.
Washing and wringing machines, not packed.
Whalebone.
Wheels, cart, coach, and carriage.
Wheels, rudder or steering, e.o.h.p.
Wines, in hampers.
Wire, insulated.
Wire, polished or needle.
Wire gauze.
Woodwork for the manufacture of organs.
Woodwork for the manufacture of pianos.
Woollen and worsted goods, e.o.h.p.
Woollen cloth, e.o.h.p.
Yeast, e.o.h.p.

Class 5.

Acetic or wood acid, e.o.h.p.
Aluminium.
Amber.
Ammonia, liquid, e.o.h.p.
Animals and birds, stuffed, in cases.
Aquaria, glass.
Artificial flowers.
Bagatelle tables.
Balloons.
Bark, not for tanning, e.o.h.p.
Barometers.
Baskets, e.o.h.p.
Bath chairs.
Beadings and mouldings, gilt, lacquered, or varnished, e.o.h.p.
Beds and bedding.
Bicycles.
Billiard tables.
Bird cages.
Bismuth.
Blue, laundry, liquid, e.o.h.p.
Boats and canoes.
Boots and shoes, including goloshes and leather cut into boot shapes, e.o.h.p.
Boxes, e.o.h.p.
Butter, in crocks, e.o.h.p.
Caps, e.o.h.p.
Carbolic acid, liquid, e.o.h.p.
Carboys, glass.
Cards, for carding machines, e.o.h.p.
Carriage bodies, e.o.h.p.
Chairs and seats, e.o.h.p.
Chandeliers and gasaliers.
Chemicals, not dangerous, corrosive, or explosive, e.o.h.p.
Chloride of gold, in boxes, for photographers.
Cigars and cigarettes.
Cinnamon.
Clock cases.
Clocks, e.o.h.p.
Cloves.
Cochineal.
Coffins.
Collodion cotton, in bottles packed in cases.
Colours, in jars.
Conservatories and hothouses, in parts.
Cordials, e.o.h.p.

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Cork socks, e.o.h.p.
Crape.
Cyanite, in jars.
Dripping, in crocks, e.o.h.p.
Drugs, e.o.h.p.
Dyes, in glass carboys.
Empty cases, casks, crates, hampers, and other empties, e.o.h.p.
Engravings.
Evergreens.
Extract of meat.
Feathers.
Fenders, e.o.h.p.
Figures, casts, or ornaments, alabaster, bronze, gypsum, plaster, stucco, or terra cotta.
Figures, flowers, and heads, wax.
Flowers, cut.
Flower stands, e.o.h.p.
Frilling machines, fitted up, packed.
Fruit, hothouse.
Furniture, e.o.h.p.
Furs.
Game.
Glass, cut, ornamental, for doors.
Glass, plate, silvered.
Glass, stained.
Globes, for educational purposes.
Globes, moons, or shades, glass, e.o.h.p.
Gloves, e.o.h.p.
Glycerine, e.o.h.p.
Hair, for head dressing.
Hat and umbrella stands, wood.
Hats, except soft felt and rush.
Helmets, felt, in cases or boxes.
Horses, dead.
Indigo.
Isinglass.
Ivory, e.o.h.p.
Jet.
Kilting machines, fitted up, packed.
Knitting machines, fitted up, packed.
Lace.
Lard, e.o.h.p.
Looking-glass frames, e.o.h.p.
Looking-glass and mirrors, glass.
Lustres and vases, glass.
Magnesium metal.
Maps, e.o.h.p.
Margarine, in crocks, e.o.h.p.
Match boxes, empty, e.o.h.p.
Military ornaments, e.o.h.p.
Millinery.
Models, clay.
Morphia, in bottles in hampers.
Moss, e.o.h.p.
Musical instruments.
Muslins.
Nitrate of copper, in jars or stone bottles, covered with wicker basket work.
Nitrate of silver, in boxes, for photographers.
Nut crackers, e.o.h.p.
Nutmegs.
Optical instruments.
Organs and organ work.
Ornaments for uniform, e.o.h.p.
Overmantels, cast iron, with mirrors.
Paints, in jars.
Papier maché goods.
Parchment.
Penholders, e.o.h.p.
Perambulators, complete or in parts.
Perfumery.
Phosphorous paste (vermin killer), packed.
Photographic apparatus.
Picture frames, e.o.h.p.
Pictures.
Pine apples, e.o.h.p.
Plaiting machines, fitted up, packed.
Plants and shrubs (garden), in baskets, mats, pots, or tubs.
Platinum.
Plush, silk.
Portmanteaus.
Poultry, alive.
Quicksilver.
Quills.
Retorts, glass.
Ribbons.

Rocking horses.
Rollers, brass or copper.
Seal skins, made into articles of wearing apparel.
Serpentine, manufactured, packed.
Sewing machines, fitted up, packed.
Shoes and boots, including goloshes and leather cut into shoe shapes, e.o.h.p.
Show cases for shops, glass and wood work.
Silk.
Silver precipitate.
Spirits, e.o.h.p.
Sponges.
Straw goods, including straw hats and straw bonnets.
Straw plait.
Sugar nippers, e.o.h.p.
Summer houses.
Surgical instruments.
Teazles.
Telescopes.
Thermometers.
Thimbles, e.o.h.p.
Tonquin beans.
Tortoiseshell.
Tricycles and velocipedes.
Trunks.
Turpentine, spirits of, e.o.h.p.
Turtle.
Velvet, e.o.h.p.
Ventilators, e.o.h.p.
Watch glasses.
Wines, e.o.h.p.
Woodwork, carved, for decorating the interior of buildings.
Yolk of eggs.

London, Brighton, and So Coast Railway Compa (Rates and Charges) Provisional Order.

A

B I L L

[AS AMENDED BY THE JOINT COMMITTE LORDS AND COMMONS]

To confirm a Provisional Order made b Board of Trade under the Railway Canal Traffic Act, 1888, containing Classification of Merchandise Traffic, a Schedule of Maximum Rates and Ch applicable thereto, of the London, Brig and South Coast Railway Company certain other Railway Companies con therewith.

(*Prepared and brought in by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Baron Henry De W*

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Prin* 17 *July* 1891.

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[*Price* 5½*d.*]

[Bill 422.]

A

B I L L

TO

Confirm a Provisional Order made by the Board of Trade under the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, containing the Classification of Merchandise Traffic and the Schedule of Maximum Rates and Charges applicable thereto, of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company, and certain other Railway Companies connected therewith. A.D. 1891.

WHEREAS under the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, the Board of Trade have embodied in the Provisional Order, set out in the schedule to this Act annexed, the classification of merchandise traffic and schedule of maximum rates and charges, including all terminal charges which, in the opinion of the Board of Trade, ought to be adopted by the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company, and the railway companies connected therewith, which are mentioned in the schedule to the said Provisional Order: 51 & 52 Vict. c. 25. s. 24.

And whereas it is expedient that the said Provisional Order, as set out in the schedule to this Act annexed, be confirmed by Act of Parliament:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company (Rates and Charges) Order Confirmation Act, 1891. Short title.

2. The Order, as set out in the schedule to this Act annexed, shall be and the same is hereby confirmed, and all the provisions of the said Order in manner and form as they are set out in the said schedule shall, from and after the passing of this Act, have full validity and effect. Confirmation of Order in schedule.

A.D. 1891.

London, Chatham, and Dover Railway.

SCHEDULE.

LONDON, CHATHAM, AND DOVER RAILWAY COMPANY.

Order of the Board of Trade under the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, embodying the Classification of Merchandise Traffic and the authorised Schedule of Maximum Rates and Charges, including all Terminal Charges applicable to the said Classification of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company, and certain other Railway Companies connected therewith.

Short title.

1. This Order may be cited as the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company (Rates and Charges) Order, 1891.

Commencement.

2. This Order shall come into force and have effect upon the day when the Act confirming this Order is passed, which date is in this Order referred to as the commencement of this Order.

Interpretation.

3. This Order is to be read and construed subject in all respects to the provisions of the Railway and Canal Traffic Acts, 1873 and 1888, and of any other Acts or parts of Acts incorporated therewith, and the several words, terms, and expressions to which by the said Acts meanings are assigned shall have, in this Order, the same respective meanings.

Schedule of maximum rates and charges.

4. From and after the commencement of this Order the maximum rates and charges which the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company, and the railway companies connected therewith mentioned in the appendix to the schedule to this Order in respect of railways mentioned in the said appendix, shall be entitled to charge and make in respect of merchandise traffic on the railways of the said companies, shall be the rates and charges specified in the schedule to this Order annexed, and shall be subject to the classification, regulations, and provisions set forth in the said schedule.

SCHEDULE OF MAXIMUM RATES AND CHARGES, AND CLASSIFICATION OF MERCHANDISE TRAFFIC APPLICABLE TO THE LONDON, CHATHAM, AND DOVER RAILWAY COMPANY, AND CERTAIN OTHER COMPANIES CONNECTED THEREWITH.

I.—MAXIMUM RATES AND CHARGES.

Division of schedule.

1. This schedule of maximum rates and charges shall be divided into six parts: Part I., containing the maximum rates and charges authorised in respect of the merchandise comprised in the several classes of merchandise specified in the classification. Part II. and Part III., containing the maximum rates and

charges authorised in respect of animals and carriages as therein mentioned. Part IV., specifying the exceptional charges mentioned in such part, and the circumstances in which they may be made. Part V., containing the rates and charges authorised in respect of perishable merchandise by passenger train, with the provisions and regulations which are to apply to such class of merchandise; and Part VI., containing the rates and charges authorised in respect of small parcels by merchandise train, with the provisions and regulations which are to apply to such parcels.

Maximum conveyance rates.

2. The maximum rate for conveyance is the maximum rate which the Company may charge for the conveyance of merchandise by merchandise train; and, subject to the exceptions and provisions specified in this schedule, includes the provision of trucks by the Company. Provided that—

(*a.*) The provision of trucks is not included in the maximum rates applicable to merchandise included in Class A. of the classification, or to lime or lias lime in bulk, or salt in bulk.

(*b.*) Where, for the conveyance of merchandise other than merchandise included in Class A. of this classification, or lime or lias lime in bulk, or salt in bulk, the Company do not provide trucks, the charge authorised for conveyance shall be reduced by a reasonable sum, which shall, in case of difference between the Company and the person liable to pay the charge, be determined by an arbitrator to be appointed by the Board of Trade.

Maximum station terminal.

3. The maximum station terminal is the maximum charge which the Company may make to a trader for the use of the accommodation (exclusive of coal drops) provided, and for the duties undertaken for which no other provision is made in this schedule by the Company, at the terminal station for or in dealing with merchandise, as carriers thereof, before or after conveyance.

Maximum service terminals.

4. The maximum service terminals are the maximum charges which the Company may make to a trader for the following services, when rendered to or for a trader, that is to say, loading, unloading, covering, and uncovering merchandise, which charges shall, in respect of each service, be deemed to include all charges for the provision by the Company of labour, machinery, plant, stores, and sheets. Provided that—

Where merchandise conveyed in a separate truck is loaded or unloaded elsewhere than in a shed or building of the Company, the Company may not charge to a trader any service terminal for the performance by the Company of any of the said terminal services if the trader has requested the Company to allow him to perform the service for himself and the Company have unreasonably refused to allow him to do so. Any dispute between a trader and the Company in reference to any service terminal charged to a trader who is not allowed by the Company to perform for himself the terminal service, shall be determined by the Board of Trade.

Special charges.

5. The Company may charge for the services hereunder mentioned, when provided for or rendered to a trader at his request or for his convenience, such reasonable sums, by way of addition to the tonnage rate, as shall, in case of

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difference between the Company and the person liable to pay the charge, be determined by an arbitrator to be appointed by the Board of Trade. Provided that where before any service is provided for or rendered to a trader he has given notice in writing to the Company that he does not require it, the service shall not be deemed to have been provided or rendered at the trader's request or for his convenience.

(i.) Services rendered by the Company at or in connexion with sidings not belonging to the Company, and services in respect of the delivery and reception of merchandise to and from such sidings.

(ii.) The collection or delivery of merchandise outside the terminal station.

(iii.) Weighing merchandise.

(iv.) The detention of trucks, or the use or occupation of any accommodation, before or after conveyance, beyond such period as shall be reasonably necessary for enabling the Company to deal with the merchandise as carriers thereof, or the consignor or consignee to give or take delivery thereof; or, in cases in which the merchandise is consigned to an address other than the terminal station beyond a reasonable period from the time when notice has been delivered at such address that the merchandise has arrived at the terminal station for delivery. And services rendered in connexion with such use and occupation.

(v.) Loading or unloading, covering or uncovering merchandise comprised in Class A. or Class B. of the classification.

(vi.) The use of coal drops.

Charges for use of trucks.

6. The Company may charge for the use of the trucks provided by them for the conveyance of merchandise, when the provision of trucks is not included in the maximum rates for conveyance, any sums not exceeding the following:—

	s.	*d.*	
For distances not exceeding 25 miles - - -	0	3	per ton.
For distances exceeding 25 miles, but not exceeding 50 miles - - - -	0	6	„
For distances exceeding 50 miles, but not exceeding 75 miles - - - -	0	9	„
For distances exceeding 75 miles, but not exceeding 150 miles - - - -	1	0	„
For distances exceeding 150 miles - -	1	3	„

II.—Provisions as to Fixing Rates and Charges.

Calculation of distance.

7. In calculating the distance along the railway for the purpose of the maximum charge for conveyance of any merchandise, the Company shall not include any portion of their railway which may, in respect of that merchandise, be the subject of a charge for station terminal.

Charges for short distance.

8. Where merchandise is conveyed for an entire distance which does not exceed in the case of merchandise in respect of which a station terminal is chargeable at each end of the transit three miles, or in the case of merchandise not so chargeable six miles, the Company may, except as herein-after specially

provided, make the charges for conveyance authorised by this schedule as for three miles or six miles respectively.

9. Where the distance exceeds 20 miles the Company shall not be compelled to charge a less sum than the maximum charge would have been if the distance had been 20 miles; where the distance exceeds 50 miles the Company shall not be compelled to charge a less sum than the maximum charge would have been if the distance had been 50 miles; where the distance exceeds 75 miles the Company shall not be compelled to charge a less sum than the maximum charge would have been if the distance had been 75 miles; where the distance exceeds 100 miles the Company shall not be compelled to charge a less sum than the maximum charge would have been if the distance had been 100 miles; where the distance exceeds 150 miles the Company shall not be compelled to charge a less sum than the maximum charge would have been if the distance had been 150 miles; and where the distance exceeds 200 miles the Company shall not be compelled to charge a less sum than the maximum charge would have been if the distance had been 200 miles. Provision against overlapping of charges.

10. For any quantity of merchandise less than a truck load which the Company either receive or deliver in one truck, on, or at a siding not belonging to the Company, or which, from the circumstances in which the merchandise is tendered, or the nature of the merchandise, the Company are required to carry in one truck, the Company may charge as for a reasonable minimum load, having regard to the nature of the merchandise. Minimum truck loads.

11. Where a consignment by merchandise train is over three hundredweight and under five tons in weight, a fraction of a quarter of a hundredweight may be charged for as a quarter of a hundredweight; and where a consignment by merchandise train is over five tons in weight, a fraction of a quarter of a ton may be charged for as a quarter of a ton. Charges for fractions of tons and hundredweights.

12. For a fraction of a mile the Company may charge according to the number of quarters of a mile in that fraction, and a fraction of a quarter of a mile may be charged for as a quarter of a mile. Charges for fractions of a mile and of quarters of a mile.

13. For a fraction of a penny in the gross amount of rates and charges for any consignment for the entire distance carried, the Company may demand a penny. Fractions of a penny.

14. Weight (except as to stone and timber when charged by measurement) shall be determined according to the imperial avoirdupois weight. Weight to be avoirdupois weight.

15. All stone shall be charged at actual weight, when the weight can be conveniently ascertained. When the actual weight of stone in blocks cannot be conveniently ascertained, 14 cubic feet of stone in blocks may be charged for as one ton, and smaller quantities may be charged for in the like proportion. Calculation of weight of stone.

16. When timber is charged by measurement weight, 40 cubic feet of oak, mahogany, teak, beech, greenheart, hickory, ironwood, baywood, or other heavy timber, and 50 cubic feet of poplar, larch, fir, or other light timber may be charged for as one ton, and smaller quantities may be charged for in the like proportion. The cubic contents of timber charged by measurement weight Measurement of timber.

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shall be ascertained by the most accurate mode of measurement in use for the time being.

Aggregate quantities.

17. Articles sent in large aggregate quantities, although made up of separate parcels, such as bags of sugar, coffee, and the like, shall not be deemed to be small parcels.

III.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Saving as to things not yet classified.

18. In respect of any merchandise or article of any description which is not specified in the classification, the Company may, unless and until such merchandise or article is duly added to this classification and schedule pursuant to sub-section eleven of section twenty-four of the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, make the charges which are by this schedule authorised in respect of merchandise and things in Class 3.

Saving as to agreement.

19. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the Company from making and receiving, in addition to the charges specified in this schedule, charges and payments, by way of rent or otherwise, for providing sidings or other structural accommodation for the private use of traders, and not required by the Company for dealing with the traffic for the purposes of carriage, provided that the amount of such charges or payments is fixed by an agreement, in writing, signed by the trader, or by some person duly authorised on his behalf.

Saving as to dock and shipping charges.

20. Nothing herein contained shall affect the right of the Company to make any charges which they are authorised by any Act of Parliament to make in respect of any accommodation or services provided or rendered by the Company at or in connexion with docks or shipping places.

Returned empties.

21. Returned empties, if from the same station and consignee to which and to whom they were carried full, to the same station and consignor from which and from whom they were carried full, shall be deemed to be included in the same class of the classification as comprises the merchandise which was carried in them when full, but the maximum rates and charges in respect of such returned empties shall not exceed seventy-five per cent. of the maximum rates and charges for the said class of merchandise.

Empty trucks.

22. Where merchandise is conveyed in a trader's truck, the Company shall not make any charge in respect of the return of the truck empty, provided that the truck is returned empty from the consignee and station or siding to whom and to which it was consigned loaded direct to the consignor and station or siding from which it was so consigned.

Rates and charges of companies using the railway.

23. Any railway company (other than the Company) conveying merchandise on the railway, or performing any of the services for which rates or charges are authorised by this schedule, shall be entitled to charge and make the same rates and charges as the Company are by this schedule authorised to make.

Arbitration.

24. The Board of Trade Arbitrations, &c., Act, 1874, shall, so far as applicable, apply to every determination of a difference or question by arbitration under the provisions herein contained.

Definitions.

25. In this schedule, unless the context otherwise requires :—

The term "the company" means a railway company to which this schedule applies;

The term "the railway" means any railway or steam tramway over which the Company conveys merchandise, and in respect of which no maximum rates and charges other than those authorised in this schedule are for the time being authorised by Parliament;

The term "merchandise" includes goods, cattle, live stock, and animals of all descriptions;

The term "the classification" means the classification of goods annexed to this schedule;

The term "trader" includes any person sending, or receiving, or desiring to send merchandise by the railway;

The term "terminal station" means a station or place upon the railway at which a consignment of merchandise is loaded or unloaded before or after conveyance on the railway, but does not include any station or junction at which the merchandise in respect of which any terminal is charged has been exchanged with, handed over to, or received from any other railway company, or a junction between the railway and a siding not belonging to the Company, or any station with which such siding may be connected, or any dock or shipping place the charges for the use of which are regulated by Act of Parliament.

The term "person" includes a company or body corporate.

Saving as to conveyance by passenger trains.

26. The foregoing provisions shall, so far as applicable, apply to merchandise when conveyed by passenger train under Part V.; but save as aforesaid and so far as is provided by Part V., nothing herein contained shall apply to the conveyance of merchandise by passenger trains, or to the charges which the Company may make therefor.

Application of schedule.

27. This schedule shall apply to the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company, and the other companies mentioned in the appendix hereto so far as relates to the railways therein specified.

APPENDIX.

Companies to which this Schedule applies.

The Victoria Station and Pimlico Railway Company, in respect of the Victoria Station and Pimlico Railway.

The London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company, in respect of the line between Barrington Road Junction, Brixton, and Cow Lane Junction, Peckham.

The London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company, in respect of the line between the Norwood Spur Junction and the Norwood Junction Station; and between the Crystal Palace Line Junction and the Crystal Palace Station.

The Mid-Kent (Bromley to St. Mary Cray) Railway Company, in respect of the Mid-Kent (Bromley to St. Mary Cray) Railway.

The South-eastern Railway Company, in respect of the Dover and Deal Joint Railway.

MAXIMUM RATES AND CHARGES.

In calculating the distance over which any merchandise is conveyed, and for all purposes of rates and charges, the City Lines Undertaking from West Street Junction to Earl Street, authorised by the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway (City Undertaking) Act, 1864, is to be calculated as two and a half miles; the Victoria Station and Pimlico Railway, authorised by the Victoria Station and Pimlico Railway Act, 1858, is to be calculated as six miles; the Metropolitan Extension Line, between Earl Street and Walworth Road, is to be calculated as six miles; and the railway between Wandsworth Road and the Junction with the Victoria Station and Pimlico Railway is to be calculated as six miles.

Where the distance over which merchandise is conveyed consists in part of a line or lines of railway to which one scale and in part of a line or lines to which another or more than one other scale of rates is applicable, the maximum charge for each such portion of the entire distance shall be calculated at the maximum rate which, according to the scale applicable to such portion, would be chargeable for the entire distance.

PART I.—GOODS AND MINERALS IN RESPECT OF THE MERCHANDISE COMPRISED IN CLASSES A., B., AND C.

SCALE I.—*Applicable to such Portions of the Railway as are not herein-after specially mentioned.*

In respect of Merchandise comprised in the undermentioned Classes.	MAXIMUM RATES FOR CONVEYANCE.								MAXIMUM TERMINALS.					
	For a Consignment less than 250 Tons, but not less than 10 Tons tendered for Delivery to the Company at one Time for Delivery at one Time and Place to one Consignee.				For other Consignments except as otherwise provided in the Schedule.				Station Terminal at each End.	Service-Terminals.				
	For any Distance not exceeding 20 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 20 Miles, but not exceeding 50 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 50 Miles, but not exceeding 100 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 100 Miles.	For any Distance not exceeding 20 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 20 Miles, but not exceeding 50 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 50 Miles, but not exceeding 100 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 100 Miles.		Loading.	Unloading.	Covering.	Uncovering.	
	Per Ton per Mile.	*Per Ton per Mile.*	*Per Ton per Mile.*	*Per Ton per Mile.*	*Per Ton per Mile.*	*Per Ton per Mile.*	*Per Ton per Mile.*	*Per Ton per Mile.*	*Per Ton.*	*Per Ton.*	*Per Ton.*	*Per Ton.*	*Per Ton.*	
A.	*d.* 1·45	*d.* 1·20	*d.* 0·95	*d.* 0·85	*d.* 1·50	*d.* 1·25	*d.* 1·00	*d.* 0·90	*s. d.* 0 3	*s. d.* —	*s. d.* —	*d.* —	*d.* —	A.
B.	1·55	1·30	1·05	0·95	1·60	1·35	1·10	1·00	0 6	—	—	—	—	B.
C.	1·70	1·55	1·40	1·10	1·75	1·60	1·45	1·15	1 0	0 3	0 3	1	1	C.

MAXIMUM RATES AND CHARGES—*continued.*

PART I.—GOODS AND MINERALS IN RESPECT OF MERCHANDISE COMPRISED IN CLASSES A, B, AND C.

SCALE II.—*Applicable to the Portions of the Railway herein specially mentioned.*

—	In respect of Merchandise comprised in the undermentioned Classes.	MAXIMUM RATES FOR CONVEYANCE.		MAXIMUM TERMINALS.				
		For a Consignment less than 250 Tons, but not less than 10 Tons, tendered for Delivery to the Company at one Time for Delivery at one Time and Place to one Consignee.	For other Consignments except as otherwise provided in the Schedule.	Station Terminal at each End.	Service Terminals.			
					Loading.	Unloading.	Covering.	Uncovering.
		Per Ton per Mile.	*Per Ton per Mile.*	*Per Ton.*	*Per Ton.*	*Per Ton.*	*Per Ton.*	*Per Ton.*
The City Lines— From West Street Junction with the Metropolitan Railway to Earl Street, Blackfriars		*d.*	*d.*	*s. d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*
The Metropolitan Extension Lines— From Earl Street to Penge Junction; to Victoria Bridge Junction; to Lavender Hill Junction; to Tulse Hill Junction; from Herne Hill to Brixton; from Shepherd's Lane Junction to Barrington Road Junction, Brixton; and from Nunhead Junction to Greenwich	A	1·85	1·90	0 3	—	—	—	—
The Victoria Station and Pimlico Line of the Victoria Station and Pimlico Railway Company— From Victoria Station to the junctions with the Metropolitan Extension Lines of the London, Chatham, and Dover Company on the south side of the Victoria Railway Bridge over the River Thames	B.	1·95	2·00	0 6	—	—	—	—
The Crystal Palace and South London Junction Line— From Cow Lane Junction to the Crystal Palace	C.	2·15	2·20	1 0	3	3	1	1
The railway from the Crystal Palace Line Junction to Shortlands Junction								
The railway of the Mid-Kent (Bromley to St. Mary Cray) Railway Company								

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MAXIMUM RATES AND CHARGES—*continued.*

PART I.—GOODS AND MINERALS—*continued.*

In respect of Merchandise comprised in the undermentioned Classes.	MAXIMUM RATES FOR CONVEYANCE. For a Consignment less than 250 Tons, but not less than 10 Tons tendered for Delivery to the Company at one Time for Delivery at one Time and Place to one Consignee.				For other Consignments except as otherwise provided in the Schedule.				MAXIMUM TERMINALS. Station Terminal at each End.	Service Terminals.				
										Loading.	Unloading.	Covering.	Uncovering.	
	For any Distance not exceeding 20 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 20 Miles, but not exceeding 50 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 50 Miles, but not exceeding 100 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 100 Miles.	For any Distance not exceeding 20 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 20 Miles, but not exceeding 50 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 50 Miles, but not exceeding 100 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 100 Miles.						
	Per Ton per Mile.	*Per Ton per Mile.*	*Per Ton per Mile.*	*Per Ton per Mile.*	*Per Ton per Mile.*	*Per Ton per Mile.*	*Per Ton per Mile.*	*Per Ton per Mile.*	*Per Ton.*	*Per Ton.*	*Per Ton.*	*Per Ton.*	*Per Ton.*	
	d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*d.*	*d.*	
1.	2·20	2·65	1·85	1·70	2·25	2·10	1·90	1·75	1 6	0 8	0 8	2	1·50	1.
2.	"	"	"	"	2·75	2·60	2·35	2·20	1 6	0 8	0 8	2	2	2.
3.	"	"	"	"	3·10	3·00	2·80	2·60	1 6	1 0	1 0	2	2	3.
4.	"	"	"	"	3·75	3·60	3·40	3·20	1 6	1 4	1 4	3	3	4.
5.	"	"	"	"	4·30	4·15	4·00	3·75	1 6	1 8	1 8	4	4	5.

MAXIMUM RATES AND CHARGES—*continued.*

PART II.—ANIMAL CLASS.

Description.	Rate for Conveyance per Mile.				Station Terminal at each End.	Service Terminals.		Minimum Total Charge.
	For any Distance not exceeding 20 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 20, but not exceeding 50 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 50, but not exceeding 100 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 100 Miles.		Loading.	Unloading.	
	d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
For every horse, mule, or other beast of draught or burden -	3	3	2·50	2	0 6	0 4	0 4	2 6
For every ox, cow, bull, or head of neat cattle - - -	2	2	1·75	1·50	0 4	0 3	0 3	2 6
For every calf not exceeding 12 months old, pig, sheep, lamb, or other small animal - - - - - - -	0·75	0·75	0·50	0·50	0 2	1·50	0 1·50	2 6
For every animal of the several classes above enumerated conveyed in a separate carriage, by direction of the consignor, or from necessity - - - - -	6	6	6	6	1 6	1 0	1 0	5 0
For any consignment by the same person of not more than six oxen, cows, or neat cattle, or than nine calves not exceeding twelve months old, or than twenty-five sheep, goats, or pigs - - - - - - - -	6	5·50	5·25	4·75	1 0	0 6	0 6	5 0
For any consignment by the same person of more than six and not more than nine oxen, cows, or neat cattle, or more than nine and not more than fourteen calves not exceeding twelve months old, or more than twenty-five and not more than thirty-five sheep, goats, or pigs - - -	7	6·50	6·00	5·25	1 0	0 9	0 9	5 0
For each truck containing any consignment by the same person of more than nine oxen, cows, or neat cattle, or than fourteen calves not exceeding twelve months old, or than thirty-five sheep, goats, or pigs - - - - -	8	7·50	7·00	6·25	1 0	1 0	1 0	5 0

The terminal charges on animals sent by the same person at a rate calculated per head, and carried in the same truck, shall in no case exceed the terminal charges per truck.

Where the Company is required to cleanse and does cleanse trucks under the provision of any Order in Council, or duly authorised regulation of any Department of State, they may make a charge not exceeding one shilling per truck in addition to the charges herein authorised.

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Maximum Rates and Charges—*continued.*

Part III.—Carriages.

Description.	Rate for Conveyance.				Station Terminal at each End.	Service Terminals.			
	For any Distance not exceeding 20 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 20, but not exceeding 50 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 50, but not exceeding 100 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 100 Miles.		Loading.	Unloading.	Covering.	Uncovering.
	Per Mile.	Per Mile.	Per Mile.	Per Mile.					
	d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*s. d.*	*d.*	*d.*		
For every carriage of whatever description not included in the classification, and not being a carriage adapted and used for travelling on a railway, and not weighing more than one ton, carried or conveyed on a truck or platform	6	6	5	4	1 0	6	6		
For every additional quarter of a ton which such carriage may weigh	2	2	1·75	1·50					
For the use of a covered carriage truck for the conveyance of any such carriage	An additional charge of ten shillings.								

Part IV.—Exceptional Class.

Description.	Charge.
For articles of unusual length, bulk, or weight, or of exceptional bulk in proportion to weight	Such reasonable sum as the Company may think fit in each case.
For articles requiring an exceptional truck, or more than one truck, or a special train	
For locomotive engines and tenders, and railway vehicles running on their own wheels	
For any wild beast, or any large animal not otherwise provided for	
For dangerous goods	
For specie, bullion, or precious stones	
For any accommodation or services provided or rendered by the Company within the scope of their undertaking by the desire of a trader, and in respect of which no provisions are made by this schedule	

Part V.—Perishable Merchandise by Passenger Trains.

The following provisions and regulations shall be applicable to the conveyance of perishable merchandise by passenger train :—

1. The Company shall afford reasonable facilities for the expeditious conveyance of the articles enumerated in the three divisions set out hereunder (which articles are herein-after called "perishables"), either by passenger train or by other similar service.

2. Such facilities shall be subject to the reasonable regulations of the Company for the convenient and punctual working of their passenger train service, and shall not include any obligation to convey perishables by any particular train.

3. The Company shall not be under obligation to convey by passenger trains, or other similar service, any merchandise other than perishables.

4. Any question as to the facilities afforded by the Company under these provisions and regulations shall be determined by the Board of Trade.

5. Where a consignment is less than two hundredweight, the Company may charge as for two hundredweight.

Division I.

Milk.

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DIVISION II.

Butter (fresh).
Cheese (soft).
Cream.
Eggs.
Fish—
Char.
Grayling.
Lobsters.
Mullet.
Oysters.
Prawns.
Salmon.
Fish—
Soles.
Trout.
Turbot.
Whitebait.
Fruit—
Hothouse fruit.
Game (dead).
Meat (fresh).
Poultry (dead).
Rabbits (dead)
Vegetables (hothouse).

DIVISION III.

Fish (except as provided in Division II.).
Fruit (except as provided in Division II.).
Ice.

Maximum rates and charges for the three divisions—

DIVISION I.

Rate for Conveyance.					Station Terminal at each End.	Service Terminals.	
For any Distance not exceeding 20 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 20, but not exceeding 50 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 50, but not exceeding 75 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 75, but not exceeding 100 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 100 Miles.		Loading.	Unloading.
Per Imperial Gallon.	Per Imperial Gallon.	Per Imperial Gallon.	Per Imperial Gallon.	Per Imperial Gallon.	Per Can.	Per Can.	Per Can.
d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*
0·75	0·90	1·00	1·25	1·50	1·50	1·00	1·00
EMPTY CANS.							
Per Can.	Per Can.	Per Can.	Per Can.	Per Can.			
d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*			
1·50	2·00	2·25	2·50	3·00		0·50	0·50

Rate for Conveyance.					Station Terminal at each End.	Service Terminals.	
For any Distance not exceeding 20 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 20, but not exceeding 50 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 50, but not exceeding 100 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 100, but not exceeding 200 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 200 Miles.		Loading.	Unloading.
Per Cwt. per Mile.	Per Cwt. per Mile.	Per Cwt. per Mile.	Per Cwt. per Mile.	Per Cwt. per Mile.	Per Cwt.	Per Cwt.	Per Cwt.
Division II.							
d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*
0·60	0·55	0·40	0·25	0·20	0·75	0·75	0·75
Division III.							
d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*
0·40	0·35	0·25	0·20	0·15	0·75	0·50	0·50

Part VI.—Carriage of Small Parcels by Merchandise Trains.

1. For the carriage of small parcels, not exceeding in weight three hundredweight, the Company may charge, in addition to the maximum rates for conveyance, and the maximum station and service terminals, authorised in respect of Classes 1 to 5 of the classification, which rates and charges are in this part together referred to by the expression "the maximum tonnage charge," the following:—

Authorised additional Charge per Parcel.	—	Per Ton.	—	Per Ton.
s. d.		*s. d.*		*s. d.*
0 6	When the maximum tonnage charge does not exceed	10 0	- - -	—
0 8	When the maximum tonnage charge exceeds	10 0	but does not exceed	20 0
0 10		20 0		30 0
1 0		30 0		40 0
1 2		40 0		50 0
1 4		50 0		60 0
1 6		60 0		70 0
1 8		70 0		80 0
1 10		80 0		90 0
2 0		90 0		—

2. Where, for a small parcel exceeding in weight three hundredweight, the maximum tonnage charge comes to less than the Company are authorised, according to the above table, to charge for a parcel of three hundredweight in weight, the Company may charge for such parcel as if its weight was three hundredweight and no more.

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3. For a small parcel of less than 28 pounds in weight the Company may charge as for a parcel of 28 pounds in weight.

4. For a fraction of 14 pounds in weight the Company may charge as for 14 pounds weight.

5. Any small parcel (other than a parcel of mixed groceries) containing articles belonging to different classes of the classification, shall be chargeable with the maximum tonnage charge applicable to the highest of the classes.

6. If the consignor of a small parcel declines, on demand by the Company, to declare to the Company the nature of the contents of the small parcel before or at the time when the same is delivered to the Company for conveyance, the Company may charge for the parcel as if it was wholly composed of articles comprised in Class 5 of the classification.

CLASSIFICATION OF MERCHANDISE TRAFFIC.

Where in this List the letters "e.o.h.p." *are placed after the designation of any Article they mean* "*except otherwise herein provided.*"

Class A.

Applicable to Consignments of Four Tons and upwards.

Basic slag, unground.
Cannel.
Chalk in the rough, for agricultural purposes.
Cinders, coal.
Clay, in bulk, e.o.h.p.
Coal.
Coke.
Coprolites and rock phosphate, unground.
Creosote, coal-tar, gas-tar, gas-water, in owners' tank waggons.
Culm.
Gannister.
Gas-lime or gas purifying refuse.
Gravel.
Hammer scale.
Iron-ore.
Iron-pyrites, unburnt and burnt.
Ironstone.
Limestone, in bulk.
Manganiferous iron-ore, for iron making.
Manure, street, stable, farmyard, in bulk.
Night soil.
Purple ore.
Sand.
Slack.
Slag or scoria, blast furnace.
Stone and undressed material, for the repair of roads.
Stone, wholly undressed straight from a quarry.
Tap or mill cinder.
Waste sulphate of lime.

Class B.

Applicable to Consignments of Two Tons and upwards.

Alabaster stone, in lumps, unground.
Ammoniacal liquor.
Antimony ore waste.
Asphalte paving, in blocks.
Barytes, raw, in bulk.
Basic material, burnt limestone, in bulk, to steel converters.
Basic slag, ground, packed.
Blooms, billets or ingots, iron or steel.
Bog-ore, for gas purifying.
Bricks, clay, common and fire.
Bricks, crushed.
Cement, in blocks or slabs.
Cement stone.
Chalk lime.
China clay, in bulk.
Coal fuel, patent.
Compost, for manure.
Concrete, in blocks or slabs.
Copperas, green, in bulk.
Coprolites and rock phosphate, ground.
Creosote, coal-tar, gas-tar, gas-water, e.o.h.p.
Draff, or brewers' and distillers' grains.
Ferro-manganese, in bulk.
Furnace lumps.
Furnace scrapings.
Gas-carbon.
Granite, in blocks, rough or undressed.
Gravel, tarred, for paving.
Gypsum, for manure.
Gypsum stone, in lumps, unground.
Iron and steel, undamageable.
The following articles of iron or steel if and when declared by a trader to be undamageable:—
Anchors.
Angle bars, or plates.
Anvil blocks and cups.
Anvils.
Anvils, hammers, and standards, for steam hammers.
Axle box guides, in the rough, for locomotives.
Axle forgings, in the rough.
Axles, in the rough.
Axles and wheels (railway carriage, railway waggon, tram, or corve).
Bar, puddled.
Bar.
Beams.
Bearers.
Binders.
Bolts and nuts.
Boot protectors.
Bridgework—
Cantilevers.
Cross and longitudinal girders.
Floor plates.
Girders, whole or in part.
Joists.
Lattice bars.
Screw and other piles, both hollow and solid.
Struts and ties.
Bundles of bars.
Buoy sinkers.
Caissons.
Cannon balls and shot, and shells not charged.
Cart bushes.
Chain cables.
Chains and traces, not packed.
Clippings, shearings, and stampings of sheet iron and tin plates, in compressed bundles.
Colliery tubbing.
Columns.
Corrugated iron.

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Crowbars.
Curbing, for roadways.
Cylinders, not turned, drilled, planed or slotted.
Engine-bed plates.
Ferro-manganese, e.o.h.p.
Filings.
Galvanised iron.
Gasometer sheets.
Girders.
Girder bars.
Granulated iron.
Gratings (man-hole, drain, pavement, area, or floor).
Hammer heads, in the rough.
Heater bottoms.
Helves, or tilt hammers.
Hoop iron.
Hoop steel.
Hoops, iron.
Hoops, weldless, in the rough.
Horn blocks, in the rough, for locomotives.
Housings, chocks, standards, plain bed plates, pinions, coupling boxes, and spindles, for rolling mills.
Ingot moulds.
Lamp posts.
Mortar mill rolls.
Nail rods and sheets.
Nails and spikes.
Pickblocks or pickheads, in the rough.
Pipes (exclusive of rain-water pipes), gas, water, air, and steam.
Pipes, for blast furnaces.
Plates—
  Annealing.
  Armour
  Black, in boxes, or not packed.
  Boiler.
  Furnace.
  Hoe-head, in the rough.
  Open sand, cast.
  Plough, in the rough
  Railway fish.
Plates—*cont.*
  Rough flooring.
  Ships.
  Shovel.
  Tank.
Press tops and bottoms, unfinished.
Railway carriage and waggon work.
Railway chairs.
Railway points, crossings, or joints.
Railway rails.
Retorts, retort lids, and retort mouthpieces, in the rough.
Rivets.
Rods, common.
Rods (wire), rolled, not drawn.
Rolls, turned or unturned, not polished or packed.
Roofwork—
  Bed plates.
  Gutters.
  Rafters.
  Struts and ties or tie rods.
  Tun shoes for principals.
  Wind ties—
    Principals.
    Purlins.
  Wrought or cast iron sky bars.
Scrap, heavy.
Shafts, for driving mill wheels, unfinished.
Sheet iron, not packed.
Shoe tips.
Sleepers.
Spiegeleisen, e.o.h.p.
Standards for hurdles, packed.
Strips, not packed.
Swarf.
Telegraph posts.
Telegraph stores—
  Blacked iron (cast) ridge chairs.
  Galvanised and blacked earth plates, in bundles.
  Galvanised and blacked iron loop rods.
  Galvanised and blacked screw tighteners, packed.

Telegraph stores—*cont.*
- Galvanised and blacked stay rods, in bundles.
- Galvanised and blacked stay tighteners.
- Iron poles, roofs or caps.
- Malleable cast iron brackets, galvanised, packed.

Tiles (roofing), painted, galvanised, or enamelled.
Tip iron.
Trawl heads.
Trunnions, unfinished.
Tubes and fittings for (except electro-coppered or coated with brass).
Tyres and tyre bars, in the rough.
Wall boxes.
Wall brackets.
Weights.
Wire (iron), not packed or wrappered.
Wire iron, rolled in rods or coils, not packed.
Wire (steel), not packed or wrappered.
Wire rope, old, cut in pieces.
Iron-ore refuse for gas purifying.
Kainit.
Lead ashes, in bulk.
Lias lime, in bulk.
Lime, in bulk.
Litter (moss or peat), hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Loam.
Manganese ore.
Mangel wurzel, in bulk, for feeding cattle.
Manure, other than street stable and farmyard, in bulk.
Peat.
Pig-iron.
Pipes, draining, common, for agricultural draining.
Pitch, coal tar, in blocks.
Plaster-stone, in lumps, unground.
Posts, iron or steel, for wire fencing.
Potsherds.
Puddled bar, iron.
Quarls.
Rock-salt.
Salt, in bulk.
Skimmings, flux, lead, tin, or zinc.
Slates, common.
Slate slabs, in the rough.
Spar, in the rough, in bulk.
Spiegeleisen, in bulk.
Stone, in the rough state, building, pitching, paving, kerb or flag.
Sud-cake manure.
Sugar-scum, for manure.
Sulphate of potash.
Sulphur ore.
Tan or spent bark.
Tiles, paving, draining, roofing, or garden edging, common.
Turf.
Turnips, in bulk, for cattle feeding.
Zinc ashes.
Zinc ore.

Merchandise comprised in Class A. if sent in quantities of less than 4 tons.

Class C.

Applicable to Consignments of Two Tons and upwards.

Acetate of lime.
Algarovilla.
Algerian fibre, hydraulic or steam press-packed.

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Alum.
Alum cake.
Alum waste.
Alumina, hydrate of, or bauxite.
Alumina water.
Aluminoferric.
Aluminosilic.
Antichlorine.
Antimony ore.
Arseniate of soda.
Arsenic.
Asphaltum.
Barium, chloride of, in casks.
Bark for tanning, chopped, packed in bags.
Barley, pot and pearl.
Barytes, ground, in casks or bags.
Bicarbonate of soda, in casks.
Bisulphite of soda.
Blanc-fixe (ground barytes with water added, for glazing paper).
Bleaching powder.
Blood, for manure, in casks.
Bobbin blocks.
Bone ash.
Bone waste.
Bones, calcined.
Bones, for size or manure.
Break blocks.
Bricks, clay, glazed, or enamelled.
Bricks, flanders or scouring.
Brimstone, crude or unmanufactured.
Burrstones.
Cabbages, loose, in bulk.
Cake, for cattle feeding.
Carbonate of lime.
Carbonate of soda, or soda crystals.
Carrots.
Caustic soda.
Cement.
Chair bottoms, wooden, in the rough.
Chalk, ground.
Charcoal, packed.
Chertstone.
China clay, packed.
China grass, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
China stone.
Chloride of calcium.
Chromate ore.
Clay, in bags or casks.
Clips, cotton tie, packed.
Clog blocks, rough.
Copper ore.
Copperas, green, e.o.h.p.
Cotton waste, for paper-making, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Cullet (or broken glass).
Cutch.
Divi divi.
Dog, hen, and other pures or bates, in barrels or bags.
Drain pipes, glazed, e.o.h.p.
Dross, metal.
Dyewoods—
Barwood.
Fustic wood.
Lima wood.
Logwood.
Nicaragua wood.
Earth, red.
Earth nuts, or ground nuts.
Emery stone.
Ensilage.
Esparto grass, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Extracts, in casks or boxes, for tanners' use.
Farina, e.o.h.p.
Felloes, naves, and spokes.
Fenugreek seeds.
Flax straw, steam or hydraulic press-packed.
Flax waste, for paper making, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Fleshings and glue pieces, wet, from tanners, in casks.
Flints, e.o.h.p.
Flour.
Flue linings or flue pipes, fire clay.
Forgings, iron or steel, in the rough, e.o.h.p.
Fullers' earth.

Furniture vans, returned empty, if from the same station and consignee to which and to whom they were carried full, to the same station and consignor from which and from whom they were carried full.

Gambier and terra japonica.

Glass, ground.

Glaze, potters', in casks.

Grain.

Grain list :—

Barley.

Beans, e.o.h.p.

Bran.

Brank or buckwheat.

Dari.

Dills.

Groats.

Gurdgeons.

Hominy.

Indian corn.

Lentils.

Linseed.

Locusts or charubs.

Maize.

Malt.

Malt culms or cummings.

Meal.

Middlings.

Millet.

Oat dust.

Oats.

Peas, dried or split.

Pollards or thirds.

Rice points or husks.

Rye.

Sharps or seconds.

Shelling.

Shudes.

Tares.

Vetches.

Wheat.

Grindstones, in the rough.

Grit in bags (for sawing stone).

Guano.

Guide plates or ramps, iron or steel.

Gypsum, e.o.h.p.

Hay, hydraulic or steam press-packed.

Heads and staves, prepared, for casks.

Hoof and horn waste, e.o.h.p.

Horn piths or sloughs.

Horse shoe bars, iron.

Hygeian rock building composition, in bags or casks.

Infusorial earth or diatomite.

Iron and steel, damageable.

All the articles included in the undamageable iron or steel list if not declared by a trader to be undamageable, and the following articles :—

Axle boxes.

Dredger buckets and bucket backs.

Malt kiln flooring (iron wire) packed in cases.

Pans, annealing.

Plates—

Canada.

For glass rolling.

Tin.

Railway buffers, buffer heads, rods and sockets.

Railway springs.

Railway spring steel.

Rings.

Scrap, iron, light—

Old hoops and cotton ties, not packed.

Old iron kettles, wire, pans and pots, and other old articles having been manufactured out of sheet or hoop iron, or wire.

Sheet iron and tin plate clippings, shearings, and stampings.

Smith's hearths.

Standards for hurdles, not packed.

Tinned iron, in sheets, not packed.

Tram couplings.

Traps, sink and stench.

Keel bars.

Lead ore.

Lias lime, e.o.h.p.

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Lime salt.
Linen waste, for paper making, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Magnesia, rough oxide of, in cases or casks.
Magnesium, chloride of, in casks.
Manganate of soda, crude, in casks.
Mangel wurzel, e.o.h.p.
Manure, e.o.h.p.
Marble, in blocks, rough.
Marble chips, for pavement, in sacks.
Megass, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Mexican fibre, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Millstones, in the rough.
Mineral white.
Moulders' black or dust.
Muriate of manganese.
Muriate of potash.
Myrabolams.
Netting, old, for paper making.
Nitrate of soda.
Nitre cake.
Ochre.
Oil cake.
Old sails and old tarpaulins, for paper making.
Oxide of iron.
Palmetto leaf, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Parsnips.
Pearl hardening, for paper making.
Pelts, wet, from tanners, in casks or bags.
Pig lead.
Pins, iron or steel.
Pipe clay.
Pitch, e.o.h.p.
Pitwood, for mining purposes.
Plaster.
Ploughshares, iron or steel, in the rough.
Plumbago ore.
Potatoes, in bulk or in sacks.
Pots, iron, for melting iron.
Pyrites, e.o.h.p.
Rags, not oily, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Railway cotters.
Railway keys, wooden.
Railway waggons and other railway vehicles, e.o.h.p., loaded in other waggons.
Rice.
Ridges (cement or stone), for roofing.
Ridges, slate.
Ropes, old, for paper making.
Sago flour.
Salt, packed.
Salt cake.
Sand, glass and silver.
Sanitary tubes, e.o.h.p.
Sawdust.
Scouring rock.
Screw propeller blades.
Screws, wet, from tanners, in casks.
Seeds, for crushing for oil.
Shafts of screw propellers or paddle wheels, iron or steel.
Shakings from cotton mills, for paper making.
Shumac.
Silicate of soda.
Slag, glass (refuse from glass works).
Slate, ground for cement.
Slummage.
Soapstone.
Soda.
Soda ash.
Sole bars, wooden.
Sole plates, iron or steel, for steam hammers.
Soot.
Spar, ground.
Spelter, in plates or ingots.
Spetches, wet, from tanners, in casks.
Sticks, pea and bean.
Stone, sawn or roughly wrought-up, such as troughs or sinks.
Straw, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Stucco, ground.
Sugar mats, old, for paper making.

Sulphate of alumina.
Sulphate of ammonia.
Sulphate of copper, for export in 10-ton lots.
Sulphate of iron.
Sulphate of lime.
Sulphate of magnesia.
Sulphate of soda.
Sulphur, crude or unmanufactured.
Targets, iron or steel.
Terra alba.
Terra cotta blocks and bricks.
Tiles, e.o.h.p.
Timber, actual machine weight.
Tow waste, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Trenails.
Troughs, earthenware and fire-clay.
Turnips, e.o.h.p.
Turn-tables, in parts.
Umber.
Valonia.
Vegetable tar.
Washers, iron or steel.
Waste paper, for paper making
Whiting and whitening.
Wire (of iron or steel, including tinned or galvanised), in wrapped coils, or not otherwise packed.
Wolfram.
Wood fibre, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Wood pulp or half-stuff.
Wood turnings, for fish-curing.
Wooden blocks, for paving.
Zinc, white, or oxide of zinc.
Zinc, carbonate of.
Zinc ingots or plates.
Zinc sheets or rods.

Merchandise comprised in Class B. if sent in quantities of less than 2 tons.

Class 1.

Acetate of lead or sugar of lead.
Acetate of soda.
Acorns.
Ale and porter, in casks.
Ale and porter bottled, in cases or casks.
Algerian fibre, machine pressed.
Anthracene, crude, in casks.
Ashes, pot and pearl.
Axles and wheels, locomotive engine and tender.
Bagging, old, in bundles, for paper making.
Bags, paper, in bags or bundles.
Barilla.
Bark, loose for tanning.
Bars, roller, and bed plates for pulling rags.
Beds and cylinders of steam engines.
Benders (for rails) or jim crows.
Bichrome and bichromate of potash in casks.
Bichromite of soda, in casks.
Birch or ling, for besoms.
Biscuits, dog, in bags or casks.
Bisulphite of lime.
Black oil or black varnish, common, in casks.
Blistered steel.
Bloom trucks.
Boards and rollers (wooden) for drapers' cloth and for folding paper.
Bogies, puddlers' tap.
Bolt and nut machines.
Bones, packed.
Boring, drilling, planing, punching, shearing, and slotting machines (for metal work), including beds and tables.

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Bottles and bottle stoppers, glass, black, green, or pale, common, packed.
Boundary posts (street), iron.
Box iron heaters.
Brattice cloth.
Brickmaking machinery.
Bricks, air, cast-iron.
Broom and brush heads and blocks, wooden, without hair.
Builders' implements, not new, and consisting of mixed consignments of the following:—
Barrows.
Centerings.
Crab winches.
Hoists.
Mortar boards.
Mortar mills.
Poling boards.
Pulleys.
Ropes.
Scaffold boards.
Steps.
Struts.
Trestles.
Wheeling pieces.
Wheeling planks.
Windlasses.
Bullets, small-arm.
Buttermilk.
Cabbages, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon.
Candles, paraffin, tallow, and stearine.
Cannon.
Capstan bars.
Capstans and windlasses.
Carbonate of ammonia, in casks or iron drums.
Carbonate of potash, in casks.
Cardboard.
Castings, mill, forge, and other rough and heavy unfinished castings, iron or steel.
Castor oil, for lubricating machinery, in tins, packed in wooden cases.
Caustic potash.
Chaff, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Chairs and seats, garden, in parts, packed in cases.
Charcoal, e.o.h.p.
Chestnuts.
Chestnuts, extract of, for tanning purposes.
Chimney pieces, slate, not enamelled nor polished.
Chimney pots, earthenware or fire-clay.
China grass, machine pressed.
Chloride or muriate of zinc.
Cider and perry, not bottled, in cask.
Cider and perry, bottled, in cases or casks.
Clips (iron) for boxes.
Clog irons.
Clog soles.
Cloth oil and wool oil.
Codilla, in bales, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Cones, fir, in sacks or bags.
Copper precipitate.
Copper regulus.
Copperas, e.o.h.p.
Copra (or oil pulp of cocoanut), dried.
Cotton, raw, in press-packed bales.
Crab winches.
Cryolite.
Disinfecting powder.
Distilled water, in cases or casks.
Doors and door frames, iron or steel.
Drain pipes, glazed, over 18 inches in diameter.
Drums, iron or steel, for collieries.
Dunnage mats.
Dye liquor refuse, from print or dye works.
Dye woods, e.o.h.p.
Dye woods, ground, in chips, in bags.
Esparto grass, machine pressed.
Extract of bark or wood, for tanning.
Farina, calcined.
Felt, asphalted roofing, or tarred felt, or tarred sheathing.

Fencing standards, iron, in concrete blocks.
Fern, for litter or packing, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Firewood, in bundles.
Fish—
Cod and ling, dried.
Cod and ling, thoroughly cured in brine.
Herrings, thoroughly cured in brine.
Red herrings, thoroughly cured.
All other fish, thoroughly salted or dried.
Cockles, limpets, mussels, whelks, and periwinkles.
Flax, in bales, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Flax straw, machine pressed.
Flax waste, for paper making.
Fleshings and glue pieces, dry, in casks and bags.
Fleshings and glue pieces, wet, from tanners, not packed.
Flower sticks, wooden or cane, common.
Frames and bed plates, iron or steel, for timber sawing, boring, morticing, or planing machinery.
Frames, iron or steel, for targets.
Fruit, minimum 20 cwt. per waggon—
Apples.
Gooseberries.
Pears.
Fuel economisers, iron or steel.
Ginger beer, in cases and casks.
Glass blocks, for pavement (fitted in iron frames).
Glucose.
Glue.
Goat skins, thoroughly salted or dry, in bales or bundles.
Granite, polished or dressed, in blocks or slabs, exceeding 2 in. in thickness.
Grates, wooden, or wrought-iron, for purifying gas.
Grease, in casks.
Greaves.
Hair, wet, from tanneries.
Handles, broom, mop, rake, fork, spade, shovel, hammer, and pick.
Handspikes, wooden.
Haricot beans.
Hay, machine pressed, minimum 40 cwt. per waggon.
Headstocks, iron or steel, for collieries.
Hemp in bales, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Hemp seed.
Hemp waste, for paper making.
Hide cuttings.
Hides, thoroughly salted or dry, in bales or bundles.
Hoofs, horns, and horn tips, buffalo, cow, goat, ox, and sheep, packed.
Horns, with slough.
Horse shoes
Hurdles, iron or wood, e.o.h.p.
Hydraulic machinery and presses.
Jute.
Jute waste, for paper making.
Kelp.
Kips, thoroughly salted or dry, in bales or bundles.
Ladders, iron.
Ladles, puddlers'.
Lasts, iron.
Lathe beds.
Lead ashes, in bags.
Lead piping, in cases or casks.
Leather cuttings or parings, waste.
Lemon peel and citron peel.
Lime water, in casks.
Linen waste, for paper making.
Litharge.
Malleable iron castings.
Marble chip pavement.
Megass, machine pressed.
Mexican fibre, machine pressed.
Millboard.
Mineral and aerated waters, in cases and casks.

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Molasses.
Mortar mills.
Muriate of ammonia.
Mustard seed.
Nail (iron) cutting machines.
Nitrate of lead.
Oil cloth cuttings, for paper making.
Oils, not dangerous, in casks or iron drums, round or tapered at one end, as follows:—
Carbolirium avenarius.
Castor.
Cocoanut.
Cod.
Cod liver.
Colza.
Cotton seed.
Earth nut or ground nut.
Haddock.
Herring.
Lard.
Linseed.
Lubricating mineral.
Menhadden.
Niger.
Oleic.
Oleine or tallow.
Palm.
Palm nut.
Pine.
Rape seed.
Rosin.
Seal.
Shale, crude.
Soap.
Sod.
Sperm.
Tar, mineral.
Train.
Whale.
Wool or cloth.
Old or scrap lead.
Onions.
Orange peel.
Osiers, twigs, and willows, green and wet.
Palmetto leaf, machine pressed.
Paper, for news printing, packing, or wrappering.
Paper, in rolls for printing paper hangings.
Paraffin scale.
Paraffin wax.
Pasteboard.
Pelts, wet, from tanners, not packed.
Piassava, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Pickblocks or pickheads, iron or steel, e.o.h.p.
Pigs, dead, for curing purposes.
Pipes, air, for ventilators.
Pit cages.
Plaster slabs, fibrous.
Plate or sheet iron, annealed.
Plough arm and share moulds and moulding, iron or steel.
Plough bodies, breasts, colters, side caps, frames, or rests, iron or steel.
Plough plates, finished, iron or steel.
Plough shares, finished, iron or steel.
Plough slades and wheels, iron or steel.
Provender, green.
Provender, horse or cattle, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Pumice stone.
Pumping machines.
Pumps (except hand pumps, brass), and pump castings, e.o.h.p.
Punching bears.
Putty, e.o.h.p.
Rags, not oily.
Red lead.
Retorts, clay.
Retorts, fire brick.
Rivetting machines.
Rod lead.
Rollers, garden or hand.
Rosin.
Rotten stone.
Saccharine, in casks, bags, pails, or cans.

Sad irons, packed.
Salammoniac.
Saltpetre.
Sanitary tubes, over 18 inches in diameter.
Sawing machines, for sawing iron.
Scrap tin.
Screw jacks, iron.
Screws, dry, in casks or bags.
Screws, wet, from tanners, not packed.
Scythe stones.
Seal pipes or valves, iron or steel.
Shafts, wrought iron, for driving mill wheels, finished.
Sheep dipping powder.
Sheepskins, in casks and thoroughly salted, or dry in bales or bundles.
Sheep wash.
Sheet lead.
Ships' stern or rudder frames.
Shot, lead, in bags, packed in cases.
Shovel plates, iron or steel, finished.
Silicate cotton or slag wool, in casks or bags.
Sink traps, earthenware or fireclay.
Sinks, earthenware or fireclay.
Size, in cases or casks.
Skid pans or waggon slippers, iron.
Soap.
Solder.
Spade trees.
Spelter sheets, in casks or cases.
Spetches, dry, in casks or bags.
Spetches, wet from tanners, not packed.
Spile pegs.
Stampings, iron or steel, rough, unfinished, not tinned or galvanized.
Staples, iron.
Steam hammers.
Stearine.
Stone cutting and crushing machines.
Straw, machine pressed, minimum 40 cwt. per waggon.
Strawboard.
Strawboard cuttings, for paper making.
Studs, iron or steel.
Sugar, in bags, cases, or casks.
Sulphate of copper, e.o.h.p.
Sulphur, e.o.h.p.
Surat bagging, for paper making.
Syrup, in casks.
Tabling, water (cement).
Tallow.
Tares or wrappers, for cotton bales.
Telegraph insulators, earthenware, packed.
Telegraph stores—
Wrought iron double swivels.
Malleable cast iron double wall brackets.
Malleable cast iron saddles.
Terra cotta caps or stoppers.
Timber, measurement weight.
Tin ore.
Tin plate boxes, empty.
Tow, hydraulic or steam-pressed packed, e.o.h.p.
Tow waste, for paper making.
Treacle.
Trestles, wrought iron.
Turpentine, crude, in casks.
Valves, gas or water, iron or steel.
Vegetables, desiccated, for cattle food.
Vegetables, in brine.
Vegetables, not packed, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon.
Verjuice, in casks.
Vinegar, in casks.
Waggon bodies, in pieces bound together.
Washing and wringing machine rollers.
Washing powder and paste.
Wheelbarrows, in parts.
Wheels, cart and plough, iron or steel.
Wheels, fly and spur.
Wheels, wheelbarrow, iron or steel.
White lead.
Winches, hand.
Window guards, iron.
Woad.
Wood fibre, in bales.

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Wood pulp middles.
Wood treads, in frames for stairs.
Yellow metal plates and sheathing.
Zinc ridges.

Merchandise comprised in Class C. of the Classification, if sent in quantities of less than 2 tons.

CLASS 2.

Acetate of alumina, in casks or iron drums.
Acetic or wood acid, in casks.
Acid cresylic, in casks or iron drums.
Agricultural and portable steam and traction engines, vertical steam engines, horizontal steam engines, steam ploughs, steam plough vans, steam tram engines, threshing machines, road rollers, and harrows.
Agricultural machines and implements, in cases.
Agricultural seeds.
Ale and porter (bottled) in hampers.
Algerian fibre, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon.
Alkanet root.
Ammonia, liquid, in casks or iron drums.
Animal guts, in casks.
Annotto, in casks.
Antimony regulus.
Argols or tartars.
Arrowroot.
Arsenic acid, in casks.
Asbestos.
Awl blades.
Axle boxes, brass.
Axles, not in the rough, e.o.h.p.
Bacon and hams, cured, packed.
Bagging, e.o.h.p.
Bags, hand, common (hemp).
Bags, paper.
Balusters, iron.
Bark, for tanning, e.o.h.p.
Bark, ground, packed in bags.
Baskets, iron.
Bass and whisk, for making brooms.
Bass baskets.
Bass mats and bass matting.
Bayonets.
Bed keys.
Bedsteads, metallic, in cases.
Beef, in brine.
Bees' wax.
Bellows, packed.
Bellows pipes.
Bells, small.
Besoms.
Bicarbonate of soda, in boxes, crates, or hampers.
Bicycle stands, wrought iron.
Biscuits.
Bits, iron or steel.
Blackberries or brambleberries.
Blacking.
Black lead.
Blanks, bronze and copper, for stamping for coins.
Bleaching liquids, in casks.
Blood, in casks or iron drums.
Blow pipes.
Blue powder and stone and smalts in casks, cases, boxes, or bags.
Boards, made of compressed leather.
Bobbins, in bags.
Boilers and boiler fittings, iron or steel.
Bolts, door.
Bone-crushing mills.
Bones, e.o.h.p.
Boot and shoe linings, cotton or linen.
Borax.
Bottle jacks.
Bottle stoppers, wood, packed.
Bottles, earthenware or stoneware.
Bowls, water, except iron or earthenware.
Box or Italian irons.
Boxes, safety.
Boxes or trunks, tin or sheet iron, packed in crates or cases.

Brands, iron or steel.
Brass.
Bread.
Bristles, in boxes, cases, or casks.
Bronze (phosphor) castings, and ingots, rough.
Buckles, iron, steel, or brass.
Bullet moulds.
Bungs, wood, or shives.
Busks, wooden, horn, or steel.
Buoys.
Butter, in casks, firkins, baskets, or boxes, or in tubs or cools, with wooden lids.
Buttons, except gold, silver or plated.
Cabbages, packed, e.o.h.p.
Calipers.
Caloric engines.
Canary seed.
Candles, e.o.h.p.
Candlesticks, brass or iron.
Carbolic acid, liquid, in casks or iron drums.
Carbolic seed dressing.
Carbonate of magnesia.
Carbonate of potash, e.o.h.p.
Carpet bag frames.
Carriage and foot warmers.
Cartridge cases, e.o.h.p.
Cart steps.
Cartridge cases, exploded.
Castings, brass.
Castings (iron or steel), light, in boxes, cases, crates, casks, or hampers.
Castors, of all kinds.
Cattle food, prepared.
Celery.
Chains and traces, packed.
Chains, curb or door.
Chairwood, rough, undamageable.
Cheese, in boxes, casks, and cases.
Chestnuts, extract of, e.o.h.p.
Chicory.
Chimney pieces, cement or concrete.
China, in casks or crates.
China grass, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon.
Chlorate of potash.
Chlorate of soda, packed in hampers or casks.
Chloride of potash, packed in hampers or casks.
Chocolate.
Cider and perry (bottled) in hampers.
Cinder sifters.
Clasps, book, boot, and belt, except gold, silver, or plated.
Clothes pegs, packed.
Coach wrenches.
Cobalt ore.
Cocoa.
Cocoa nut fibre, husk, shell, or matting, packed.
Codilla, e.o.h.p.
Coffee.
Coffee mills.
Coffin furniture, metallic.
Coir junk.
Coir rope.
Collars, dog.
Colliery screens or tips.
Colours, in casks or iron drums, or in tins packed in cases.
Confectionery, in cases, casks, or boxes.
Copper.
Copying presses.
Corkscrews.
Corn flour, patent.
Corves (small waggons for use in collieries).
Cotton, raw, e.o.h.p.
Cotton and woollen waste.
Cranberries.
Cranes or cranework.
Crucibles, plumbago or clay.
Curling stones.
Currants (grocer's).
Curry combs.
Cyanite, in casks or iron drums, or in tins packed in cases.
Dandelion roots.
Dates.
Delta metal.
Dextrine.
Dies and die stocks.

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Dishes, iron.
Distilled water, e.o.h.p.
Dollies and peggies, wooden, for laundry purposes.
Dripping, in casks, boxes, tins, or tubs with lids.
Dubbin.
Dust preventers.
Earthenware, in casks or crates.
Electric accumulators.
Electric insulators.
Emery.
Emery dust.
Emery rollers and emery wheels, in boxes or cases.
Envelopes, straw, for bottles.
Esparto grass, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon.
Eyelets.
Fat, raw.
Felt (not carpeting).
Ferrules, iron, steel, or brass.
Figs, dried.
Files or rasps, iron or steel.
Filters, cast iron.
Fire boxes of portable steam and traction engines.
Fire guards, metal.
Fire irons.
Fire lighters.
Fish—
Herrings and sprats in any state.
All fish, partially cured, smoked, or dried, e.o.h.p.
Crabs.
Fish hooks.
Flag poles or Venetian masts.
Flax, in bales, e.o.h.p.
Flax seed, for sowing.
Flax straw, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon.
Flax waste, e.o h.p.
Fleshings and glue pieces, e.o.h.p.
Flocks.
Flower pots, clay, common, unglazed.
Forges, portable, in pieces packed in boxes.
Forges, portable, whole, cased in iron.
Forks and spoons, metal (except gold, silver, or plated).
Forks, digging, in cases.
Forks, toasting, iron.
Fruit, crystallised, in boxes, cases, or casks.
Fruit—
Apples, gooseberries, and pears, e.o.h.p.
Cherries, raspberries, strawberries, in tubs for jam.
Fruit, ripe, e.o.h.p.
Fruit, pulp, in casks.
Funnels, air or ship.
Fustic liquor.
Gall nuts.
Garancine.
Gas engines, complete.
Gas fittings, in parts, except brass and copper tubing.
Gates, iron or wooden, common.
Ginger beer, e.o.h.p.
Gins, wheels with frames for hoisting purposes.
Glass blocks, for pavement (not fitted in frames).
Glycerine, in casks or iron drums.
Grates, ovens, ranges, or stoves, common or kitchen.
Gridirons.
Grindery.
Grindstones, e.o.h.p.
Gums, in mats, bags, casks, or cases.
Gun barrels, rough.
Gun carriages.
Gun locks and gun furniture.
Gun metal.
Hair, raw, pressed, in bales or bags.
Hardware—Packages containing any hardware articles (not gold, silver, or plated) set out in classes herein-before mentioned, or in this class, and any of the following articles (not gold, silver, or plated), viz.:—
Awl blades.
Bayonets.

Hardware—*cont.*
Bed keys.
Bellows, packed.
Bellows pipes.
Bells, small.
Bicycle stands, wrought iron.
Bits.
Blanks, bronze and copper, for stamping for coins.
Blow pipes.
Bolts, door.
Bottle jacks.
Bowls, water, except iron or earthenware.
Boxes, safety.
Boxes or trunks, tin or sheet iron, packed in crates or cases.
Box or Italian irons.
Brands, iron or steel.
Buckles, brass, steel, or iron.
Bullet moulds.
Busks, steel.
Buttons.
Calipers.
Candlesticks, brass or iron.
Carpet bag frames.
Carriage and foot warmers.
Cartridge cases, brass.
Cart steps.
Castings, brass.
Castors, of all kinds.
Chains, curb or door.
Cinder sifters.
Clasps, book, boot, or belt.
Coach wrenches.
Coffee mills, small hand.
Coffin furniture, metallic.
Collars, dog.
Copying presses.
Corkscrews.
Curry combs.
Dies and die stocks.
Dust preventers.
Eyelets.
Ferrules, iron, brass, or steel
Fire guards (metal).

Hardware—*cont.*
Fire irons.
Fish hooks.
Forks and spoons, metal.
Forks, toasting, iron.
Gas fittings, in parts, except brass and copper tubing.
Gins, wheels, with frames for hoisting purposes.
Grindery.
Gun barrels, rough.
Gun locks and gun furniture.
Hammer heads, packed.
Hammers, not steam.
Handcuffs.
Handles, chest and saucepan.
Hat and umbrella stands, cast iron.
Hay forks, in bundles.
Hinges, brass.
„ iron or steel.
Hooks, boot and button, hat and coat, and reaping.
Hooks and eyes.
Jacks, small.
Japanned ware, in casks or cases.
Kitchen fireplace stands.
Knitting pins.
Knives or blades for cutting machines.
Knobs, range, iron.
„ door.
Knockers, door.
Ladles, not puddlers', iron.
Lamp burners.
Lanterns, tin or iron.
Latches, door.
Locks and keys.
Magnets.
Matchboxes, japanned or enamelled tin, new, empty, packed.
Matchetts.
Medals, brass or copper.
Military ornaments.
Mortars and pestles, iron or steel.
Nails and rivets, brass or copper.
Needles (in tin-lined cases).
Nut crackers.

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Hardware—*cont.*
Ornaments for saddlery, brass, iron, or steel.
Ornaments for uniform.
Pans, ash.
„ copper, for closets.
„ dust.
„ warming.
Patten rings.
Patterns, travellers', hardware.
Percussion cap shells.
Pins, metal, in boxes.
Plates, door.
„ iron, enamelled.
Pliers.
Powder flasks.
Pulley blocks, iron.
Pulleys, iron.
Pumps, hand, brass.
Railway carriage keys.
Refrigerators.
Riddles.
Saddletrees.
Scales and weights, letter.
Screws, brass, copper, or zinc.
Screws, table expanding.
Scythe blades.
Scythes and sickles.
Shears, garden and sheep.
Ships' logs, metal.
Shoe horns and pegs, metallic.
Show tablets, metal, enamelled.
Skates.
Skewers, iron or steel.
Snuffers, iron or steel.
Spanners.
Spittoons, iron.
Spring balances.
Springs, chair, sofa, mattress door, or cart.
Spurs.
Stair rods.
Steelyards.
Stirrups.
Sugar nippers.
Syringes, garden.

Hardware—*cont.*
Tacks.
Taper holders, metal.
Taps, brass.
Terrets.
Thimbles.
Tinware, in casks or cases.
Tips, brassed for boot heels.
Tobacco boxes, metal.
Tools, carpenters', coopers', edge, joiners', masons', and shipwrights'.
Traps, sink, brass or copper.
„ vermin.
Trays, iron or steel.
Trivets, iron or steel.
Trouser stretchers, iron, portable.
Trowels.
Umbrella fittings.
Umbrella stretchers.
Valves, brass.
Washers, brass or copper.
Weights, brass.
Wire, copper or brass, packed in cases, casks, or in bags.
Hames.
Hammer heads, e.o.h.p.
Hammers (not steam), e.o.h.p.
Handcuffs.
Handles, chest and saucepan.
Harrow shafts, tube iron or tube steel.
Hat and umbrella stands, cast iron.
Hay, e.o.h.p., minimum load 30 cwt. per waggon.
Hay forks.
Hay forks, in cases.
Hay rakes, hand, in cases.
Hemp, e.o.h.p.
Hessians, jute.
Hinges, brass, iron, or steel.
Hoes, hand.
Hollow-ware, iron, including kettles, pans, maslins (pots for boiling fruit), and water cans, in casks or crates.
Hooks and eyes.
Hooks, boot, button, hat, coat, ceiling, reaping.

Hooks, clip, galvanized iron.
Hoops, wooden.
Ice.
Ink, except printers', in boxes, casks, or crates.
Iron liquor or muriate of iron.
Ivory black.
Ivory waste or dust.
Jacks, small.
Japanned ware, in casks or cases.
Japan wax.
Jars, earthenware or stoneware.
Kitchen fireplace stands.
Kitool fibre.
Knife boards.
Knitting pins.
Knives or blades for cutting machines.
Knobs (range), iron or steel.
Knobs (door).
Knockers (door).
Ladders, wooden.
Ladles (not puddlers' iron).
Laminated lead.
Lamp burners.
Lanterns, tin or iron.
Lard, in casks, boxes, tins, or tubs with lids.
Lasts, wooden.
Latches, door.
Lead piping, e.o.h.p.
Leather, undressed, except in cases or crates.
Lemon and lime juice, in cases or casks.
Lemons.
Linen waste, e.o.h.p.
Linen yarn and grey linen, steam or hydraulic press-packed, in bunches or bales.
Locks and keys.
Locomotive engines and tenders, loaded in railway companies' waggons.
Logwood liquor.
Machinery, in parts, in cases, e.o.h.p.
Madders.
Magnets.
Marbles, children's.
Margarine, in casks, firkins, or boxes, or in tubs with wooden lids.
Match boxes, japanned or enamelled tin, new, empty, packed.
Matchetts.
Medals, brass or copper.
Megass, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon.
Mexican fibre, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon.
Military ornaments, except gold, silver, or plated.
Millstones, finished.
Mineral and aërated waters, e.o.h.p.
Molliscorum.
Mordant liquors (including alum liquor, dunging liquor, and red liquor).
Mortars and pestles, iron or steel.
Mungo.
Mushroom pulp.
Mushroom spawn.
Mustard, in casks, cases, boxes, or bags.
Nails and rivets, brass or copper.
Nails, zinc.
Needles (in tin lined cases).
Netting, of iron wire.
Newspapers, in bales.
Nickel ore.
Nitrate of copper, in casks.
Nitrate of iron.
Nut crackers, except gold, silver, or plated.
Nuts, e.o.h.p.
Oakum.
Oils, not dangerous, in casks, or iron drums, round or tapered at one end, e.o.h.p.
Oranges.
Orchilla weed.
Ornaments for saddlery, brass, iron, or steel.
Ornaments for uniform, except gold, silver, or plated.
Osiers, twigs, and willows, brown.
Paints, in casks or iron drums, or in tins packed in cases.

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Palisades, iron.
Palm leaves.
Palmetto leaf, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon.
Pans, ash.
Pans, copper, for closets.
Pans, dust.
Pans, warming.
Paper, emery, sand, and tobacco.
Paper hangings, common, in bales.
Paraffin and petroleum oils, in owners' tank waggons, not giving off inflammable vapour under 73° Fahr., when tested in the manner set forth in the Petroleum Act, 1879.
Parian, in casks or crates.
Patten rings.
Patterns, travellers', hardware.
Pelts, e.o.h.p.
Percussion cap shells.
Pewter.
Piassava, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon.
Pickaxes.
Picker bends.
Pickles, in boxes, cases, or casks.
Pimento.
Pins, metal, in boxes.
Piston rods, steel.
Plates, door.
Plates, iron enamelled.
Pliers.
Plough shafts, tube iron or tube steel.
Plumbago.
Polishing paste.
Pork, in brine.
Poultry pens (wire), folded.
Powder flasks.
Preserves (fish, fruit, meat, and provisions), in casks, boxes, or cases.
Printed matter, not bound.
Provender, horse or cattle, e.o.h.p.
Prunes, in casks or mats.
Pulley blocks, iron.
Pulleys, iron.
Pumps and pump castings, in cases.
Pumps, hand, brass.
Rags, pulled.
Railway carriage keys.
Railway waggon bodies.
Railway waggon bodies, fitted together.
Railway waggon brasses.
Rain water pipes, for spoutings and their connexions, cast iron.
Raisins.
Reed webbing, for ceilings.
Refrigerators.
Revalenta arabica.
Rhubarb and rhubarb roots.
Riddles.
Rizine.
Rolls, iron, e.o.h.p.
Ropes.
Ropes, wire.
Sacks.
Saddletrees.
Sad irons, e.o.h.p.
Safes, iron or steel.
Sago.
Sauces, in boxes, cases, or casks.
Scales and weights, letter.
Scoops, iron.
Scrap zinc.
Screw propellers.
Screws, brass, copper, or zinc.
Screws, table expanding.
Scrolls, iron (for fixing springs to carts and carriages).
Screws, e.o.h.p.
Scythe blades.
Scythes and sickles.
Seal skins, wet and salted.
Seaweed (dry) or alga marina.
Seeds, agricultural, e.o.h.p.
Semolina.
Shears, garden and sheep.
Sheets, wool, new.
Ships' logs, metal.
Ships' masts.
Ships' ventilators.
Shoddy.
Shoe horns and pegs, metallic.

Shoemakers' wax.
Shot, lead, e.o.h.p.
Show tablets, metal, enamelled.
Shumac liquor.
Signal posts (railway) and materials belonging thereto.
Silicate cotton or slag wool, e.o.h.p.
Sinks, cast iron, not enamelled.
Size, e.o.h.p.
Skates.
Skewers, iron or steel.
Slate pencils.
Slates, writing.
Snuffers, iron or steel.
Spades and shovels, iron or steel.
Spanners.
Spelter sheets, e.o.h.p.
Spetches, e.o.h.p.
Spirits of tar, in casks or iron drums.
Spittoons, iron.
Spoutings and connexions, iron or steel.
Spring balances.
Springs, chair, sofa, mattress, door, or cart.
Spurs, not plated.
Stable fittings (except enamelled), iron or steel.
Stair rods.
Stannite of potash.
Stannite of soda.
Staples (wire), for bookbinders.
Starch, in casks, cases, boxes or bags.
Steam excavators or steam navvies.
Steel, bars and bundles.
Steelyards.
Stirrups.
Stone blue, in casks, cases, boxes, or bags.
Stone, carved for building purposes, e.o.h.p.
Straw, e.o.h.p., minimum load 20 cwt. per waggon.
Strickles, in boxes or cases.
Sugar mills.
Sugar nippers, except gold, silver, or plated.
Syringes, garden.
Tacks.
Tamarinds.
Taper holders, metal.
Tapioca.
Tapioca flour.
Taps, brass.
Tarpaulings.
Tartar, liquid.
Terne metal.
Terrets.
Thimbles.
Tin, in blocks, cakes, or ingots.
Tincal.
Tinfoil.
Tin liquor.
Tinware, in casks or cases.
Tips, brassed, for boot heels.
Tobacco boxes, metal.
Tobacco juice, in casks.
Tobacco leaf, in hogsheads or tierces.
Tobacco stoves or presses.
Tools, carpenters', coopers', edge, joiners', masons', and shipwrights'.
Tools, well-boring and pit-boring.
Torchwick.
Tow, in bales, e.o.h.p.
Tow waste, e.o.h.p.
Traps, sink, brass or copper.
Traps, vermin.
Trays, iron or steel.
Trivets, iron or steel.
Trouser stretchers, iron, portable.
Trowels.
Tubes, coated with brass.
Tubes, electro-coppered.
Tubes, steam, brass or copper.
Tubs, iron.
Tue irons.
Turmeric.
Turpentine, spirits of, in casks or iron drums.
Twine.
Umbrella fittings.
Umbrella sticks, in the rough.
Umbrella stretchers.
Valves, brass.

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Varnish, in casks or iron drums.
Vegetable wax.
Vegetables, packed, e.o.h.p.
Vices, iron or steel.
Vinegar, in casks.
Walking sticks, in the rough.
Walnuts, green, and husks.
Washers, brass or copper.
Washers, leather.
Weighing machines, large (those used for weighing railway or other vehicles, and also cattle).
Weights, brass.
Window frames, iron, packed in cases.
Window shutters, iron or steel.
Wines, British, in casks.
Wire, copper or brass, packed in cases, casks, or in bags.
Wire, cotton-covered, in casks, hampers, cases, and canvas-covered coils.
Wire, iron or steel, e.o.h.p.
Wire, lead.
Wood, bent, rough, unfinished.
Wool, raw.
Yarn, twist, and weft, cotton and linen, in bales, bags, wrappers, cases, boxes, skips or casks.
Yeast, in bags, or in bags in baskets, hydraulic press-packed, dry.
Yellow metal bolts and nails.
Yellow metal rods.
Zinc bars.

Class 3.

Ale coolers.
Algerian fibre, e.o.h.p.
Alizarine, in casks or iron drums.
Almonds.
American or leather cloth.
Ammonia, liquid, in bottles (other than carboys) in cases.
Angelica root.
Aniseed.
Apple rings, in slices, dried.
Apples, dry, or pippins.
Arsenic acid, e.o.h.p.
Bacon and hams, cured, e.o.h.p.
Baking powder.
Baths.
Beadings and mouldings, gilt, lacquered, or varnished, packed in boxes.
Bedsteads, e.o.h.p.
Beehives, made of wood.
Bell ringing (Carillon) machinery.
Belting, for machinery.
Bichromate of soda, e.o.h.p.
Bichrome and bichromate of potash, e.o.h.p.
Bins, corn or wine.
Bitters, in casks or cases.
Black beer.
Bladders, in casks.
Blankets.
Blinds, paper.
Blinds, Venetian and chain, in cases, crates, or frames.
Blowing engines.
Blue, laundry, liquid, in boxes, cases, casks, or iron drums.
Blue paste.
Blue powder and stone and smalts, e.o.h.p.
Boards, parquet flooring.
Boards, washing.
Bobbins, e.o.h.p.
Books, e.o.h.p.
Boothing or stalling.
Boots and shoes, including goloshes, and leather cut into boot shapes, in casks, cases, or boxes.
Boracic acid.
Bottles and bottle stoppers, glass, e.o.h.p.

Bowls, iron or wood.
Braces, except silk, for wearing apparel, in bales, packs, or trusses.
Broom and brush heads, e.o.h.p.
Brooms and brushes, packed.
Brush backs, xylonite.
Buckets and pails.
Buckram.
Butter, in crocks in wood, or in crocks when packed with straw in baskets.
Calicoes.
Candlewick.
Canvas.
Cap peaks, not oily.
Caps, men's or boys', except silk, in bales, packs, or trusses.
Capsules, metal, in cases.
Carbon candles, for electric lighting.
Carbonate of ammonia, in cases.
Card cloth.
Cards, for weaving, packed in cases.
Carpet bags.
Carpet-beating machines.
Carpet lining (cork).
Carpeting.
Carpeting (cork).
Carraway seeds.
Carriage and cart steps.
Castings, iron, light, e.o.h.p.
Castings, sanitary, iron or steel, for public urinals and waterclosets.
Castings, steel, e.o.h.p.
Castor oil, in boxes.
Cellarets, wrought iron.
Chaff, in bags, not for cattle feeding.
Chalk, French.
Chalk, prepared.
Cheese, e.o.h.p.
Cheese presses.
Chemicals, not dangerous, corrosive, or explosive, in casks, iron drums, bales, or bags.
Chimney pieces, marble or slate, e.o.h.p.
China, in hampers.
China grass, e.o.h.p.
Cinnabar ore.
Clock dials.
Clogs, in casks, cases, or boxes.
Clothing (exclusive of silk goods), if packed in trusses, packs, or bales.
Clothing, for soldiers, police, prison warders, railway porters, postal and telegraph (except busbies or helmets).
Clothing, waterproof (except oily canvas clothing).
Cloth, linen, packed.
Coach and upholsterers' trimmings, in packs, trusses, or bales.
Cob nuts.
Cocoa nut fibre, husk, shell, or matting, e.o.h.p.
Cocoa nuts.
Coffee extract or essence.
Coin, copper or bronze.
Collars, rush, for horses.
Colliery pulleys.
Colours, in cans, hampers, boxes, or iron bottles.
Combs.
Coquilla nuts.
Cordials, in casks or cases.
Coriander seed.
Cork shavings or cuttings.
Cork socks, in boxes, cases, or casks.
Corkwood.
Cornice poles, wood, in bundles, without rings or ends, not gilt.
Corozzo nuts.
Cotton and linen goods, in bales, boxes, cases, packs, or trusses, e.o.h.p.
Cotton and linen thread.
Cotton and woollen slops, in hampers, bales, or boxes.
Cotton wool, dressed and carded.
Crucibles, e.o.h.p.
Cummin seed.
Cutlery.
Cyanite, in cans, hampers, boxes, or iron bottles.
Dishes, wood.

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Drapery, heavy.—Packages containing any of the following articles:—
American or leather cloth.
Blankets.
Boots and shoes, including goloshes, in casks, cases, or boxes.
Buckram.
Buttons, except gold, silver, or plated.
Calicoes.
Carpet bags.
Carpeting.
Clothing, waterproof (except oily canvas clothing).
Cotton and linen goods, in bales, boxes, cases, packs, or trusses, e.o.h.p.
Cotton and linen thread.
Cotton and woollen slops, in hampers, bales, or boxes.
Druggeting.
Elastic webbing.
Eyelets.
Flannel.
Floor cloth, including oil cloth, boulinikon, kamptulicon, and linoleum.
Hearthrugs, except skins.
Hooks and eyes.
Huckabacks.
India rubber goods, except shoes and goloshes.
Laces, boot and stay, cotton or leather.
Linen cloth, packed.
Paper collars, cuffs, and shirt fronts.
Shirts, cotton, woollen, and linen, in bales, packs or trusses.
Stays, not silk.
Tapes.
Thimbles, not gold, silver, or plated.
Wadding, cotton.
Woollen and worsted yarn.

Dripping, in crocks in wood, or in tubs or tins without lids.
Druggeting.
Drugs, in casks, bales or bags.
Drysalteries, in casks.
Dutch metal and leaf.
Dyes, in casks and iron drums.
Earth closets.
Earthenware, in hampers.
Eggs, in boxes, cases, or crates.
Elastic webbing.
Electric batteries.
Electric cable.
Emery rollers and emery wheels, e.o.h.p.
Esparto grass, e.o.h.p.
Fenders, in crates.
Fenders, kitchen, iron or steel.
Fenders, ships', cork or hemp.
Fents and tabs, cotton and woollen.
Fern, for litter or packing, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon.
Filberts.
Filters, earthenware.
Fire engines, steam.
Fire escapes.
Fire extinguishers (hand grenade), packed.
Fish, fresh, e.o.h.p.
Fish glue.
Flannel.
Flax, e.o.h.p.
Flax straw, e.o.h.p.
Floor cloth, including oil cloth, boulinikon, kamptulicon, and linoleum.
Flour-dressing or purifying machines.
Flower roots (not orchids).
Forges, portable, e.o.h.p.
Forks, e.o.h.p.
Fruit, ripe, not hot house:—

Apricots.	Peaches.
Cherries.	Raspberries.
Nectarines.	Strawberries.

Fustian and corduroy.
Gas meters.
Gelatine.
German silver, in sheets
German silver wire, in casks and cases.
Ginger, e.o.h.p.
Glass beads.

Glass, crown, rolled and sheet.
Glass, flint, e.o.h.p.
Glass, plate, rough.
Glass, plate, not silvered.
Gloves, cotton, woollen or worsted, in bales, packs, or trusses.
Gloves, rough leather, for labourers.
Glycerine, in cases or boxes.
Glycerine grease, for lubricating purposes, in tins packed in wooden cases.
Goat skins, e.o.h.p.
Granite, polished or dressed, e.o.h.p.
Grapes, packed in cork dust or sawdust, in casks.
Groceries, mixed.

Packages consigned as mixed groceries may include any grocery articles set out in classes hereinbefore mentioned or in this class, the following articles in Class 4 :—

Cardamoms.
Citric acid.
Confectionery, e.o.h.p.
Crystallised fruits, e.o.h.p.
Meat pies.
Preserved ginger.
Sausages.
Yeast, e.o.h.p.

and the following in Class 5 :—

Blue, laundry liquid, e.o.h.p.
Cinnamon.
Cloves.
Cochineal.
Cordials, e.o.h.p.
Extract of meat.
Indigo.
Isinglass.
Lard, e.o.h.p.
Nutmegs.
Gums, e.o.h.p.
Gun stocks.
Gun wads.
Guns, machine, in cases.
Gutta percha, raw.
Guttering or corrugating machines, e.o.h.p.
Hair, for manufacturing purposes, e.o.h.p.
Hair cloth.
Harness or saddlery, in tin lined cases or casks.
Hassocks.
Hats, rush, in bales, trusses, and hampers.
Hay rakes, hand, e.o.h.p.
Hearthrugs, except skins.
Heel balls, shoemakers'.
Helmets, metal, in cases or boxes.
Herbs, green.
Hides, e.o.h.p.
Honey, in casks, or in jars packed in crates or cases.
Hoofs, horns, and horn tips, buffalo, cow, goat, ox, and sheep, e.o.h.p.
Hops.
Hosiery, in bales, packs, or trusses.
Huckabacks.
Hurdles, iron or steel, on wheels.
India rubber goods, except shoes and goloshes.
India rubber, raw.
Ink, printers'.
Jews' harps.
Joiners' work (common wood)—beadings and mouldings (not gilt, lacquered or varnished), doors and door frames, fittings and fixtures for buildings, staircases, balusters and hand rails, window sashes and frames and shutters.
Juniper berries.
Kips, e.o.h.p.
Laces, boot or stay, cotton or leather.
Lamp black.
Lamp chimneys (glass).
Lamp frames (street).

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Lamp reflectors, enamelled iron.
Lamp wick.
Lamps, paraffin, in parts (except china or earthenware) packed in casks and cases.
Lard, in bladders, in crocks, in wood or in tubs, or tins without lids.
Lavatory stands and basins, earthenware, complete, enamelled.
Lawn mowers, packed.
Lead pencils.
Leather, e.o.h.p.
Lemon and lime juice, e.o.h.p.
Life buoys.
Limestone, polished or dressed.
Lime water, e.o.h.p.
Lincrusta and anaglypta (decorative wall papers).
Linen cloth, packed.
Linen yarn or grey linen, e.o.h.p.
Liquorice.
Looking glass frames (common), wood (not gilded) or Dutch metalled.
Maccaroni.
Machines, fitted up, packed, e.o.h.p.
Magnesia.
Marble, packed, and in slabs cemented together.
Margarine, in crocks in wood, or in crocks when packed with straw in baskets.
Marquees or tents.
Mastic.
Mats and matting, e.o.h.p.
Megass, e.o.h.p.
Merinoes, in bales, packs, or trusses.
Mexican fibre, e.o.h.p.
Mica.
Milk.
Milk cans and pans.
Millboard rollers (for winding paper in cases).
Mops.
Mortars and pestles, marble.
Moss, packed.
Muslin, book, if packed in bales, packs or trusses.
Mustard, e.o.h.p.
Netting, cotton and twine.
Nickel.
Nitrate of baryta.
Oars.
Oils, not dangerous, e.o.h.p.
Oleic acid, in casks.
Osiers, twigs and willows, white or stained.
Osnaburgs.
Oxalic acid.
Paints, in cans, hampers, boxes, or iron bottles.
Palliasses, straw.
Palmetto leaf, e.o.h.p.
Pans, chemical and dye, iron or steel.
Pans, earthenware or iron, for sanitary purposes.
Paper, e.o.h.p.
Paper collars, cuffs, and shirt fronts.
Paper, gummed for labels.
Paper hangings, e.o.h.p.
Paper tubes, for cops.
Parian, in hampers.
Pattens, in casks, cases or boxes.
Pearl shells.
Penholders, wood or metal (except gold, silver, or plated).
Pepper.
Percussion caps, uncharged.
Petroleum grease or petroleum jelly.
Piassava, e.o.h.p.
Pickles, e.o.h.p.
Picture frames, common, wood (not gilded) or Dutch metalled.
Pins, metal.
Plants, e.o.h.p.
Preserves (fish, fruit, meat and provisions), e.o.h.p., in crates or baskets.
Pulley blocks, wood.
Pumps and pump castings, e.o.h.p.
Quicks, e.o.h.p.

Rabbit fur, or hatters' wool.
Raffia.
Railway cards and tickets.
Reels, for garden hose.
Rennet.
Rick poles and covers.
Road scraping and road sweeping machines.
Rock, crystal.
Rugs, hearth, except skin.
Saddlery or harness, in tin-lined cases or casks.
Sauces, e.o.h.p.
Saw-bench machines, portable, packed.
Scale beams and scales.
Scoops, wood.
Screw jacks, except iron.
Scythe sneds or handles.
Sealing wax.
Seaweed, edible.
Sewing machines, in parts, packed.
Sewing machine stands, in parts, packed in cases or frames.
Shafts, cart.
Shafts, gig, carriage, or dog cart, not painted nor varnished.
Shavings, wood.
Sheepskins, e.o.h.p.
Sheet steel.
Shellac.
Shells.
Ships' blocks.
Ships' sails, finished.
Shirts, cotton, woollen, and linen, in bales, packs, trusses, and hampers.
Shoe horns and pegs.
Shoes and boots, including goloshes and leather cut into shoe shapes, in casks, cases, or boxes.
Shot belts.
Show cards (cardboard) unframed.
Shutters, revolving, wooden.
Shuttles, weavers'.
Silver ore.
Sinks, enamelled.
Skins, hare and rabbit.
Slate beds of billiard tables, packed in cases.
Slate slabs.
Spindles, in boxes.
Spirits, in casks or cases.
Splints, wood for matches.
Squeegees, for cleaning ships' decks, &c.
Stable fittings and mangers, iron enamelled.
Starch, e.o.h.p.
Stationery, e.o.h.p.
Stays, not silk, for wearing apparel.
Stills, iron.
Stone blue, e.o.h.p.
Stoves, gas or oil.
Strickles, e.o.h.p.
Stuff goods, in bales, packs, or trusses.
Sugar, e.o.h.p.
Sugar candy.
Syrup, in cases, in tins, in baskets, or in stone bottles packed in crates or hampers.
Tables, cast iron or steel, in parts.
Talc.
Tapes.
Tea.
Thimbles, except gold, silver, or plated.
Thread, cotton and linen.
Toasting forks, iron or steel.
Tobacco juice, e.o.h.p.
Tobacco leaf, e.o.h.p.
Tow, e.o.h.p.
Toys, packed.
Trellis work (wood), in bundles.
Troughs, bakers', wooden.
Troughs, cattle and other, iron or steel.
Tubes, brass or copper, except steam, packed.
Tubs, washing.
Tubs, wood.
Turnery ware.
Type.
Varnish, e.o.h.p.

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Vaseline.
Vegetable ivory.
Velvet, cotton, in bales, packs, or trusses.
Vermicelli.
Vinegar, e.o.h.p.
Wadding, cotton.
Wash leather.
Wash stand tops, marble, packed.
Washing and wringing machines, packed.
Water meters.
Weighing machines, small (those used for weighing packages and goods).
Wheelbarrows.
Wheels, rudder or steering, in cases, crates, or frames.
Whetstones and honestones.
Whisks, packed.
Winches, steam.
Window frames, iron, e.o.h.p.
Wines, British, e.o.h.p.
Wines, in casks or cases.
Wood, bent, e.o.h.p.
Wool, dressed or carded.
Woollen and worsted goods, in bales, packs, or trusses.
Woollen cloth, in bales, packs, or trusses.
Xylonite.
Yarns, twist and weft (except silk).
Yellow or Persian berries.

Class 4.

Agricultural machines and implements, e.o.h.p.
Alabaster.
Albumen.
Alizarine, e.o.h.p.
Ammonia, liquid, in bottles (other than carboys) in hampers.
Anchovies.
Annotto, e.o.h.p.
Anthracene, e.o.h.p.
Asparagus.
Bacon and hams, fresh or green.
Bags, leather.
Beef wine, in boxes.
Beehives, straw.
Beer engines.
Bellows, e.o.h.p.
Bells.
Billiard cues, in bundles.
Blinds, Venetian and chain, e.o.h.p.
Boilers, copper.
Books, bound or half bound in calf, Morocco, roan, Russia, or law calf.
Boots and shoes, including goloshes and leather cut into boot shapes, in hampers (white rod).
Braces, for wearing apparel, not silk, e.o.h.p.
Bristles, e.o.h.p.
Britannia metal goods.
Bronze powder.
Brooms and brushes, e.o.h.p.
Bungs and corks.
Butter, in flats or hampers, or in tubs or cools without lids.
Candles, wax.
Canes and rattans.
Caps, men's or boys' (except silk), in boxes or cases.
Caravans (showmen's or hawkers') and vans containing steam roundabouts.
Carbolic acid, solid.
Carboys, gutta percha.
Cardamoms.
Cats' and dogs' meat.
Cattle cribs.

Chaff, e.o.h.p.
Chairs and seats, garden, e.o.h.p.
Chairs, common, folding, in boxes, cases, crates, and parcels.
Chemicals, not dangerous, corrosive, or explosive, in boxes or hampers
Chimney pieces, metal, unpacked.
Chimney tops, iron or zinc.
China, in boxes or cases.
Churns and churning machines.
Cisterns.
Citric acid.
Clocks, turret and church.
Clogs, e.o.h.p.
Cloth, linen, tied in bundles, but not protected by wrappers, or not packed.
Clothing (exclusive of silk goods), e.o.h.p.
Coach and upholsterers' trimmings, e.o.h.p.
Coal scuttles.
Cobalt.
Coffee carts or stalls on wheels.
Confectionery, e.o.h.p.
Corn crushers.
Cricket implements.
Croquet implements.
Crystallised fruit, e.o.h.p.
Curtains, cotton, lace.
Dandy rollers, in cases for paper mills.
Drapery, light—Packages containing any drapery articles set out in classes herein-before mentioned, and in this class, and any of the following articles:—
Bags (leather, ladies' hand, courier, and travelling).
Braces, not silk, for wearing apparel.
Carpeting, exceeding 15 feet in length, packed in cases.
Cloth, woollen.
Clothing (exclusive of silk goods), e.o.h.p.
Coach and upholsterers' trimmings.
Gloves, cotton, woollen, and worsted.
Haberdashery.
Hosiery.
Muslins (book).
Needles.
Stuff goods.
Umbrellas.
Woollen and worsted goods.
Dripping, in bladders.
Druggists' sundries, in mixed packages.
Drugs, in boxes or hampers.
Drysalteries, e.o.h.p.
Dye extracts.
Dyes, e.o.h.p.
Earthenware, in boxes or cases.
Eggs, e.o.h.p.
Extract of malt.
Felt hat bodies.
Fire engines, e.o.h.p.
Fish, fresh—
Brill, grayling, lobsters, oysters, prawns, red mullet, salmon, smelt, soles, trout, turbot, whitebait.
Flax in the straw.
Flower roots, e.o.h.p.
Flower stands, wrought iron.
Fluid, disinfecting, in bottles; packed in cases or hampers, or in basketed jars.
Footballs.
Frilling machines, in parts, packed.
Fruit-cleaning machines.
Furniture, in vans, carts, or road waggons.
Garden arches.
Garden engines.
Glasshouse pots.
Glass, in boxes or cases.
Glass, prepared, for photographers.
Globes, moons, or shades, glass, common.
Gloves, cotton, woollen, and worsted, e.o.h.p.
Gold size.

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Golf clubs.
Grates, ovens, ranges, or stoves, polished.
Gravestones or tombstones.
Gun barrels, e.o.h.p.
Guns.
Gutta-percha goods.
Guttering or corrugating machines, not packed.
Haberdashery.
Hand carts.
Handmills.
Hares, dead.
Harness, e.o.h.p.
Hat leathers.
Hats, soft felt.
Hawkers' packs and trusses.
Hollow-ware, iron, including kettles, pans, maslins (pots for boiling fruit), and water cans, e.o.h.p.
Honey, e.o.h.p.
Hop bitters.
Hose, leather and canvas.
Hosiery, e.o.h.p.
Household linen and wearing apparel (exclusive of silk goods), e.o.h.p.
Incubators, complete.
Ink, e.o.h.p.
Japanned ware, e.o.h.p.
Kilting machines, in parts, packed.
Knapsacks, soldiers'.
Knitting machines, in parts, packed.
Lac.
Lace, British, not silk.
Laces, boot or stay, e.o.h.p.
Lamps.
Lawn mowers, not packed.
Lawn tennis implements.
Leather leggings.
Lint.
Lithographic stones.
Looms, not packed.
Luggage or baggage, personal.
Machinery, in parts, not packed, e.o.h.p.
Machines, fitted up, not packed, e.o.h.p.
Malt crushers.
Maps, in boxes or cases.
Margarine, in baskets, flats, or hampers, or in tubs without lids.
Mats, skin.
Mattresses.
Meat, fresh.
Meat pies.
Meat safes.
Mincing machines.
Mushrooms.
Muslin, book, e.o.h.p.
Needles, e.o.h.p.
Oleic acid, e.o.h.p.
Panoramas and theatrical scenery.
Pans, copper.
Parian, in boxes or cases.
Pattens, e.o.h.p.
Patterns, wood, for castings.
Pens, steel.
Perforating and paper-cutting machines.
Pine apples, not hothouse, packed.
Pipes, brass and copper.
Pipes, smoking.
Pistols.
Plaiting machines, in parts, packed.
Plated goods.
Plums (dried), in fancy boxes.
Porcelain.
Poultry, dead.
Preserved ginger.
Preserves (fish, fruit, meat, and provisions), e.o.h.p.
Rabbits, dead.
Razor strops.
Reeds and rushes.
Reflectors, glass, with metal backs.
Rifles.
Rollers, type printers'.
Saddlery, e.o.h.p.
Sausages and saveloys.
Saw-bench machines, portable, not packed.
Seal skins, e.o.h.p.
Seeds, e.o.h.p.
Sewing machine stands, e.o.h.p.

Shafts, gig, carriage, or dog cart, e.o.h.p.
Sheep racks.
Shirts, e.o.h.p.
Shoes and boots, including goloshes and leather cut into shoe shapes, in hampers (white rod).
Show cards, e.o.h.p.
Shrubs and trees, e.o.h.p.
Skins, fine, including deer, fox, kid, musquash, and nutria.
Snuff.
Spades and shovels, wooden.
Spermaceti.
Spindles, e.o.h.p.
Spirits, in hampers.
Spirits of tar, e.o.h.p.
Stag horns.
Steam gauges.
Stereotype casts.
Stills, copper.
Stone, decorative, carved for decorating the interior of buildings.
Stoves, fireclay tile.
Stuff goods, e.o.h.p.
Swing boats and hobby horses.
Tables, cast iron or cast steel.
Tanks.
Tartaric acid.
Telegraph instruments, packed.
Telephone apparatus, packed.
Textile fabrics, made of mixed cotton, linen, wool, or similar materials.
Theatrical luggage.
Tiles, art.
Tin crystals.
Tinware, e.o.h.p.
Tobacco, manufactured, except cigars and cigarettes.
Tomatoes.
Toys, e.o.h.p.
Tubes, tin and zinc.
Tubing, brass or copper, e.o.h.p.
Ultramarine.
Umbrellas.
Umbrella sticks, e.o.h.p.
Vans, commercial travellers'.
Vats.
Vegetable washing machines.
Vegetables, hothouse, packed.
Veneers.
Venison.
Verdigris.
Walking sticks, e.o.h.p.
Warps, except silk.
Washing and wringing machines, not packed.
Whalebone.
Wheels, cart, coach, and carriage.
Wheels, rudder or steering, e.o.h.p.
Wines, in hampers.
Wire, insulated.
Wire, polished or needle.
Wire gauze.
Woodwork for the manufacture of organs.
Woodwork for the manufacture of pianos.
Woollen and worsted goods, e.o.h.p.
Woollen cloth, e.o.h.p.
Yeast, e.o.h.p.

Class 5.

Acetic or wood acid, e.o.h.p.
Aluminium.
Amber.
Ammonia, liquid, e.o.h.p.
Animals and birds, stuffed, in cases.
Aquaria, glass.
Artificial flowers.
Bagatelle tables.
Balloons.
Bark, not for tanning, e.o.h.p.

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Barometers.
Baskets, e.o.h.p.
Bath chairs.
Beadings and mouldings, gilt, lacquered or varnished, e.o.h.p.
Beds and bedding.
Bicycles.
Billiard tables.
Bird cages.
Bismuth.
Blue, laundry, liquid, e.o.h.p.
Boats and canoes.
Boots and shoes, including goloshes and leather cut into boot shapes, e.o.h.p.
Boxes, e.o.h.p.
Butter, in crocks, e.o.h.p.
Caps, e.o.h.p.
Carbolic acid, liquid, e.o.h.p.
Carboys, glass.
Cards, for carding machines, e.o.h.p.
Carriage bodies, e.o.h.p.
Chairs and seats, e.o.h.p.
Chandeliers and gasaliers.
Chemicals, not dangerous, corrosive, or explosive, e.o.h.p.
Chloride of gold, in boxes, for photographers.
Cigars and cigarettes.
Cinnamon.
Clock cases.
Clocks, e.o.h.p.
Cloves.
Cochineal.
Coffins.
Collodion cotton, in bottles packed in cases.
Colours, in jars.
Conservatories and hothouses, in parts.
Cordials, e.o.h.p.
Cork socks, e.o.h.p.
Crape.
Cyanite, in jars.
Dripping, in crocks, e.o.h.p.
Drugs, e.o.h.p.
Dyes, in glass carboys.
Empty cases, casks, crates, hampers, and other empties, e.o.h.p.
Engravings.
Evergreens.
Extract of meat.
Feathers.
Fenders, e.o.h.p.
Figures, casts, or ornaments, alabaster, bronze, gypsum, plaster, stucco, or terra cotta.
Figures, flowers, and heads, wax.
Flowers, cut.
Flower stands, e.o.h.p.
Frilling machines, fitted up, packed.
Fruit, hothouse.
Furniture, e.o.h.p.
Furs.
Game.
Glass, cut, ornamental, for doors.
Glass, plate, silvered.
Glass, stained.
Globes, for educational purposes.
Globes, moons, or shades, glass, e.o.h.p.
Gloves, e.o.h.p.
Glycerine, e.o.h.p.
Hair, for head dressing.
Hat and umbrella stands, wood.
Hats, except soft felt and rush.
Helmets, felt, in cases or boxes.
Horses, dead.
Indigo.
Isinglass.
Ivory, e.o.h.p.
Jet.
Kilting machines, fitted up, packed.
Knitting machines, fitted up, packed.
Lace.
Lard, e.o.h.p.
Looking glass frames, e.o.h.p.
Looking glasses and mirrors, glass.
Lustres and vases, glass.
Magnesium metal.
Maps, e.o.h.p.
Margarine, in crocks, e.o.h.p.

Match boxes, empty, e.o.h.p.
Military ornaments, e.o.h.p.
Millinery.
Models, clay.
Morphia, in bottles in hampers.
Moss, e.o.h.p.
Musical instruments.
Muslins.
Nitrate of copper, in jars or stone bottles, covered with wicker basket work.
Nitrate of silver, in boxes, for photographers.
Nut crackers, e.o.h.p.
Nutmegs.
Optical instruments.
Organs and organ work.
Ornaments for uniform, e.o.h.p.
Overmantels, cast iron, with mirrors.
Paints, in jars.
Papier maché goods.
Parchment.
Penholders, e.o.h.p.
Perambulators, complete or in parts.
Perfumery.
Phosphorus paste (vermin killer), packed.
Photographic apparatus.
Picture frames, e.o.h.p.
Pictures.
Pine apples, e.o.h.p.
Plaiting machines, fitted up, packed.
Plants and shrubs (garden), in baskets, mats, pots, or tubs.
Platinum.
Plush, silk.
Portmanteaus.
Poultry, alive.
Quicksilver.
Quills.
Retorts, glass.
Ribbons.
Rocking horses.
Rollers, brass or copper.
Seal skins, made into articles of wearing apparel.
Serpentine, manufactured, packed.
Sewing machines, fitted up, packed.
Shoes and boots, including goloshes and leather cut into shoe shapes, e.o.h.p.
Show cases for shops, glass and woodwork.
Silk.
Silver precipitate.
Spirits, e.o.h.p.
Sponges.
Straw goods, including straw hats and straw bonnets.
Straw plait.
Sugar nippers, e.o.h.p.
Summer houses.
Surgical instruments.
Teazles.
Telescopes.
Thermometers.
Thimbles, e.o.h.p.
Tonquin beans.
Tortoiseshell.
Tricycles and velocipedes.
Trunks.
Turpentine, spirits of, e.o.h.p.
Turtle.
Velvet, e.o.h.p.
Ventilators, e.o.h.p.
Watch glasses.
Wines, e.o.h.p.
Woodwork, carved, for decorating the interior of buildings.
Yolk of eggs.

London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company (Rates and Charges) Provisional Order.

A

B I L L

To confirm a Provisional Order made by the Board of Trade under the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, containing the Classification of Merchandise Traffic, and the Schedule of Maximum Rates and Charges applicable thereto, of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company, and certain other Railway Companies connected therewith.

(Prepared and brought in by
Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Baron Henry De Worms

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
10 *February* 1891.

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[Bill 197.]

A

B I L L

[AS AMENDED BY THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF LORDS AND COMMONS]

TO

Confirm a Provisional Order made by the Board of Trade under the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, containing the Classification of Merchandise Traffic and the Schedule of Maximum Rates and Charges applicable thereto, of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company, and certain other Railway Companies connected therewith. A.D. 1891.

WHEREAS under the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, the Board of Trade embodied in a Provisional Order the classification of merchandise traffic and schedule of maximum rates and charges, including all terminal charges which, in the opinion of the Board of Trade, ought to be adopted by the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company, and the railway companies connected therewith, which are mentioned in the schedule to the said Provisional Order: 51 & 52 Vict. c. 25. s. 24.

And whereas it is expedient that the Provisional Order, as set out in the schedule to this Act annexed, be confirmed by Act of Parliament:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company (Rates and Charges) Order Confirmation Act, 1891. Short title.

2. The Order, as set out in the schedule to this Act annexed, shall be and the same is hereby confirmed, and all the provisions of the said Order in manner and form as they are set out in the said schedule shall, from and after the passing of this Act, have full validity and effect. Confirmation of Order in schedule.

A.D. 1891.

London, Chatham, and Dover Railway.

SCHEDULE.

LONDON, CHATHAM, AND DOVER RAILWAY COMPANY.

Order of the Board of Trade under the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, embodying the Classification of Merchandise Traffic and the authorised Schedule of Maximum Rates and Charges, including all Terminal Charges applicable to the said Classification of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company, and certain other Railway Companies connected therewith.

Short title.

1. This Order may be cited as the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company (Rates and Charges) Order, 1891.

Commencement.

2. This Order shall come into force and have effect upon the day when the Act confirming this Order is passed, which date is in this Order referred to as the commencement of this Order.

Interpretation.

3. This Order is to be read and construed subject in all respects to the provisions of the Railway and Canal Traffic Acts, 1873 and 1888, and of any other Acts or parts of Acts incorporated therewith.

Schedule of maximum rates and charges.

4. From and after the commencement of this Order the maximum rates and charges which the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company, and the railway companies connected therewith mentioned in the appendix to the schedule to this Order in respect of railways mentioned in the said appendix, shall be entitled to charge and make in respect of merchandise traffic on the railways of the said companies, shall be the rates and charges specified in the schedule to this Order annexed, and shall be subject to the classification, regulations, and provisions set forth in the said schedule.

Schedule of Maximum Rates and Charges, and Classification of Merchandise Traffic applicable to the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company, and certain other Companies connected therewith.

I.—Maximum Rates and Charges.

Division of schedule.

1. This schedule of maximum rates and charges shall be divided into six parts: Part I., containing the maximum rates and charges authorised in respect of the merchandise comprised in the several classes of merchandise specified in the classification. Part II. and Part III., containing the maximum rates and charges authorised in respect of animals and carriages as therein mentioned. Part IV., specifying the exceptional charges mentioned in such part, and the

circumstances in which they may be made. Part V., containing the rates and charges authorised in respect of perishable merchandise by passenger train, with the provisions and regulations which are to apply to such class of merchandise; and Part VI., containing the rates and charges authorised in respect of small parcels by merchandise train, with the provisions and regulations which are to apply to such parcels.

Maximum conveyance rates.

2. The maximum rate for conveyance is the maximum rate which the Company may charge for the conveyance of merchandise by merchandise train; and, subject to the exceptions and provisions specified in this schedule, includes the provision of locomotive power and trucks by the Company, and any other expense incidental to such conveyance not herein-after provided for. Provided that—

(*a.*) The provision of trucks is not included in the maximum rates applicable to merchandise specified in Class A. of the classification, and the Company shall not be required to provide trucks for the conveyance of such merchandise, or for the conveyance of lime in bulk, or salt in bulk, or of the following articles when carried in such a manner as to injure the trucks of the Company; that is to say, ammoniacal liquor, creosote, coal tar, gas tar, gas water or gravel tarred for paving.

(*b.*) Where, for the conveyance of merchandise other than merchandise specified in Class A. of the classification, the Company do not provide trucks, the rate authorised for conveyance shall be reduced by a sum which for distances not exceeding 50 miles, shall, in case of difference between the Company and the person liable to pay the charge, be determined by an arbitrator to be appointed by the Board of Trade, and for distances exceeding 50 miles, shall be the charge authorised to be made by the Company for the provision of trucks when not included in the maximum rate for conveyance.

Maximum station terminal.

3. The maximum station terminal is the maximum charge which the Company may make to a trader for the use of the accommodation (exclusive of coal drops) provided, and for the duties undertaken by the Company, for which no other provision is made in this schedule, at the terminal station for or in dealing with merchandise, as carriers thereof, before or after conveyance.

Maximum service terminals.

4. The maximum service terminals are the maximum charges which the Company may make to a trader for the following services, when rendered to or for a trader, that is to say, loading, unloading, covering, and uncovering merchandise, which charges shall, in respect of each service, be deemed to include all charges for the provision by the Company of labour, machinery, plant, stores, and sheets. Provided that—

Where merchandise conveyed in a separate truck is loaded or unloaded elsewhere than in a shed or building of the Company, the Company may not charge to a trader any service terminal for the performance by the Company of any of the said services if the trader has requested the Company to allow him to perform the service for himself and the Company have unreasonably refused to allow him to do so. Any dispute between a trader and the Company in

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London, Chatham, and Dover Railway.

reference to any service terminal charged to a trader who is not allowed by the Company to perform for himself the terminal service, shall be determined by the Board of Trade.

Special charges.

5. The Company may charge for the services hereunder mentioned, or any of them, when provided for or rendered to a trader at his request or for his convenience, such reasonable sums, by way of addition to the tonnage rate, any difference arising under this section shall be determined by an arbitrator to be appointed by the Board of Trade at the instance of either party. Provided that where before any service is rendered to a trader he has given notice in writing to the Company that he does not require it, the service shall not be deemed to have been rendered at the trader's request or for his convenience.

(i.) Services rendered by the Company at or in connexion with sidings not belonging to the Company.

(ii.) The collection or delivery of merchandise outside the terminal station.

(iii.) Weighing merchandise.

(iv.) The detention of trucks, or the use or occupation of any accommodation, before or after conveyance, beyond such period as shall be reasonably necessary for enabling the Company to deal with the merchandise as carriers thereof, or the consignor or consignee to give or take delivery thereof; or, in cases in which the merchandise is consigned to an address other than the terminal station beyond a reasonable period from the time when notice has been delivered at such address that the merchandise has arrived at the terminal station for delivery. And services rendered in connexion with such use and occupation.

(v.) Loading or unloading, covering or uncovering merchandise comprised in Class A. or Class B. of the classification.

(vi.) The use of coal drops.

(vii.) The provision by the Company of accommodation at a waterside wharf, and special services rendered thereat by the Company in respect of loading or unloading merchandise into or out of vessels or barges where no special charge is prescribed by any Act of Parliament. Provided that charges under this sub-section shall for the purposes of sub-section (3) of section 33 of the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, be deemed to be dock charges.

6. Where merchandise is conveyed in trucks not belonging to the Company the trader shall be entitled to recover from the Company a reasonable sum by way of demurrage for any detention of his trucks beyond a reasonable period, either by the Comany or by any other Company over whose railway the trucks have been conveyed under a through rate or contract. Any difference arising under this section shall be determined by an arbitrator to be appointed by the Board of Trade at the instance of either party.

7. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the Company from making and receiving, in addition to the charges specified in the schedule, charges and payments, by way of rent or otherwise, for sidings or other structural accommodation provided or to be provided for the private use of traders, and not required

by the Company for dealing with the traffic for the purposes of conveyance, provided that the amount of such charges or payments is fixed by an agreement, in writing, signed by the trader, or by some person duly authorised on his behalf, or determined in case of difference by an arbitrator to be appointed by the Board of Trade.

8. In respect of merchandise received from or delivered to another railway company having a railway of a different gauge, the Company may make a reasonable charge for any service of transhipment performed by them, the amount of such charge to be determined in case of difference by an arbitrator to be appointed by the Board of Trade.

Charges for use of trucks.

9. The Company may charge for the use of the trucks provided by them for the conveyance of merchandise, when the provision of trucks is not included in the maximum rates for conveyance, any sums not exceeding the following :—

	s.	*d.*	
For distances not exceeding 20 miles - -	0	4½	per ton.
For distances exceeding 20 miles, but not exceeding 50 miles - - - -	0	6	„
For distances exceeding 50 miles, but not exceeding 75 miles - - - -	0	9	„
For distances exceeding 75 miles, but not exceeding 150 miles - - - -	1	0	„
For distances exceeding 150 miles - -	1	3	„

II.—Provisions as to Fixing Rates and Charges.

Calculation of distance.

10. In calculating the distance along the railway for the purpose of the maximum charge for conveyance of any merchandise, the Company shall not include any portion of their railway which may, in respect of that merchandise, be the subject of a charge for station terminal.

Charges for short distance.

11. Where merchandise is conveyed for an entire distance which does not exceed in the case of merchandise in respect of which a station terminal is chargeable at each end of the transit three miles, or in the case of merchandise in respect of which a station terminal is chargeable at one end of the transit four and a half miles or in the case of merchandise in respect of which no station terminal is chargeable six miles, the Company may, except as herein-after specially provided, make the charges for conveyance authorised by this schedule as for three miles, four and a half miles, and six miles respectively. Provided that where merchandise is conveyed by the Company partly on the railway and partly on the railway of any other company the railway and the railway of such other company shall for the purpose of reckoning such short distance be considered as one railway.

Minimum truck loads

12. For any quantity of merchandise less than a truck load which the Company either receive or deliver in one truck, on, or at a siding not belonging to the Company, or which, from the circumstances in which the merchandise is tendered, or the nature of the merchandise, the Company are obliged or

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required to carry in one truck, the Company may charge as for a reasonable minimum load, having regard to the nature of the merchandise.

Charges for fractions of tons and hundredweights.

13. Where a consignment by merchandise train is over three hundredweight and under five tons in weight, a fraction of a quarter of a hundredweight may be charged for as a quarter of a hundredweight; and where a consignment by merchandise train is over five tons in weight, a fraction of a quarter of a ton may be charged for as a quarter of a ton.

Charges for fractions of a mile and of quarters of a mile.

14. For a fraction of a mile the Company may charge according to the number of quarters of a mile in that fraction, and a fraction of a quarter of a mile may be charged for as a quarter of a mile.

Fractions of a penny.

15. For a fraction of a penny in the gross amount of rates and charges for any consignment for the entire distance carried, the Company may demand a penny.

Weight to be avoirdupois weight.

16. Weight (except as to stone and timber when charged by measurement) shall be determined according to the imperial avoirdupois weight.

Calculation of weight of stone.

17. All stone shall be charged at actual weight, when the weight can be conveniently ascertained. When the actual weight of stone in blocks cannot be conveniently ascertained, 14 cubic feet of stone in blocks may be charged for as one ton, and smaller quantities may be charged for in the like proportion.

Measurement of timber.

18. When timber is consigned by measurement weight, 40 cubic feet of oak, mahogany, teak, beech, greenheart, ash, elm, hickory, ironwood, baywood, or other heavy timber, and 50 cubic feet of poplar, larch, fir, or other light timber may be charged for as one ton, and smaller quantities may be charged for in the like proportion. The cubic contents of timber consigned by measurement weight shall be ascertained by the most accurate mode of measurement in use for the time being.

Aggregate quantities.

19. Articles sent in large aggregate quantities, although made up of separate parcels, such as bags of sugar, coffee, and the like, shall not be deemed to be small parcels.

III.—Miscellaneous.

Saving as to things not yet classified.

20. In respect of any merchandise or article of any description which is not specified in the classification, the Company may, unless and until such merchandise or article is duly added to this classification and schedule pursuant to sub-section eleven of section twenty-four of the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, make the charges which are by this schedule authorised in respect of merchandise and things in Class 3.

Saving as to dock and shipping charges.

21. Nothing herein contained shall affect the right of the Company to make any charges which they are authorised by any Act of Parliament to make in respect of any accommodation or services provided or rendered by the Company at or in connexion with docks or shipping places.

Returned empties.

22 In respect of returned empties, if from the same station and consignee to which and to whom they were carried full to the same station and con-

signor from which and from whom they were carried full, the Company may charge the following rates inclusive of station and service terminals:—

For any distance not exceeding 25 miles	3*d.* per cwt.
For any distance exceeding 25 miles and not exceeding 50 miles	4*d.* „
For any distance exceeding 50 miles but not exceeding 100 miles	8*d.* „
For each additional 50 miles or part of 50 miles	3*d.* „

The minimum weight to be 56 lbs., with a minimum charge of 3*d.*

Provided that—

(1.) Returned empty sacks and bags shall not be charged more than half the above rates with a minimum charge of 4*d.*

(2.) Returned empty carboys or crates (other than glass manufacturers' crates and crates taken to pieces and so packed) may be charged double the above rates.

(3.) Returned empty fish packages shall not be charged more than the following rates:—

For any distance not exceeding 50 miles	4*d.* per cwt.
For any distance exceeding 50 miles, but not exceeding 100 miles	5*d.* „
For any distance exceeding 100 miles, but not exceeding 150 miles	7*d.* „
For any distance exceeding 150 miles, but not exceeding 200 miles	8*d.* „
For any distance exceeding 200 miles, but not exceeding 250 miles	9*d.* „
For any distance exceeding 250 miles, but not exceeding 300 miles	10*d.* „
For any distance exceeding 300 miles	11*d.* „

The minimum weight to be 55 lbs., with a minimum charge of 4*d.*

Empty trucks.

23. Where merchandise is conveyed in a trader's truck, the Company shall not make any charge in respect of the return of the truck empty, provided that the truck is returned empty from the consignee and station or siding to whom and to which it was consigned loaded direct to the consignor and station or siding from which it was so consigned, and where a trader forwards an empty truck to any station or siding for the purpose of being loaded with merchandise the Company shall make no charge in respect of the forwarding of such empty truck, provided the truck is returned to them loaded for conveyance direct to the consignor and station or siding from whom and whence it was so forwarded.

Rates and charges of companies using the railway.

24. Any railway company (other than the Company) conveying merchandise on the railway, or performing any of the services for which rates or charges are authorised by this schedule, shall be entitled to charge and make the same rates and charges as the Company are by this schedule authorised to make.

Arbitration.

25. The Board of Trade Arbitrations, &c., Act, 1874, shall, so far as applicable, apply to every determination of a difference or question by arbitration under the provisions herein contained.

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London, Chatham, and Dover Railway.

Definitions.

26. In this schedule, unless the context otherwise requires:—

The term "the company" means a railway company to which this schedule applies;

The term "the railway" means any railway or steam tramway over which the Company conveys merchandise, and in respect of which no maximum rates and charges other than those authorised in this schedule are for the time being authorised by Parliament;

The term "merchandise" includes goods, cattle, live stock, and animals of all descriptions;

The term "the classification" means the classification of goods annexed to this schedule;

The term "trader" includes any person sending, or receiving, or desiring to send merchandise by the railway;

The term "terminal station" means a station or place upon the railway at which a consignment of merchandise is loaded or unloaded before or after conveyance on the railway, but does not include any station or junction at which the merchandise in respect of which any terminal is charged has been exchanged with, handed over to, or received from any other railway company, or a junction between the railway and a siding let by or not belonging to the Company, or in respect of merchandise passing to or from such siding, any station with which such siding may be connected, or any dock or shipping place the charges for the use of which are regulated by Act of Parliament.

The term "siding" includes branch railways not belonging to a railway company.

The term "person" includes a company or body corporate.

Saving as to conveyance by passenger trains.

27. The foregoing provisions shall, so far as applicable, apply to merchandise when conveyed by passenger train under Part V.; but save as aforesaid and so far as is provided by Part V., nothing herein contained shall apply to the conveyance of merchandise by passenger trains, or to the charges which the Company may make therefor.

Application of schedule.

28. This schedule shall apply to the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company, and the other companies mentioned in the appendix hereto so far as relates to the railways therein specified.

APPENDIX.

A.D. 1891.

London, Chatham, and Dover Railway.

Companies to which this Schedule applies.

The Victoria Station and Pimlico Railway Company, in respect of the Victoria Station and Pimlico Railway.

The London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company, in respect of the line between Barrington Road Junction, Brixton, and Cow Lane Junction, Peckham.

The London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company, in respect of the line between the Norwood Spur Junction and the Norwood Junction Station; and between the Crystal Palace Line Junction and the Crystal Palace Station.

The Mid-Kent (Bromley to St. Mary Cray) Railway Company, in respect of the Mid-Kent (Bromley to St. Mary Cray) Railway.

The South-eastern Railway Company, in respect of the Dover and Deal Joint Railway.

MAXIMUM RATES AND CHARGES.

In calculating the distance over which any merchandise is conveyed, and for all purposes of rates and charges, the City Lines Undertaking from West Street Junction to Earl Street, authorised by the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway (City Undertaking) Act, 1864, is to be calculated as two and a half miles; the Victoria Station and Pimlico Railway, authorised by the Victoria Station and Pimlico Railway Act, 1858, is to be calculated as six miles; the Metropolitan Extension Line, between Earl Street and Walworth Road, is to be calculated as six miles; and the railway between Wandsworth Road and the Junction with the Victoria Station and Pimlico Railway is to be calculated as six miles.

Where the distance over which merchandise is conveyed consists in part of a line or lines of railway to which one scale and in part of a line or lines to which another or more than one other scale of rates is applicable, the maximum charge for each such portion of the entire distance shall be calculated at the maximum rate which, according to the scale applicable to such portion, would be chargeable for the entire distance.

Part I.—Goods and Minerals.

(*a.*) Rates and Terminals in respect of the Merchandise comprised in Classes A., B., and C.

Scale I.—*Applicable to such Portions of the Railway as are not herein-after specially mentioned.*

In respect of Merchandise comprised in the undermentioned Classes.	Maximum Rates for Conveyance. For Consignments except as otherwise provided in the Schedule.				Maximum Terminals.					
					Station Terminal at each End.	Service Terminals.				
	For the first 20 Miles, or any part of such Distance.	For the next 30 Miles, or any part of such Distance.	For the next 50 Miles, or any part of such Distance.	For the remainder of the Distance.		Loading.	Unloading.	Covering.	Uncovering.	
	Per Ton per Mile.	Per Ton per Mile.	Per Ton per Mile.	Per Ton per Mile.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	
A.	*d.* 1·50	*d.* 0·95	*d.* 0·75	*d.* 0·60	*s. d.* 0 3	*s. d.* —	*s. d.* —	*d.* —	*d.* —	A.
B.	1·60	1·10	0·85	0·70	0 6	—	—	—	—	B.
C.	1·80	1·50	1·20	0·70	1 0	0 3	0 3	1	1	C.

MAXIMUM RATES AND CHARGES—*continued.*

PART I.—GOODS AND MINERALS IN RESPECT OF MERCHANDISE COMPRISED IN CLASSES A, B, AND C.

SCALE II.—*Applicable to the Portions of the Railway herein specially mentioned.*

—	In respect of Merchandise comprised in the undermentioned Classes.	MAXIMUM RATES FOR CONVEYANCE.	MAXIMUM TERMINALS.					
			Station Terminal at each End.	Service Terminals.				
				Loading.	Unloading.	Covering.	Uncovering.	
		For other Consignments except as otherwise provided in the Schedule.						
		Per Ton per Mile.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	
		d.	*s. d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	
The City Lines— From West Street Junction with the Metropolitan Railway to Earl Street, Blackfriars	A.	1·80	0 3	—	—	—	—	
The Metropolitan Extension Lines— From Earl Street to Penge Junction; to Victoria Bridge Junction; to Lavender Hill Junction; to Tulse Hill Junction; from Herne Hill to Brixton; from Shepherd's Lane Junction to Barrington Road Junction, Brixton; and from Numhead Junction to Greenwich								
The Victoria Station and Pimlico Line of the Victoria Station and Pimlico Railway Company— From Victoria Station to the junctions with the Metropolitan Extension Lines of the London, Chatham, and Dover Company on the south side of the Victoria Railway Bridge over the River Thames	B.	2·00	0 6	—	—	—	—	
The Crystal Palace and South London Junction Line— From Cow Lane Junction to the Crystal Palace	C.	2·20	1 0	3	3	1	1	
The railway from the Crystal Palace Line Junction to Shortlands Junction								
The railway of the Mid-Kent (Bromley to St. Mary Cray) Railway Company								

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London, Chatham, and Dover Railway.

MAXIMUM RATES AND CHARGES—*continued.*

PART I.—GOODS AND MINERALS—*continued.*

(*b.*) Rates and Terminals in respect of Classes 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

In respect of Merchandise comprised in the undermentioned Classes.	MAXIMUM RATES FOR CONVEYANCE.				MAXIMUM TERMINALS.					
	For Consignments except as otherwise provided in the Schedule.				Station Terminal at each End.	Service Terminals.				
	For the first 20 Miles, or any part of such Distance.	For the next 30 Miles, or any part of such Distance.	For the next 50 Miles, or any part of such Distance.	For the remainder of the Distance.		Loading.	Unloading.	Covering.	Uncovering.	
	Per Ton per Mile.	Per Ton per Mile.	Per Ton per Mile.	Per Ton per Mile.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	
	d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*d.*	*d.*	
1.	2·25	1·90	1·65	1·35	1 6	0 8	0 5	1·50	1·50	1.
2.	2·75	2·35	2·05	1·65	1 6	0 8	0 8	2	2	2.
3.	3·10	2·80	2·50	2·10	1 6	1 0	1 0	2	2	3.
4.	3·75	3·35	3·15	2·50	1 6	1 4	1 4	3	3	4.
5.	4·30	3·90	3·80	2·90	1 6	1 8	1 8	4	4	5.

Maximum Rates and Charges—*continued.*

Part II.—Animal Class.

Description.	Rate for Conveyance per Mile.				Station Terminal at each End.	Service Terminals.		Minimum Total Charge per Consignment.
	For the first 20 Miles, or any part of such Distance.	For the next 30 Miles, or any part of such Distance.	For the next 50 Miles, or any part of such Distance.	For the remainder of the Distance.		Loading.	Unloading.	
	d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
1. For every horse, mule, or other beast of draught or burden -	3	3	1·65	1·65	0 6	0 4	0 4	2 6
2. For every ox, cow, bull, or head of neat cattle - -	2	2	1·30	1·30	0 4	0 3	0 3	2 6
3. For every calf not exceeding 12 months old, pig, sheep, lamb, or other small animal - - - - - -	0·75	0·75	0·40	0·35	0 2	0 1·50	0 1·50	2 6
4. For every animal of the several classes above enumerated conveyed in a separate carriage, by direction of the consignor, or from necessity - - - - -	6	6	6	6	1 6	1 0	1 0	5 0
5. For each truck containing any consignment by the same person of such number of oxen, cows, neat cattle, calves, sheep, goats, or pigs as may reasonably be carried in a truck of 13 feet 6 inches in length inside measurement -	6	5·0	4·90	4·20	1 0	0 6	0 6	5 0
6. For each truck containing any consignment by the same person of such number of oxen, cows, neat cattle, calves, sheep, goats, or pigs, as may reasonably be carried in a truck of 15 feet 6 inches in length inside measurement -	7	6·0	5·20	4·50	1 0	0 9	0 9	5 0
7. For each truck containing any consignment by the same person of such number of oxen, cows, neat cattle, calves, sheep, goats, or pigs, as may reasonably be carried in a truck of 18 feet in length inside measurement - -	8	7·0	6·20	5·50	1 0	1 0	1 0	5 0

The terminal charges other than those payable under paragraph 4 on animals sent by the same person at a rate calculated per head, and carried in the same truck, shall in no case exceed the terminal charges per truck.

Where the Company is required to cleanse and does cleanse trucks under the provision of any Order in Council, or duly authorised regulation of any Department of State, they may make a charge not exceeding one shilling per truck in addition to the charges herein authorised.

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London, Chatham, and Dover Railway.

MAXIMUM RATES AND CHARGES—*continued.*

PART III.—CARRIAGES.

Description.	Rate for Conveyance.				Station Terminal at each End.	Service Terminals.			
	For the first 20 Miles, or any part of such Distance.	For the next 30 Miles, or any part of such Distance.	For the next 50 Miles, or any part of such Distance.	For the remainder of the Distance.		Loading.	Unloading.	Covering.	Uncovering.
	Per Mile.	Per Mile.	Per Mile.	Per Mile.					
	d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*s. d.*	*d.*	*d.*		
For every carriage of whatever description not included in the classification, and not being a carriage adapted and used for travelling on a railway, and not weighing more than one ton, carried or conveyed on a truck or platform - - - -	6	6	3·30	3·20	1 0	6	6		
For every additional quarter of a ton which such carriage may weigh -	2	2	1·35	1·25					
For the use of a covered carriage truck for the conveyance of any such carriage	An additional charge of *ten* shillings.								

MAXIMUM RATES AFD CHARGES—*continued.*

PART IV.—EXCEPTIONAL CLASS.

Description.	Charge.
For articles of unusual length, bulk, or weight, or of exceptional bulk in proportion to weight	Such reasonable sum as the Company may think fit in each case.
For articles requiring an exceptional truck, or more than one truck, or a special train	
For locomotive engines and tenders, and railway vehicles running on their own wheels	
For any wild beast, or any large animal not otherwise provided for	
For dangerous goods	
For specie, bullion, or precious stones	
For any accommodation or services provided or rendered by the Company within the scope of their undertaking by the desire of a trader, and in respect of which no provisions are made by this schedule	

PART V.—PERISHABLE MERCHANDISE BY PASSENGER TRAINS.

The following provisions and regulations shall be applicable to the conveyance of perishable merchandise by passenger train :—

1. The Company shall afford reasonable facilities for the expeditious conveyance of the articles enumerated in the three divisions set out hereunder (which articles are herein-after called "perishables"), either by passenger train or by other similar service.

2. Such facilities shall be subject to the reasonable regulations of the Company for the convenient and punctual working of their passenger train service, and shall not include any obligation to convey perishables by any particular train.

3. The Company shall not be under obligation to convey by passenger train, or other similar service, any merchandise other than perishables.

4. Any question as to the facilities afforded by the Company under these provisions and regulations shall be determined by the Board of Trade.

5. Where a consignment of milk is less than 12 gallons, the Company shall be entitled to charge as for 12 gallons, and where a consignment of perishable merchandise comprised in Divisions II. or III. is less than one hundredweight, the Company shall be entitled to charge as for one hundredweight, with a minimum charge of 1*s.*

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DIVISION I.

Milk

DIVISION II.

Butter (fresh).
Cheese (soft).
Cream.
Eggs.
Fish—
Char.
Grayling.
Lobsters.
Mullet (red).
Oysters.
Prawns.
Salmon.
Fish—
Soles.
Trout.
Turbot.
Whitebait.
Fruit—
Hothouse fruit.
Game (dead).
Meat (fresh).
Poultry (dead).
Rabbits (dead).
Vegetables (hothouse).

DIVISION III.

Fish (except as provided in Division II.).
Fruit (except as provided in Division II.).
Ice.

Maximum rates and charges for the three divisions—

DIVISION I.

Rate for Conveyance.						Station Terminal at each End.	Service Terminals.	
For any Distance not exceeding 20 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 20, but not exceeding 50 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 50, but not exceeding 75 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 75, but not exceeding 100 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 100 Miles, but not exceeding 150 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 150 Miles.		Loading.	Unloading.
Per Imperial Gallon.	Per Imperial Gallon.	Per Imperial Gallon.	Per Imperial Gallon.	Per Imperial Gallon.	Per Imperial Gallon.	Per Can.	Per Can.	Per Can.
d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*
0·50	0·60	0·70	0·90	1·00	1·20	1·50	1·00	1·00
RETURNED EMPTY CANS.								
Per Can.	Per Can.	Per Can.	Per Can	Per Can.	Per Can.			
d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*			
1·50	2·00	2·25	2·50	3·00	3·00		0·50	0·50

Rate for Conveyance.				Station Terminal at each End.	Service Terminals.	
For the first 20 Miles, or any part of such Distance.	For the next 30 Miles, or any part of such Distance.	For the next 50 Miles, or any part of such Distance.	For the Remainder of the Distance.		Loading.	Unloading.
Per Cwt. per Mile.	Per Cwt. per Mile.	Per Cwt. per Mile.	Per Cwt. per Mile.	Per Cwt.	Per Cwt.	Per Cwt.
		DIVISION II.				
d. 0·60	*d.* 0·45	*d.* 0·24	*d.* 0·10	*d.* 0·75	*d.* 0·75	*d.* 0·75
		DIVISION III.				
d. 0·40	*d.* 0·30	*d.* 0·13	*d.* 0·12	*d.* 0·75	*d.* 0·50	*d.* 0·50

PART VI.—SMALL PARCELS BY MERCHANDISE TRAIN.

1. For small parcels by merchandise trains, not exceeding in weight three hundredweight, the Company may charge, in addition to the maximum rates for conveyance, and the maximum station and service terminals, authorised by this Schedule, which rates and charges are in this part together referred to by the expression "the maximum tonnage charge," the following:—

Authorised additional Charge per Parcel.	—	Per Ton.	—	Per Ton.
s. *d.*		*s.* *d.*		*s.* *d.*
0 5	When the maximum tonnage charge does not exceed - - - -	20 0	- - - -	—
0 6	When the maximum tonnage charge exceeds - - - -	20 0	but does not exceed	—
0 7		30 0		30 0
0 8		40 0		40 0
0 9		50 0		50 0
0 10		60 0		60 0
1 0		70 0		70 0
1 2		80 0		80 0
1 4		90 0		90 0
1 6		100 0		100 0

2. Where, for a parcel exceeding in weight three hundredweight, the maximum tonnage charge comes to less than the Company are authorised, according to the above table, to charge for a parcel of three hundredweight in weight, the Company may charge for such parcel as if its weight was three hundredweight.

3. A small parcel under this part of the Schedule may consist of one consignment of two or more packages of merchandise comprised in the same class of the classification of not less than 14 lbs. each in weight.

Any package weighing less than 14 pounds shall be deemed to be a small parcel, and the Company may charge for any such parcel as if it were 28 pounds in weight.

4. For a small parcel of less than 28 pounds in weight the Company may charge as for a parcel of 28 pounds in weight.

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5. For a fraction of 14 pounds in weight the Company may charge as for 14 pounds weight.

6. Any small parcel (other than a parcel of mixed groceries) containing articles belonging to different classes of the classification, shall be chargeable with the maximum tonnage charge applicable to the highest of such classes.

7. If the consignor of a small parcel declines, on demand by the Company, to declare to the Company the nature of the contents of the small parcel before or at the time when the same is delivered to the Company for conveyance, the Company may charge for the parcel as if it was wholly composed of articles comprised in Class 5 of the classification.

8. Nothing in this part of this Schedule shall apply to returned empties.

CLASSIFICATION OF MERCHANDISE TRAFFIC.

Where in this List the letters " e.o.h.p." *are placed after the designation of any Article they mean "except otherwise herein provided."*

Class A.

Applicable to Consignments of Four Tons and upwards.

Basic slag, unground.
Cannel.
Chalk in the rough, for agricultural purposes.
Cinders, coal.
Clay, in bulk, e.o.h.p.
Coal.
Coke.
Coprolites and rock phosphate, unground.
Creosote, coal-tar, gas-tar, gas-water, in owners' tank waggons.
Culm.
Gannister.
Gas-lime or gas purifying refuse.
Gravel.
Hammer scale.
Iron-ore.
Iron-pyrites, unburnt and burnt.
Ironstone.
Limestone, in bulk.
Manganiferous iron-ore, for iron making.
Manure, street, stable, farmyard, in bulk.
Night soil.
Purple ore.
Sand.
Slack.
Slag or scoria, blast furnace.
Stone and undressed material, for the repair of roads.
Stone, wholly undressed straight from a quarry.
Tap or mill cinder.
Waste sulphate of lime.

When merchandise specified in Class A. is consigned in quantities of less than four tons and not less than two tons, the Company may charge for such consignment the conveyance rates applicable to Class B., and if less than two tons the conveyance rates applicable to Class C.: Provided that the Company shall not charge more than as for a consignment of four tons or two tons respectively.

Class B.

Applicable to Consignments of Four Tons and upwards.

Alabaster stone, in lumps, unground.
Ammoniacal liquor.
Antimony ore waste.
Asphalte paving, in blocks.
Barytes, raw, in bulk.
Basic material, burnt limestone, in bulk, to steel converters.
Basic slag, ground, packed.
Blooms, billets or ingots, iron or steel.
Bog-ore, for gas purifying.
Bricks, clay, common and fire.
Bricks, crushed.
Cement, in blocks or slabs.
Cement stone.
China clay.
Coal fuel, patent.
Compost, for manure.
Concrete, in blocks or slabs.
Copperas, green, in bulk.
Coprolites and rock phosphate, ground.
Creosote, coal-tar, gas-tar, gas-water, e.o.h.p.
Draff, or brewers' and distillers' grains.
Ferro-manganese, in bulk.
Furnace lumps.
Furnace scrapings.
Gas-carbon.
Granite, in blocks, rough or undressed.
Gravel, tarred, for paving.
Gypsum, for manure.
Gypsum stone, in lumps, unground.
Iron and steel.
The following articles of iron or steel:—
Anvils.
Bar, iron or steel, exceeding 1 cwt. per bar, in open trucks at request of trader.
Bars, for tin-plate making.
Buoy sinkers.
Cannon balls and shot, and shells not charged.
Iron and steel—*cont.*
Clippings, shearings, and stampings of sheet iron and tin plates, in compressed bundles.
Filings.
Ingot moulds.
Plates—
Open sand, cast.
Scrap, minimum load four tons per truck.
Swarf.
Wire rope, old, cut in pieces.
Iron-ore refuse for gas purifying.
Kainit.
Lead ashes, in bulk.
Lime, in bulk.
Litter (moss or peat), hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Loam.
Manganese ore.
Mangel wurzel, in bulk, for feeding cattle.
Manure (other than street, stable and farmyard, in bulk).
Peat.
Pig-iron.
Pipes, draining, common, for agricultural draining.
Pitch, coal tar, in blocks.
Plaster-stone, in lumps, unground.
Potsherds.
Puddled bar, iron.
Quarls.
Rock-salt.
Salt, in bulk.
Skimmings, flux, lead, tin, or zinc.
Slates, common.
Slate slabs, in the rough, or roughly squared or planed, not packed.
Spar, in the rough, in bulk.
Spiegeleisen, in bulk.
Stone, in the rough state, building, pitching, paving, kerb or flag.
Sud-cake manure.
Sugar-scum, for manure.

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Sulphate of potash.
Sulphur ore.
Tan or spent bark.
Tiles, paving, draining, roofing, or garden edging, common.
Turf.
Turnips, in bulk, for cattle feeding.
Zinc ashes.
Zinc ore.

When merchandise specified in Class B. is consigned in quantities of less than four tons and not less than two tons, the Company may charge for such consignment the conveyance rates applicable to Class C., and if less than two tons the conveyance rates applicable to Class I.: Provided that the Company shall not charge more than as for a consignment of four tons or two tons respectively.

CLASS C.

APPLICABLE TO CONSIGNMENTS OF TWO TONS AND UPWARDS.

Acetate of lime.
Algarovilla.
Algerian fibre, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Alum.
Alum cake.
Alum waste.
Alumina, hydrate of, or bauxite.
Alumina water.
Aluminoferric.
Aluminosilic.
Antichlorine.
Antimony ore.
Arseniate of soda.
Arsenic.
Asphaltum.
Barium, chloride of, in casks.
Bark for tanning, chopped, packed in bags, or hydraulic pressed.
Barley, pot and pearl.
Barytes, ground, in casks or bags.
Bicarbonate of soda, in casks.
Bisulphite of soda.
Blanc-fixe (ground barytes with water added, for glazing paper).
Bleaching powder.
Blood, for manure, in casks.
Bobbin blocks.
Bone ash.
Bone waste.
Bones, calcined.
Bones, for size or manure.
Break blocks.
Bricks, clay, glazed, or enamelled.
Bricks, flanders or scouring.
Brimstone, crude or unmanufactured.
Burrstones.
Cabbages, loose, in bulk.
Cake, for cattle feeding.
Carbonate of lime.
Carbonate of soda, or soda crystals.
Carrots.
Caustic soda.
Cement, e.o.h.p.
Chair bottoms, wooden, in the rough.
Chalk, ground.
Charcoal, packed.
Chertstone.
China grass, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
China stone.
Chloride of calcium.
Chromate ore.
Clay, in bags or casks.
Clips, cotton tie, packed.
Clog blocks, rough.
Copper ore.
Copperas, green, e.o.h.p.
Cotton waste, for paper-making, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Cullet (or broken glass).
Cutch.

Divi divi.
Dog, hen, and other pures or bates, in barrels or bags.
Drain pipes, glazed.
Dross, metal.
Dyewoods—
Barwood.
Fustic wood.
Lima wood.
Logwood.
Nicaragua wood.
Earth, red.
Earth nuts, or ground nuts.
Emery stone.
Ensilage.
Esparto grass, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Extracts, in casks or boxes, for tanners' use.
Farina, e.o.h.p.
Felloes, naves, and spokes.
Fenugreek seeds.
Flax straw, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Flax waste, for paper making, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Fleshings and glue pieces, wet, from tanners, in casks.
Flints, e.o.h.p.
Flour.
Flue linings or flue pipes, fire clay.
Forgings, iron or steel, in the rough, e.o.h.p.
Fullers' earth.
Furniture vans, returned empty, if from the same station and consignee to which and to whom they were carried full, to the same station and consignor from which and from whom they were carried full.
Gambier and terra japonica.
Glass, ground.
Glaze, potters', in casks.
Grain—
Barley.
Grain—*cont.*
Beans, e.o.h.p.
Bran.
Brank or buckwheat.
Dari.
Dills.
Groats.
Gurdgeons.
Hominy.
Indian corn.
Lentils.
Linseed.
Locusts or charubs.
Maize.
Malt.
Malt culms or cummings.
Meal.
Middlings.
Millet.
Oat dust.
Oats.
Peas, dried or split.
Pollards or thirds.
Rice points or husks.
Rye.
Sharps or seconds.
Shelling.
Shudes.
Tares.
Vetches.
Wheat.
Grindstones, in the rough.
Grit in bags (for sawing stone).
Guano.
Guide plates or ramps, iron or steel.
Gypsum, e.o.h.p.
Hay, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Heads and staves, prepared, for casks.
Hoof and horn waste, e.o.h.p.
Horn piths or sloughs.
Horse shoe bars, iron.
Hygeian rock building composition, in bags or casks.
Infusorial earth or diatomite.

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Iron and steel, the following articles of—
Anchors.
Angle bars, or plates.
Anvil blocks and cups.
Anvils, hammers, and standards, for steam hammers.
Axle box guides, in the rough, for locomotives.
Axle forgings, in the rough.
Axles, in the rough.
Axles and wheels (railway carriage, railway waggon, tram, or corve).
Bar, e.o.h.p.
Beams.
Bearers.
Binders.
Bolts and nuts.
Boot protectors.
Bridgework—
Cantilevers.
Cross and longitudinal girders.
Floor plates.
Girders, whole or in part.
Joists.
Lattice bars.
Screw and other piles, both hollow and solid.
Struts and ties.
Bundles of bars.
Caissons.
Cart bushes.
Chain cables.
Chains and traces, not packed.
Colliery tubbing.
Columns.
Corrugated iron.
Crowbars.
Curbing, for roadways.
Cylinders, not turned, drilled, planed or slotted.
Engine-bed plates.
Ferro-manganese, e.o.h.p.
Galvanised iron.
Gasometer sheets.
Girders.

Iron and steel—*cont.*
Girder bars.
Granulated iron.
Gratings (man-hole, drain, pavement, area, or floor).
Hammer heads, in the rough.
Heater bottoms.
Helves, or tilt hammers.
Hoop iron.
Hoop steel.
Hoops, iron.
Hoops, weldless, in the rough.
Horn blocks, in the rough, for locomotives.
Housings, chocks, standards, plain bed plates, pinions, coupling boxes, and spindles, for rolling mills.
Lamp posts.
Mortar mill rolls.
Nail rods and sheets.
Nails and spikes.
Pickblocks or pickheads, in the rough.
Pipes (exclusive of rain-water pipes), gas, water, air, and steam.
Pipes, for blast furnaces.
Plates.
Annealing.
Armour.
Black, in boxes, or not packed.
Boiler.
Furnace.
Hoe-head, in the rough.
Plough, in the rough.
Railway fish.
Rough flooring.
Ships.
Shovel.
Tank.
Press tops and bottoms, unfinished.
Railway carriage and waggon work.
Railway chairs.
Railway points, crossings, or joints.
Railway rails.
Retorts, retort lids, and retort mouthpieces, in the rough.

Iron and steel—*cont.*
- Rivets.
- Rods, common.
- Rods (wire), rolled, not drawn.
- Rolls, turned or unturned, not polished or packed.
- Roofwork—
  - Bed plates.
  - Gutters.
  - Rafters.
  - Struts and ties or tie rods.
  - Tun shoes for principals.
  - Wind ties—
    - Principals.
    - Purlins.
  - Wrought or cast iron sky bars.
- Scrap, minimum load, three tons per truck.
- Shafts, for driving mill wheels, unfinished.
- Sheet iron, not packed.
- Shoe tips.
- Sleepers.
- Spiegeleisen, e.o.h.p.
- Standards for hurdles, packed.
- Strips, not packed.
- Telegraph posts.
- Telegraph stores—
  - Blacked iron (cast) ridge chairs.
  - Galvanised and blacked earth plates, in bundles.
  - Galvanised and blacked iron loop rods.
  - Galvanised and blacked screw tighteners, packed.
  - Galvanised and blacked stay rods, in bundles.
  - Galvanised and blacked stay tighteners.
  - Iron poles, roofs or caps.
  - Malleable cast iron brackets, galvanised, packed.
- Tiles (roofing), painted, galvanised, or enamelled.
- Tip iron.
- Trawl heads.

Iron and steel—*cont.*
- Trunnions, unfinished.
- Tubes and fittings for tubes (except electro-coppered or coated with brass).
- Tyres and tyre bars, in the rough.
- Wall boxes.
- Wall brackets.
- Weights.
- Wire (iron), not packed or wrappered.
- Wire iron, rolled in rods or coils, not packed.
- Wire (steel), not packed or wrappered.

Keel bars.
Lead ore.
Lime, e.o.h.p.
Lime salt.
Linen waste, for paper making, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Magnesia, rough oxide of, in cases or casks.
Magnesium, chloride of, in casks.
Manganate of soda, crude, in casks.
Mangel wurzel, e.o.h.p.
Manure, e.o.h.p.
Marble, in blocks, rough.
Marble chips, for pavement, in sacks.
Megass, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Mexican fibre, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Millstones, in the rough.
Mineral white.
Moulders' black or dust.
Muriate of manganese.
Muriate of potash.
Myrabolams.
Netting, old, for paper-making.
Nitrate of soda.
Nitre cake.
Ochre.
Oil cake.
Old sails and old tarpaulins, for paper-making.

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Oxide of iron.
Palmetto leaf, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Parsnips.
Pearl hardening, for paper-making.
Pelts, wet, from tanners, in casks or bags.
Pig lead.
Pins, iron or steel.
Pipe clay.
Pitch, e.o.h.p.
Pitwood, for mining purposes.
Plaster.
Ploughshares, iron or steel, in the rough.
Plumbago ore.
Posts, iron or steel, for wire fencing.
Potatoes, in bulk or in sacks.
Pots, iron, for melting iron.
Pyrites, e.o.h.p.
Rags, not oily, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Railway cotters.
Railway keys, wooden.
Railway waggons and other railway vehicles, e.o.h.p., loaded in other waggons.
Rice.
Ridges (cement or stone), for roofing.
Ridges, slate.
Ropes, old, for paper making.
Sago flour.
Salt, packed.
Salt cake.
Sand, glass and silver.
Sanitary tubes.
Sawdust.
Scouring rock.
Screw propeller blades.
Screws, wet, from tanners, in casks.
Seeds, for crushing for oil.
Shafts of screw propellers or paddle wheels, iron or steel.
Shakings from cotton mills, for paper-making.
Shumac.
Silicate of soda.
Slag, glass (refuse from glass works).
Slate, ground for cement.
Slummage.
Soapstone.
Soda.
Soda ash.
Sole bars, wooden.
Sole plates, iron or steel, for steam hammers.
Soot.
Spar, ground.
Spelter, in plates or ingots.
Spetches, wet, from tanners, in casks.
Sticks, pea and bean.
Stone, sawn or roughly wrought-up, such as troughs or sinks.
Straw, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Stucco, ground.
Sugar mats, old, for paper-making.
Sulphate of alumina.
Sulphate of ammonia.
Sulphate of copper, for export in 10-ton lots.
Sulphate of iron.
Sulphate of lime.
Sulphate of magnesia.
Sulphate of soda.
Sulphur, crude or unmanufactured.
Targets, iron or steel.
Terra alba.
Terra cotta blocks and bricks.
Tiles, e.o.h.p.
Timber, actual machine weight.
Tow waste, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Trenails.
Troughs, earthenware and fire-clay.
Turnips, e.o.h.p.
Turn-tables, in parts.
Umber.
Valonia.
Vegetable tar.
Washers, iron or steel.
Waste paper, for paper-making.

Whiting and whitening.
Wire (of iron or steel, including tinned or galvanised), in wrapped coils, or not otherwise packed.
Wolfram.
Wood fibre, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Wood pulp or half-stuff.
Wood turnings, for fish-curing.
Wooden blocks, for paving.
Wooden boxes, for packing tin plates.
Zinc, white, or oxide of zinc.
Zinc, carbonate of.
Zinc ingots or plates.
Zinc sheets or rods.

When merchandise specified in Class C. is consigned in quantities of less than two tons, the Company may charge for such consignment the conveyance rates applicable to Class 1; provided that the Company shall not charge more than as for a consignment of two tons.

CLASS 1.

Acetate of lead or sugar of lead.
Acetate of soda.
Acorns.
Ale and porter, in casks.
Ale and porter bottled, in cases or casks.
Algerian fibre, machine pressed.
Anthracene, crude, in casks.
Ashes, pot and pearl.
Axles and wheels, locomotive engine and tender.
Bagging, old, in bundles, for paper making.
Bags, paper, in bags or bundles.
Barilla.
Bark, loose for tanning.
Bars, roller, and bed plates for pulling rags.
Beds and cylinders of steam engines.
Benders (for rails) or jim crows.
Bichrome and bichromate of potash in casks.
Bichromite of soda, in casks.
Birch or ling, for besoms.
Biscuits, dog, in bags or casks.
Bisulphite of lime.
Black oil or black varnish, common, in casks.
Blistered steel.
Bloom trucks.
Boards and rollers (wooden) for drapers' cloth and for folding paper.
Bogies, puddlers' tap.
Bolt and nut machines.
Bones, packed.
Boring, drilling, planing, punching, shearing, and slotting machines (for metal work), including beds and tables.
Bottles and bottle stoppers, glass, black, green, or pale, common, packed.
Boundary posts (street), iron.
Box iron heaters.
Brattice cloth.
Brickmaking machinery.
Bricks, air, cast-iron.
Broom and brush heads and blocks, wooden, without hair.
Builders' implements, not new, and consisting of mixed consignments of the following :—
Barrows.
Centerings.
Crab winches.
Hoists.
Mortar boards.
Mortar mills.
Poling boards.

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Builders' implements—*cont.*
- Pulleys.
- Ropes.
- Scaffold boards.
- Steps.
- Struts.
- Trestles.
- Wheeling pieces.
- Wheeling planks.
- Windlasses.

Bullets, small-arm.
Buttermilk.
Cabbages, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon.
Candles, paraffin, tallow, and stearine.
Cannon.
Capstan bars.
Capstans and windlasses.
Carbonate of ammonia, in casks or iron drums.
Carbonate of potash, in casks.
Cardboard.
Castings (iron or steel), light, in boxes, crates, cases, casks, or hampers.
Castings, mill, forge, and other rough and heavy unfinished castings, iron or steel.
Castor oil, for lubricating machinery, in tins, packed in wooden cases.
Caustic potash.
Chaff, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Chairs and seats, garden, in parts, packed in cases.
Charcoal, e.o.h.p.
Chestnuts.
Chestnuts, extract of, for tanning purposes.
Chimney pieces, slate, not enamelled nor polished.
Chimney pots, earthenware or fire-clay.
China grass, machine pressed.
Chloride or muriate of zinc.
Cider and perry, not bottled, in cask.
Cider and perry, bottled, in cases or casks.
Clips (iron) for boxes.
Clog irons.
Clog soles.
Cloth oil and wool oil.
Codilla, in bales, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Cones, fir, in sacks or bags.
Copper precipitate.
Copper regulus.
Copperas, e.o.h.p.
Copra (or oil pulp of cocoanut), dried.
Cotton, raw, in press-packed bales.
Crab winches.
Cryolite.
Disinfecting powder.
Distilled water, in cases or casks.
Doors and door frames, iron or steel.
Drums, iron or steel, for collieries.
Dunnage mats.
Dye liquor refuse, from print or dye works.
Dye woods, e.o.h.p.
Dye woods, ground, in chips, in bags.
Esparto grass, machine pressed.
Extract of bark or wood, for tanning.
Farina, calcined.
Felt, asphalted roofing, or tarred felt, or tarred sheathing.
Fencing standards, iron, in concrete blocks.
Fern, for litter or packing, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Firewood, in bundles.
Fish—
- Cod and ling, dried.
- Cod and ling, thoroughly cured in brine.
- Herrings, thoroughly cured in brine.
- Red herrings, thoroughly cured.
- All other fish, thoroughly salted or dried.
- Cockles, limpets, mussels, whelks, and periwinkles.

Flax, in bales, minimum 60 cwt. per waggon.
Flax straw, machine pressed.

Flax waste, for paper making.
Fleshings and glue pieces, dry, in casks and bags.
Fleshings and glue pieces, wet, from tanners, not packed.
Flower sticks, wooden or cane, common.
Frames and bed plates, iron or steel, for timber sawing, boring, morticing, or planing machinery.
Frames, iron or steel, for targets.
Fruit, minimum 20 cwt. per waggon—
Apples.
Gooseberries.
Pears.
Fruit, pulp, in casks.
Fuel economisers, iron or steel.
Ginger beer, in cases and casks.
Glass blocks, for pavement (fitted in iron frames).
Glucose.
Glue.
Goat skins, thoroughly salted or dry, in bales or bundles.
Granite, polished or dressed, in blocks or slabs, exceeding 2 in. in thickness.
Grates, wooden, or wrought-iron, for purifying gas.
Grease, in casks.
Greaves.
Hair, wet, from tanneries.
Handles, broom, mop, rake, fork, spade, shovel, hammer, and pick.
Handspikes, wooden.
Haricot beans.
Hay, machine pressed, minimum 40 cwt. per waggon.
Headstocks, iron or steel, for collieries.
Hemp in bales, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Hemp seed.
Hemp waste, for paper making.
Hide cuttings.
Hides, thoroughly salted or dry, in bales or bundles.
Hoofs, horns, and horn tips, buffalo, cow, goat, ox, and sheep, packed.
Horns, with slough.
Horse shoes.
Hurdles, iron or wood, e.o.h.p.
Hydraulic machinery and presses.
Iron and steel, the following articles of—
Axle boxes.
Dredger buckets and bucket backs.
Malt kiln flooring (iron wire) packed in cases.
Pans, annealing.
Plates—
Canada.
For glass rolling.
Tin.
Railway buffers, buffer heads, rods and sockets.
Railway springs.
Railway spring steel.
Rings.
Scrap, e.o.h.p.
Smith's hearths.
Standards for hurdles, not packed.
Tinned iron, in sheets, not packed.
Tram couplings.
Traps, sink and stench.
Jute.
Jute waste, for paper making.
Kelp.
Kips, thoroughly salted or dry, in bales or bundles.
Ladders, iron.
Ladles, puddlers'.
Lasts, iron.
Lathe beds.
Lead ashes, in bags.
Lead piping, in cases or casks.
Leather cuttings or parings, waste.
Lemon peel and citron peel.
Lime water, in casks.
Linen waste, for paper making.
Litharge.
Malleable iron castings.
Marble chip pavement.

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Megass, machine pressed.
Mexican fibre, machine pressed.
Millboard.
Mineral and aërated waters, in cases and casks.
Molasses.
Mortar mills.
Muriate of ammonia.
Mustard seed.
Nail (iron) cutting machines.
Nitrate of lead.
Oil cloth cuttings, for paper making.
Oils, not dangerous, in casks or iron drums, round or tapered at one end, as follows:—
Carbolirium avenarius.
Castor.
Cocoanut.
Cod.
Cod liver.
Colza.
Cotton seed.
Earth nut or ground nut.
Haddock.
Herring.
Lard.
Linseed.
Lubricating mineral.
Menhadden.
Niger.
Oleic.
Oleine or tallow.
Palm.
Palm nut.
Pine.
Rape seed.
Rosin.
Seal.
Shale, crude.
Soap.
Sod.
Sperm.
Tar, mineral.
Train.
Whale.
Wool or cloth.
Old or scrap lead.
Onions.
Orange peel.
Osiers, twigs, and willows, green and wet.
Palmetto leaf, machine pressed.
Paper, for news printing, packing, or wrappering.
Paper, in rolls for printing paper hangings.
Paraffin scale.
Paraffin wax.
Pasteboard.
Pelts, wet, from tanners, not packed.
Piassava, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Pickblocks or pickheads, iron or steel, e.o.h.p.
Pigs, dead, in carcase not packed or wrapped, carried in open waggons at traders' request.
Pipes, air, for ventilators.
Pit cages.
Plaster slabs, fibrous.
Plate or sheet iron, annealed.
Plough arm and share moulds and moulding, iron or steel.
Plough bodies, breasts, colters, side caps, frames, or rests, iron or steel.
Plough plates, finished, iron or steel.
Plough shares, finished, iron or steel.
Plough slades and wheels, iron or steel.
Provender, green.
Provender, horse or cattle, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Pumice stone.
Pumping machines.
Pumps (except hand pumps, brass), and pump castings, e.o.h.p.
Punching bears.
Putty, e.o.h.p.
Rags, not oily.
Red lead.
Retorts, clay.
Retorts, fire brick.

Riveting machines.
Rod lead.
Rollers, garden or hand.
Rosin.
Rotten stone.
Saccharine, in casks, bags, pails, or cans.
Sad irons, packed.
Salammoniac.
Saltpetre.
Sawing machines, for sawing iron.
Scrap tin.
Screw jacks, iron.
Screws, dry, in casks or bags.
Screws, wet, from tanners, not packed.
Scythe stones.
Seal pipes or valves, iron or steel.
Shafts, wrought iron, for driving mill wheels, finished.
Sheep dipping powder.
Sheepskins, in casks and thoroughly salted, or dry in bales or bundles.
Sheep wash.
Sheet lead.
Ships' stern or rudder frames.
Shot, lead, in bags, packed in cases.
Shovel plates, iron or steel, finished.
Silicate cotton or slag wool, in casks or bags.
Sink traps, earthenware or fireclay.
Sinks, earthenware or fireclay.
Size, in cases or casks.
Skid pans or waggon slippers, iron.
Slate slabs, not polished or enamelled, in cases.
Soap.
Solder.
Spade trees.
Spelter sheets, in casks or cases.
Spetches, dry, in casks or bags.
Spetches, wet from tanners, not packed.
Spile pegs.
Stampings, iron or steel, rough, unfinished, not tinned or galvanized.
Staples, iron.
Steam hammers.
Stearine.
Stone cutting and crushing machines.
Straw, machine pressed, minimum 40 cwt. per waggon.
Strawboard.
Strawboard cuttings, for paper making.
Studs, iron or steel.
Sugar, in bags, cases, or casks.
Sulphate of copper, e.o.h.p.
Sulphur, e.o.h.p.
Surat bagging, for paper making.
Syrup, in casks.
Tabling, water (cement).
Tallow.
Tares or wrappers, for cotton bales.
Telegraph insulators, earthenware, packed.
Telegraph stores—
Wrought iron double swivels.
Malleable cast iron double wall brackets.
Malleable cast iron saddles.
Terra cotta caps or stoppers.
Timber, measurement weight.
Tin ore.
Tow, in bales, minimum 60 cwt. per waggon.
Tow waste, for paper making.
Treacle.
Trestles, wrought iron.
Turpentine, crude, in casks.
Valves, gas or water, iron or steel.
Vegetables, desiccated, for cattle food.
Vegetables, in brine.
Vegetables, not packed, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon.
Verjuice, in casks.
Vinegar, in casks.
Waggon bodies, in pieces bound together.
Washing and wringing machine rollers.
Washing powder and paste.
Wheelbarrows, in parts.
Wheels, cart and plough, iron or steel.

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Wheels, fly or spur.
Wheels, wheelbarrow, iron or steel.
White lead.
Winches, hand.
Window guards, iron.
Woad.
Wood fibre, in bales.
Wood pulp middles.
Wood treads, in frames for stairs.
Yellow metal plates and sheathing.
Zinc ridges.

Class 2.

Acetate of alumina, in casks or iron drums.
Acetic or wood acid, in casks.
Acid cresylic, in casks or iron drums.
Agricultural and portable steam and traction engines, vertical steam engines, horizontal steam engines, steam ploughs, steam plough vans, steam tram engines, threshing machines, road rollers, and harrows.
Agricultural machines and implements, in cases.
Agricultural seeds.
Ale and porter (bottled) in hampers.
Alkanet root.
Ammonia, liquid, in casks or iron drums.
Animal guts, in casks.
Annotto, in casks.
Antimony regulus.
Argols or tartars.
Arrowroot.
Arsenic acid, in casks.
Asbestos.
Axle boxes, brass.
Axles, not in the rough, e.o.h.p.
Bacon and hams, cured, packed.
Bagging, e.o.h.p.
Bags, hand, common (hemp).
Bags, paper.
Balusters, iron.
Bark, for tanning, e.o.h.p.
Bark, ground, packed in bags.
Baskets, iron.
Bass and whisk, for making brooms.
Bass baskets.
Bass mats and bass matting.
Bedsteads, metallic, in cases.
Beef, in brine.
Bees wax.
Besoms.
Bicarbonate of soda, in boxes, crates, or hampers.
Biscuits.
Blackberries or brambleberries.
Blacking.
Black lead.
Bleaching liquids, in casks.
Blood, in casks or iron drums.
Blue powder and stone and smalts in casks, cases, boxes, or bags.
Boards, made of compressed leather.
Bobbins, in bags.
Boilers and boiler fittings, iron or steel.
Bone-crushing mills.
Bones, e.o.h.p.
Boot and shoe linings, cotton or linen.
Borax.
Bottle stoppers, wood, packed.
Bottles, earthenware or stoneware.
Bowls, iron, nested or packed.
Brass.
Bread.
Bristles, in boxes, cases, or casks.
Bronze (phosphor or manganese) castings, and ingots, rough.
Buckets and pails, iron, nested or packed.
Bungs, wood, or shives.

Buoys.
Butter, in casks, firkins, baskets, or boxes, or in tubs or cools, with wooden lids.
Cabbages, packed, e.o.h.p.
Caloric engines.
Canary seed.
Candles, e.o.h.p.
Carbolic acid, liquid, in casks or iron drums.
Carbolic seed dressing.
Carbonate of magnesia.
Carbonate of potash, e.o.h.p.
Cartridge cases, exploded
Cattle food, prepared.
Celery.
Chains and traces, packed.
Chairwood, rough, undamageable.
Cheese, in boxes, casks, and cases.
Chestnuts, extract of, e.o.h.p.
Chicory.
Chimney pieces, cement or concrete.
China, in casks or crates.
Chlorate of potash.
Chlorate of soda, packed in hampers or casks.
Chloride of potash, packed in hampers or casks.
Chocolate.
Cider and perry (bottled) in hampers.
Clothes pegs, packed.
Coal scuttles, common, iron or galvanised, nested or packed.
Cobalt ore.
Cocoa.
Cocoa-nut fibre, husk, shell, or matting, packed.
Codilla, e.o.h.p.
Coffee.
Coir junk.
Coir rope.
Colliery screens or tips.
Colours, in casks or iron drums, or in tins packed in cases.
Confectionery, in cases, casks, or boxes.
Copper.
Corn flour, patent.
Corves (small waggons for use in collieries).
Cotton, raw, e.o.h.p.
Cotton and woollen waste.
Cranberries.
Cranes or cranework.
Crucibles, plumbago or clay.
Curling stones.
Currants (grocer's).
Cyanite, in casks or iron drums, or in tins packed in cases.
Dandelion roots.
Dates.
Delta metal.
Dextrine.
Dishes, iron.
Distilled water, e.o.h.p.
Dollies and peggies, wooden, for laundry purposes.
Dripping, in casks, boxes, tins, or tubs with lids.
Dubbin.
Earthenware, in casks or crates.
Electric accumulators.
Electric insulators.
Emery.
Emery dust.
Emery rollers and emery wheels, in boxes or cases.
Envelopes, straw, for bottles.
Fat, raw.
Felt (not carpeting).
Figs, dried.
Files or rasps, iron or steel.
Filters, cast iron.
Fire boxes of portable steam and traction engines.
Fire lighters.
Fish—
Herring and sprats in any state.
All fish, partially cured, smoked, or dried, e.o.h.p.
Crabs.
Flag poles or Venetian masts.
Flax, in bales, e.o.h.p.

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Flax seed, for sowing.
Flax waste, e.o.h.p.
Fleshings and glue pieces, e.o.h.p.
Flocks.
Flower pots, clay, common, unglazed.
Forges, portable, in pieces packed in boxes.
Forges, portable, whole, cased in iron.
Forks, digging, in cases.
Fruit, crystallised, in boxes, cases, or casks.
Fruit—
Apples, gooseberries, and pears, e.o.h.p.
Cherries, raspberries, strawberries, in tubs for jam.
Fruit, ripe, e.o.h.p.
Funnels, air or ship.
Fustic liquor.
Gall nuts.
Garancine.
Gas engines, complete.
Gates, iron or wooden, common.
Ginger beer, e.o.h.p.
Glass blocks, for pavement (not fitted in frames).
Glycerine, in casks or iron drums.
Grates, ovens, ranges, or stoves, common or kitchen.
Gridirons.
Grindstones, e.o.h p.
Gums, in mats, bags, casks, or cases.
Gun carriages.
Gun metal.
Hair, raw, pressed, in bales or bags.
Hames.
Harrow shafts, tube iron or tube steel.
Hay, e.o.h.p., minimum load 30 cwt. per waggon.
Hay forks, in cases.
Hay rakes, hand, in cases.
Hemp, e.o.h.p.
Hessians, jute.
Hinges, iron, or steel.
Hoes, hand.
Hollow-ware, cast iron, nested and packed.
Hooks, ceiling.
Hooks, clip, galvanized iron.
Hoops, wooden.
Ice.
Ink, except printers', in boxes, casks, or crates.
Iron liquor or muriate of iron.
Ivory black.
Ivory waste or dust.
Japan wax.
Jars, earthenware or stoneware.
Kitool fibre.
Knife boards.
Ladders, wooden.
Laminated lead.
Lard, in casks, boxes, tins, or tubs with lids.
Lasts, wooden.
Lead piping, e.o.h.p.
Leather, undressed, except in cases or crates.
Lemon and lime juice, in cases or casks.
Lemons.
Linen waste, e.o.h.p.
Linen yarn, press-packed, in bunches or bales.
Linens, grey, unbleached.
Locomotive engines and tenders, loaded in railway companies' waggons.
Logwood liquor.
Machinery, in parts, in cases, e.o.h.p.
Madders.
Marbles, children's.
Margarine, in casks, firkins, or boxes, or in tubs with wooden lids.
Millstones, finished.
Mineral and aërated waters, e.o.h.p.
Molliscorum.
Mordant liquors (including alum liquor, dunging liquor, and red liquor).
Mungo.

Mushroom pulp.
Mushroom spawn.
Mustard, in casks, cases, boxes, or bags.
Nails, zinc.
Netting, of iron wire.
Newspapers, in bales.
Nickel ore.
Nitrate of copper, in casks.
Nitrate of iron.
Nuts, e.o.h.p.
Oakum.
Oils, not dangerous, in casks, or iron drums, round or tapered at one end, e.o.h.p.
Oranges.
Orchilla weed.
Osiers, twigs, and willows brown.
Paints, in casks or iron drums, or in tins packed in cases.
Palisades, iron.
Palm leaves.
Paper, emery, sand, and tobacco.
Paper hangings, common in bales.
Paraffin and petroleum oils, in owners' tank waggons, not giving off inflammable vapour under 73° Fahr., when tested in the manner set forth in the Petroleum Act, 1879.
Parian, in casks or crates.
Pelts, e.o.h.p.
Pewter.
Piassava, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon.
Pickaxes.
Picker bends.
Pickles, in boxes, cases, or casks.
Pimento.
Piston rods, steel.
Plough shafts, tube iron or tube steel.
Plumbago.
Polishing paste.
Pork, in brine.
Poultry pens (wire), folded.
Preserves (fish, fruit, meat, and provisions), in casks, boxes, or cases.
Printed matter, not bound.
Provender, horse or cattle, e.o.h.p.
Prunes, in casks or mats.
Pumps and pump castings, in cases.
Rags, pulled.
Railway waggon bodies.
Railway waggon bodies, fitted together.
Railway waggon brasses.
Rain water pipes, for spoutings and their connexions, cast iron.
Raisins.
Reed webbing, for ceilings.
Revalenta arabica.
Rhubarb and rhubarb roots.
Rizine.
Rolls, iron, e.o.h.p.
Ropes.
Ropes, wire.
Sacks.
Sad irons, e.o.h.p.
Safes, iron or steel.
Sago.
Sauces, in boxes, cases, or casks.
Scoops, iron.
Scrap zinc.
Screw propellers.
Scrolls, iron (for fixing springs to carts and carriages).
Screws, e.o.h.p.
Seal skins, wet and salted.
Seaweed (dry) or alga marina.
Seeds, agricultural, e.o.h.p.
Semolina.
Sheets, wool, new.
Ships' masts.
Ships' ventilators.
Shoddy.
Shoemakers' wax.
Shot, lead, e.o.h.p.
Shumac liquor.
Signal posts (railway) and materials belonging thereto.
Silicate cotton or slag wool, e.o.h.p.

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Sinks, cast iron, not enamelled.
Size, e.o.h.p.
Slate pencils.
Slates, writing.
Spades and shovels, iron or steel.
Spelter sheets, e.o.h.p.
Spetches, e.o.h.p.
Spirits of tar, in casks or iron drums.
Spoutings and connexions, iron or steel.
Stable fittings (except enamelled), iron or steel.
Stannite of potash.
Stannite of soda.
Staples (wire), for bookbinders.
Starch, in casks, cases, boxes, or bags.
Steam excavators or steam navvies.
Steel, bars and bundles.
Stone blue, in casks, cases, boxes, or bags.
Stone, carved for building purposes, e.o.h.p.
Strickles, in boxes or cases.
Sugar mills.
Tamarinds.
Tapioca.
Tapioca flour.
Tarpaulings.
Tartar, liquid.
Terne metal.
Tin, in blocks, cakes, or ingots.
Tincal.
Tinfoil.
Tin liquor.
Tobacco juice, in casks.
Tobacco leaf, in hogsheads or tierces.
Tobacco stoves or presses.
Tools, well-boring and pit-boring.
Torchwick.
Tow, in bales, e.o.h.p.
Tow waste, e.o.h.p.
Tubes, coated with brass.
Tubes, electro-coppered.
Tubes, steam, brass or copper
Tubs, iron.
Tue irons.
Turmeric.
Turpentine, spirits of, in casks or iron drums.
Twine.
Umbrella sticks, in the rough.
Varnish, in casks or iron drums.
Vegetable wax.
Vegetables, packed, e.o.h.p.
Vices, iron or steel.
Vinegar, in casks.
Walking sticks, in the rough.
Walnuts, green, and husks.
Washers, leather.
Weighing machines, large (those used for weighing railway or other vehicles, and also cattle).
Window frames, iron, packed in cases.
Window shutters, iron or steel.
Wines, British, in casks.
Wire, cotton-covered, in casks, hampers, cases, and canvas-covered coils.
Wire, iron or steel, e.o.h.p.
Wire, lead.
Wood, bent, rough, unfinished.
Wool, raw.
Yarn, twist, and weft, cotton and linen, in bales, bags, wrappers, cases, boxes, skips or casks.
Yeast, in bags, or in bags in baskets, hydraulic press-packed, dry.
Yellow metal bolts and nails.
Yellow metal rods.
Zinc bars.

CLASS 3.

Ale coolers.
Algerine fibre (not hydraulic or steam press packed or machine pressed), in full truck loads, or in consignments of 20 cwt.
Alizarine, in casks or iron drums.
Almonds.
American or leather cloth.
Ammonia, liquid, in bottles (other than carboys), in cases.

Angelica root.
Aniseed.
Apple rings, in slices, dried.
Apples, dry, or pippins.
Arsenic acid, e.o.h.p.
Awl blades.
Bacon and hams, cured, e.o.h.p.
Baking powder.
Baths.
Bayonets.
Beadings and mouldings, gilt, lacquered, or varnished, packed in boxes.
Bed keys.
Bedsteads, e.o.h.p.
Beehives, made of wood.
Bellows, packed.
Bellows pipes.
Bell ringing (Carillon) machinery.
Bells, small.
Belting, for machinery.
Bichromate of soda, e.o.h.p.
Bichrome and bichromate of potash, e.o.h.p.
Bicycle stands, wrought iron.
Bins, corn or wine.
Bit burnishers, packed.
Bits, iron or steel.
Bitters, in casks or cases.
Black beer.
Bladders, in casks.
Blankets.
Blanks, bronze and copper, for stamping for coins.
Blinds, paper.
Blinds, Venetian and chain, in cases, crates, or frames.
Blowing engines.
Blow pipes.
Blue, laundry, liquid, in boxes, cases, casks, or iron drums.
Blue paste.
Blue powder and stone and smalts, e.o.h.p.
Boards, parquet flooring.
Boards, washing.
Bobbins, e.o.h.p.
Bolts, door.
Books, e.o.h.p.
Boothing or stalling.
Boots and shoes, including goloshes, and leather cut into boot shapes, in casks, cases, or boxes.
Boracic acid.
Bottle jacks.
Bottles and bottle stoppers, glass, e.o.h.p.
Bowls, wood or iron, e.o.h.p.
Boxes or trunks, tin or sheet iron, packed in crates or cases.
Boxes, safety.
Box or Italian irons.
Braces, except silk, for wearing apparel, in bales, packs, or trusses.
Brands, iron or steel.
Broom and brush heads, e.o.h.p.
Brooms and brushes, packed.
Brush backs, xylonite.
Buckets and pails, e.o.h.p.
Buckles, brass, iron, or steel.
Buckram.
Bullet moulds.
Busks, wooden, horn, or steel.
Butter, in crocks in wood, or in crocks when packed with straw in baskets.
Buttons, except gold, silver or plated.
Calicoes.
Callipers.
Candlesticks, brass or iron.
Candlewick.
Canvas.
Cap peaks, not oily.
Caps, men's or boys', except silk, in bales, packs, or trusses.
Capsules, metal, in cases.
Carbon candles, for electric lighting.
Carbonate of ammonia, in cases.
Card cloth.
Cards, for weaving, packed in cases.
Carpet bag frames.

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Carpet bags.
Carpet-beating machines.
Carpet lining (cork).
Carpeting.
Carpeting (cork).
Carraway seeds.
Carriage and cart steps.
Carriage and foot warmers.
Cartridge cases, brass.
Castings, brass, German silver, or nickel.
Castings, iron, light, e.o.h.p.
Castings, sanitary, iron or steel, for public urinals and waterclosets.
Castings, steel, e.o.h.p
Castor oil, in boxes.
Castors, of all kinds.
Cellarets, wrought iron.
Chaff, in bags, not for cattle feeding.
Chains, curb or door.
Chalk, French.
Chalk, prepared.
Cheese, e.o.h.p.
Cheese presses.
Chemicals, not dangerous, corrosive, or explosive, in casks, iron drums, bales, or bags.
Chimney pieces, marble or slate, e.o.h.p.
China, in hampers.
China grass (not hydraulic or steam press-packed, or machine pressed), in full truck loads, or in consignments of 20 cwt.
Cinder sifters.
Cinnabar ore.
Clasps, book, boot, or belt, except gold, silver, or plated.
Clock dials.
Clogs, in casks, cases, or boxes
Clothing (exclusive of silk goods), if packed in trusses, packs, or bales.
Clothing, for soldiers, police, prison warders, railway porters, postal and telegraph (except busbies or helmets).
Clothing, waterproof (except oily canvas clothing).
Cloth, linen, packed.
Coach and upholsterers' trimmings, in packs, trusses, or bales.
Coach fittings, metallic, packed.
Coach wrenches.
Coal scuttles, metallic, packed in cases or boxes.
Cob nuts.
Cocoa-nut fibre, husk, shell, or matting, e.o.h.p.
Cocoa nuts.
Coffee extract or essence.
Coffee mills, small hand.
Coffin furniture, metallic.
Coin, copper or bronze.
Collars, dog.
Collars, rush, for horses.
Colliery pulleys.
Colours, in cans, hampers, boxes, or iron bottles.
Combs.
Copying presses.
Coquilla nuts.
Cordials, in casks or cases.
Coriander seed.
Corkscrews.
Cork shavings or cuttings.
Cork socks, in boxes, cases, or casks.
Corkwood.
Cornice poles, wood, in bundles, without rings or ends, not gilt.
Corozzo nuts.
Cotton and linen goods, in bales, boxes, cases, packs, or trusses, e.o.h.p.
Cotton and linen thread.
Cotton and woollen slops, in hampers, bales, or boxes.
Cotton wool, dressed and carded.
Crucibles, e.o.h.p.
Cummin seed.
Currycombs.
Cutlery.
Cyanite, in cans, hampers, boxes, or iron bottles.

Dies and die stocks.
Dishes, wood.
Drapery, heavy.—Packages containing any of the following articles:—
American or leather cloth.
Blankets.
Boots and shoes, including goloshes, in casks, cases, or boxes.
Buckram.
Buttons, except gold, silver, or plated.
Calicoes.
Carpet bags.
Carpeting.
Clothing, waterproof (except oily canvas clothing).
Cotton and linen goods, in bales, boxes, cases, packs, or trusses, e.o.h.p.
Cotton and linen thread.
Cotton and woollen slops, in hampers, bales, or boxes.
Druggeting.
Elastic webbing.
Eyelets.
Flannel.
Floor cloth, including oil cloth, boulinikon, kamptulicon, and loleu m.
Hearthrugs, except skins.
Hooks and eyes.
Huckabacks.
India-rubber goods, except shoes and goloshes.
Laces, boot and stay, cotton or leather.
Linen cloth, packed.
Paper collars, cuffs, and shirt fronts.
Shirts, cotton, woollen, and linen, in bales, packs, or trusses.
Stays, not silk.
Tapes.
Thimbles, not gold, silver, or plated.
Wadding, cotton.
Woollen and worsted yarn.
Dripping, in crocks in wood, or in tubs or tins without lids.
Druggeting.
Drugs, in casks, bales or bags.
Drysalteries, in casks.
Dust preventers.
Dutch metal and leaf.
Dyes, in casks and iron drums.
Earth closets.
Earthenware, in hampers.
Eggs, in boxes, cases, or crates.
Elastic webbing.
Electric batteries.
Electric cable.
Emery rollers and emery wheels, e.o.h.p.
Esparto grass (not hydraulic or steam press-packed, or machine pressed), in full truck loads, or in consignments of 20 cwt.
Eyelets.
Fenders, packed in crates, cases, or boxes.
Fenders, kitchen, iron or steel.
Fenders, ships', cork or hemp.
Fents and tabs, cotton and woollen.
Fern, for litter or packing, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon.
Ferrules, iron, brass, or steel.
Filberts.
Filters, earthenware.
Fire engines, steam.
Fire escapes.
Fire extinguishers (hand grenade), packed.
Fire guards, metal.
Fire irons.
Fish, fresh, e.o.h.p.
Fish glue.
Fish hooks.
Flannel.
Flax, e.o.h.p.
Flax straw (not hydraulic or steam press packed, or machine pressed), in full truck loads, or in consignments of 20 cwt.
Floor cloth, including oil cloth, boulinikon, kamptulicon, and linoleum.

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Flour-dressing or purifying machines.
Flower roots (not orchids).
Forges, portable, e.o.h.p.
Forks and spoons.
Forks, toasting, iron.
Fruit, ripe, not hothouse :—
Apricots.
Cherries.
Nectarines.
Peaches.
Raspberries.
Strawberries.
Fustian and corduroy.
Gas fittings, in parts, except brass and copper tubing.
Gas meters.
Gelatine.
German silver, in sheets.
German silver wire, in casks and cases.
Ginger, e.o.h.p.
Gins, wheels with frames for hoisting purposes.
Glass beads.
Glass, crown, rolled, or sheet.
Glass, flint, e.o.h.p.
Glass, plate, rough.
Glass, plate, not silvered.
Gloves, cotton, woollen or worsted, in bales, packs, or trusses.
Gloves, rough leather, for labourers.
Glycerine, in cases or boxes.
Glycerine grease, for lubricating purposes, in tins packed in wooden cases.
Goat skins, e.o.h.p.
Granite, polished or dressed, e.o.h.p.
Grapes, packed in cork dust or sawdust, in casks.
Grindery.
Groceries, mixed.
Packages consigned as mixed groceries may include any grocery articles set out in classes herein-before mentioned or in this class, the following articles in Class 4 :—
Cardamoms.
Packages—*cont.*
Citric acid.
Confectionery, e.o.h.p.
Crystallised fruits, e.o.h.p.
Meat pies.
Preserved ginger.
Sausages.
Yeast, e.o.h.p.
and the following in Class 5 :—
Blue, laundry liquid, e.o.h.p.
Cinnamon.
Cloves.
Cochineal.
Cordials, e.o.h.p.
Extract of meat.
Indigo.
Isinglass.
Lard, e.o.h.p.
Nutmegs.
Gums, e.o.h.p.
Gun barrels, rough.
Gun locks and gun furniture.
Gun stocks.
Gun wads.
Guns, machine, in cases.
Gutta-percha, raw.
Guttering or corrugating machines, e.o.h.p.
Hair, for manufacturing purposes, e.o.h.p.
Hair cloth.
Hammer heads, e.o.h.p.
Hammers (not steam), e.o.h.p.
Handcuffs.
Handles, chest and saucepan.
Harness or saddlery, in tin-lined cases or casks.
Hardware—Packages containing any hardware articles (not gold, silver, or plated) set out in classes herein-before mentioned, or in this class, and any of the following articles (not gold, silver, or plated), viz. :—
Awl blades.
Bayonets.
Bed keys.

Hardware—*cont.*

Bedsteads, metalllic, in strawed bundles.
Bellows, packed.
Bellows pipes.
Bells, small.
Bicycle stands, wrought iron.
Bit burnishers, packed.
Bits, iron or steel.
Blanks, bronze and copper, for stamping for coins.
Blow pipes.
Bolts, door.
Bottle jacks.
Boxes, safety.
Boxes or trunks, tin or sheet iron, packed in crates or cases.
Box or Italian irons.
Brands, iron or steel.
Brasswork, spun or stamped, packed.
Buckles, brass, steel, or iron.
Bullet moulds.
Busks, wooden, horn, or steel.
Buttons.
Calipers.
Candlesticks, brass or iron.
Carpet bag frames.
Carriage and foot warmers.
Cartridge cases, brass.
Cart steps.
Castings, brass, German silver, or nickel.
Castors, of all kinds.
Chains, curb or door.
Cinder sifters.
Clasps, book, boot, or belt.
Coach fittings, metallic, packed.
Coach wrenches.
Coal scuttles, metallic, packed in cases or boxes.
Coffee mills, small hand.
Coffin furniture, metallic.
Collars, dog.
Copying presses.
Corkscrews.

Hardware—*cont.*

Currycombs.
Dies and die stocks.
Dust preventers.
Eyelets.
Fenders, packed in crates, cases, or boxes.
Ferrules, iron, brass, or steel.
Fire guards (metal).
Fire irons.
Fish hooks.
Forks and spoons, metal.
Forks, toasting, iron.
Gas fittings, in parts, except brass and copper tubing.
Gins, wheels, with frames for hoisting purposes.
Grindery.
Gun barrels, rough.
Gun locks and gun furniture.
Hammer heads, packed.
Hammers, not steam, e.o.h.p.
Handcuffs.
Handles, chest and saucepan.
Harness fittings, metallic, packed.
Hat and umbrella stands, cast iron.
Hay forks, in bundles.
Hinges, brass.
Hooks, boot and button, hat and coat, and reaping.
Hooks and eyes.
Horse clippers, packed in casks or cases.
Jacks, small.
Japanned ware, in casks or cases.
Kitchen fireplace stands.
Knitting pins.
Knives or blades for cutting machines.
Knobs, range, iron or steel.
Knobs, door.
Knockers, door.
Ladles, not puddlers', iron.
Lamp burners.

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Hardware—*cont.*
Lanterns, tin or iron.
Latches, door.
Locks and keys.
Magnets.
Match-boxes, japanned or enamelled tin, new, empty, packed.
Matchetts.
Medals, brass or copper.
Military ornaments.
Mortars and pestles, iron or steel.
Nails and rivets, brass or copper.
Needles (in tin-lined cases).
Nut crackers.
Ornaments for saddlery, brass, iron, or steel.
Ornaments for uniform.
Pans, ash.
Pans, copper, for closets.
Pans, dust.
Pans, warming.
Patten rings.
Patterns, travellers', hardware.
Percussion cap shells.
Pins, metal, in boxes.
Plates, door.
Plates, iron, enamelled.
Pliers.
Powder flasks.
Pulley blocks, iron.
Pulleys, iron.
Pumps, hand, brass.
Railway carriage keys.
Refrigerators.
Riddles.
Saddletrees.
Scales and weights, letter.
Screws, brass, copper, or zinc.
Screws, table expanding.
Scythe blades.
Scythes and sickles.
Shears, garden and sheep.
Ships' logs, metal.
Shoe horns and pegs, metallic.
Show tablets, metal, enamelled.
Skates.
Skewers, iron or steel

Hardware—*cont.*
Snuffers, iron or steel.
Spanners.
Spittoons, iron.
Spring balances.
Springs, chair, sofa, mattress, door, or cart.
Spurs.
Stair rods.
Steelyards.
Stirrups.
Sugar nippers.
Sweat scrapers, packed.
Syringes, garden.
Tacks.
Taper holders, metal.
Taps, brass.
Terrets.
Thimbles.
Tinware, in casks or cases.
Tips, brassed for boot heels.
Tobacco boxes, metal.
Tools, carpenters', coopers', edge, joiners', masons', and shipwrights'.
Traps, sink, brass or copper.
Traps, vermin.
Trays, iron or steel.
Trivets, iron or steel.
Trouser stretchers, iron, portable.
Trowels.
Tubes, brass or copper (except steam tubes), packed.
Umbrella fittings.
Umbrella stretchers.
Valves, brass.
Ventilators, small, iron or brass, for buildings, packed.
Washers, brass or copper.
Weights, brass.
Wire, copper or brass, packed in cases, casks, or in bags.
Hassocks
Hat and umbrella stands, cast iron.
Hats, rush, in bales, trusses, and hampers.
Hay forks, in bundles.

Hay rakes, hand, e.o.h.p.
Hearthrugs, except skins.
Heel balls, shoemakers'.
Helmets, metal, in cases or boxes.
Herbs, green.
Hides, e.o.h.p.
Hinges, brass.
Hollow-ware, iron, including kettles, pans, maslins (pots for boiling fruit), and water cans, in casks or crates.
Honey, in casks, or in jars packed in crates or cases.
Hoofs, horns, and horn tips, buffalo, cow, goat, ox, and sheep, e.o.h.p.
Hooks and eyes.
Hooks, boot, button, hat, coat, reaping.
Hops.
Horse clippers, packed in casks or cases.
Hosiery, in bales, packs, or trusses.
Huckabacks.
Hurdles, iron or steel, on wheels.
India-rubber goods, except shoes and goloshes.
India-rubber, raw.
Ink, printers'.
Jacks, small.
Japanned ware, in casks or cases.
Jews' harps.
Joiners' work (common wood)—Beadings and mouldings (not gilt, lacquered, or varnished), doors and door frames, fittings and fixtures for buildings, staircases, balusters and hand-rails, window sashes and frames and shutters.
Juniper berries.
Kips, e.o.h.p.
Kitchen fireplace stands.
Knitting pins.
Knives or blades for cutting machines.
Knobs (range), iron or steel.
Knobs, door.
Knockers, door.
Laces, boot or stay, cotton or leather.
Ladles (not puddlers'), iron.
Lamp black.
Lamp burners.
Lamp chimneys (glass).
Lamp frames (street).
Lamp reflectors, enamelled iron.
Lamp wick.
Lamps, paraffin, in parts (except china or earthenware) packed in casks and cases.
Lanterns, tin or iron.
Lard, in bladders, in crocks, in wood or in tubs, or tins without lids.
Latches, door.
Lavatory stands and basins, earthenware, complete, enamelled.
Lawn mowers, packed.
Lead pencils.
Leather, e.o.h.p.
Lemon and lime juice, e.o.h.p.
Life buoys.
Limestone, polished or dressed.
Lime water, e.o.h.p.
Lincrusta and anaglypta (decorative wall papers).
Linen cloth, packed.
Linen yarn or grey linen, e.o.h.p.
Liquorice.
Locks and keys.
Looking-glass frames (common), wood (not gilded) or Dutch metalled.
Maccaroni.
Machines, fitted up, packed, e.o.h.p.
Magnesia.
Magnets.
Marble, packed, and in slabs cemented together.
Margarine, in crocks in wood, or in crocks when packed with straw in baskets.
Marquees or tents.
Mastic.
Match boxes, japanned or enamelled tin, new, empty, packed.
Matchetts.
Medals, brass or copper.
Mats and matting, e.o.h.p.

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Megass (not hydraulic or steam press packed, or machine pressed), in full truck loads or in consignments of 20 cwt.

Merinoes, in bales, packs, or trusses.

Mexican fibre (not hydraulic or steam press packed, or machine pressed), in full truck loads or in consignments of 20 cwt.

Mica.

Military ornaments, except gold, silver, or plated.

Milk.

Milk cans and pans.

Millboard rollers (for winding paper in cases).

Mops.

Mortars and pestles, iron or steel.

Mortars and pestles, marble.

Moss, packed.

Muslin, book, if packed in bales, packs or trusses.

Mustard, e.o.h.p.

Nails and rivets, brass or copper.

Needles (in tin-lined cases).

Netting, cotton and twine.

Nickel.

Nitrate of baryta.

Nut crackers, except gold, silver, or plated.

Oars.

Oils, not dangerous, e.o.h.p.

Oleic acid, in casks.

Ornaments for saddlery, brass, iron, or steel.

Ornaments for uniform, except gold, silver, or plated.

Osiers, twigs and willows, white or stained.

Osnaburgs.

Oxalic acid.

Paints, in cans, hampers, boxes, or iron bottles.

Palliasses, straw.

Palmetto leaf (not hydraulic or steam press packed, or machine pressed), in full truck loads or in consignments of 20 cwt.

Pans, ash.

Pans, chemical and dye, iron or steel.

Pans, copper, for closets.

Pans, dust.

Pans, earthenware or iron, for sanitary purposes.

Pans, warming.

Paper, e.o.h.p.

Paper collars, cuffs, and shirt fronts.

Paper, gummed for labels.

Paper hangings, e.o.h.p.

Paper tubes, for cops.

Parian, in hampers.

Patten rings.

Pattens, in casks, cases or boxes.

Patterns, travellers', hardware.

Pearl shells.

Penholders, wood or metal (except gold, silver, or plated).

Pepper.

Percussion cap shells.

Percussion caps, uncharged.

Petroleum grease or petroleum jelly.

Piassava, e.o.h.p.

Pickles, e.o.h.p.

Picture frames, common, wood (not gilded) or Dutch metalled.

Pins, metal.

Plants, e.o.h.p.

Plates, door.

Plates, iron enamelled.

Pliers.

Powder flasks.

Preserves (fish, fruit, meat and provisions), e.o.h.p., in crates or baskets.

Pulley blocks, wood, or iron.

Pulleys, iron.

Pumps and pump castings, e.o.h.p.

Pumps, hand, brass.

Quicks, e.o.h.p.

Rabbit fur, or hatters' wool.

Raffia.
Railway cards and tickets.
Railway carriage keys.
Reels, for garden hose.
Refrigerators.
Rennet.
Rick poles and covers.
Riddles.
Road scraping and road sweeping machines.
Rock, crystal.
Rugs, hearth, except skin.
Saddlery or harness, in tin-lined cases or casks.
Saddletrees.
Sauces, e.o.h.p.
Saw-bench machines, portable, packed.
Scale beams and scales.
Scales and weights, letter.
Scoops, wood.
Screw jacks, except iron.
Screws, brass, copper, or zinc.
Screws, table expanding.
Scythe blades.
Scythes and sickles.
Scythe sneds or handles.
Sealing wax.
Seaweed, edible.
Sewing machines, in parts, packed.
Sewing machine stands, in parts, packed in cases or frames.
Shafts, cart.
Shafts, gig, carriage, or dog cart, not painted nor varnished.
Shavings, wood.
Shears, garden and sheep.
Sheepskins, e.o.h.p.
Sheet steel.
Shellac.
Shells.
Ships' blocks.
Ships' logs, metal.
Ships' sails, finished.
Shirts, cotton, woollen, and linen, in bales, packs, trusses, and hampers.
Shoe horns and pegs.
Shoes and boots, including goloshes and leather cut into shoe shapes, in casks, cases, or boxes.
Shot belts.
Show cards (cardboard), unframed.
Show tablets, metal, enamelled.
Shutters, revolving, wooden.
Shuttles, weavers'.
Silver ore.
Sinks, enamelled.
Skates.
Skewers, iron or steel.
Skins, hare and rabbit.
Slate beds of billiard tables, packed in cases.
Slate slabs, e.o.h.p.
Snuffers, iron or steel.
Spanners.
Spindles, in boxes.
Spirits, in casks or cases.
Spittoons, iron.
Splints, wood for matches.
Spring balances.
Springs, chair, sofa, mattress, door, or cart.
Spurs, not plated.
Squeegees, for cleaning ships' decks, &c.
Stable fittings and mangers, iron enamelled.
Stair rods.
Starch, e.o.h.p.
Stationery, e.o.h.p.
Stays, not silk, for wearing apparel.
Steelyards.
Stills, iron.
Stirrups.
Stone blue, e.o.h.p.
Stoves, gas or oil.
Straw (not hydraulic or steam press packed, or machine pressed), in full truck loads, or in consignments of 20 cwt.
Strickles, e.o.h.p.
Stuff goods, in bales, packs, or trusses.
Sugar, e.o.h.p.

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Sugar candy.
Sugar nippers, except gold, silver, or plated.
Sweat scrapers, packed.
Syringes, garden.
Syrup, in cases, in tins, in baskets, or in stone bottles packed in crates or hampers.
Tables, cast iron or steel, in parts.
Tacks.
Talc.
Taper holders, metal.
Tapes.
Taps, brass.
Tea.
Terrets.
Thimbles, except gold, silver, or plated.
Thread, cotton and linen.
Tinware, in casks or cases.
Tips, brassed, for boot heels.
Toasting forks, iron or steel.
Tobacco boxes, metal.
Tobacco juice, e.o.h.p.
Tobacco leaf, e.o.h.p.
Tools, carpenters', coopers', edge, joiners', masons', and shipwrights'.
Tow, e.o.h.p.
Toys, packed.
Traps, sink, brass or copper.
Traps, vermin.
Trays, iron or steel.
Trellis work (wood), in bundles.
Trivets, iron or steel.
Troughs, bakers', wooden.
Troughs, cattle and other, iron or steel.
Trouser stretchers, iron, portable.
Trowels.
Tubes, brass or copper, except steam, packed.
Tubs, washing.
Tubs, wood.
Turnery ware.
Type.
Umbrella fittings.
Umbrella stretchers.
Valves, brass.
Varnish, e.o.h.p.
Vaseline.
Vegetable ivory.
Velvet, cotton, in bales, packs, or trusses.
Ventilators, small, iron or brass, for buildings, packed.
Vermicelli.
Vinegar, e.o.h.p.
Wadding, cotton.
Washers, brass or copper.
Wash leather.
Wash stand tops, marble, packed.
Washing and wringing machines, packed.
Water meters.
Weighing machines, small (those used for weighing packages and goods).
Weights, brass.
Wheelbarrows.
Wheels, rudder or steering, in cases, crates, or frames.
Whetstones and honestones.
Whisks, packed.
Winches, steam.
Window frames, iron, e.o.h.p.
Wines, British, e.o.h.p.
Wines, in casks or cases.
Wire, copper or brass, packed in cases or casks, or in bags.
Wood, bent, e.o.h.p.
Wool, dressed or carded.
Woollen and worsted goods, in bales, packs, or trusses.
Woollen cloth, in bales, packs, or trusses.
Xylonite.
Yarns, twist and weft (except silk).
Yellow or Persian berries.

Class 4.

Agricultural machines and implements, e.o.h.p.
Alabaster.
Albumen.
Algerian fibre, e o.h.p.
Alizarine, e.o.h.p.
Ammonia, liquid, in bottles (other than carboys), in hampers.
Anchovies.
Annotto, e.o.h.p.
Anthracene, e.o.h.p.
Asparagus.
Bacon and hams, fresh or green.
Bags, leather.
Beef wine, in boxes.
Beehives, straw.
Beer engines.
Bellows, e.o.h.p.
Bells, e.o.h.p.
Billiard cues, in bundles.
Blinds, Venetian and chain, e.o.h.p.
Boilers, copper.
Books, bound or half bound in calf, Morocco, roan, Russia, or law calf.
Boots and shoes, including goloshes and leather cut into boot shapes, in hampers (white rod).
Braces, for wearing apparel, not silk, e.o.h.p.
Bristles, e.o.h.p.
Britannia metal goods.
Bronze powder.
Brooms and brushes, e.o.h.p.
Bungs and corks.
Butter, in flats or hampers, or in tubs or cools without lids.
Candles, wax.
Canes and rattans.
Caps, men's or boys' (except silk), in boxes or cases.
Caravans (showmen's or hawkers') and vans containing steam roundabouts.
Carbolic acid, solid.
Carboys, gutta percha.
Cardamoms.
Cats' and dogs' meat.
Cattle cribs.
Chaff, e.o.h.p.
Chairs and seats, garden, e.o.h.p.
Chairs, common, folding, in boxes, cases, crates, and parcels.
Chemicals, not dangerous, corrosive, or explosive, in boxes or hampers.
Chimney pieces, metal, unpacked.
Chimney tops, iron or zinc.
China grass, e.o.h.p.
China, in boxes or cases.
Churns and churning machines.
Cisterns.
Citric acid.
Clocks, turret and church.
Clogs, e.o.h.p.
Cloth, linen, bleached, tied in bundles, but not protected by wrappers, or not packed.
Clothing (exclusive of silk goods), e.o.h.p.
Coach and upholsterers' trimmings, e.o.h.p.
Coal scuttles, e.o.h.p.
Cobalt.
Coffee carts or stalls on wheels.
Confectionery, e.o.h.p.
Corn crushers.
Cricket implements.
Croquet implements.
Crystallised fruit, e.o.h.p.
Curtains, cotton, lace.
Dandy rollers, in cases for paper mills.
Drapery, light. — Packages containing any drapery articles set out in classes herein-before mentioned, and in this class, and any of the following articles:—
Bags (leather, ladies' hand, courier, and travelling).
Braces, not silk, for wearing apparel.

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Drapery, light—*cont.*
- Carpeting, exceeding 15 feet in length, packed in cases.
- Cloth, woollen.
- Clothing (exclusive of silk goods), e.o.h.p.
- Coach and upholsterers' trimmings.
- Gloves, cotton, woollen, and worsted.
- Haberdashery.
- Hosiery.
- Muslins (book).
- Needles.
- Stuff goods.
- Umbrellas.
- Woollen and worsted goods.

Dripping, in bladders.
Druggists' sundries, in mixed packages.
Drugs, in boxes or hampers.
Drysalteries, e.o.h.p.
Dye extracts.
Dyes, e.o.h.p.
Earthenware, in boxes or cases.
Eggs, e.o.h.p.
Esparto grass, e.o.h.p.
Extract of malt.
Felt hat bodies.
Fire engines, e.o.h.p.
Fish, fresh—
- Brill, grayling, lobsters, oysters, prawns, red mullet, salmon, smelt, soles, trout, turbot, whitebait.

Flax in the straw.
Flax straw, e.o.h.p.
Flower roots, e.o.h.p.
Flower stands, wrought iron.
Fluid, disinfecting, in bottles; packed in cases or hampers, or in basketed jars.
Footballs.
Frilling machines, in parts, packed.
Fruit-cleaning machines.
Furniture, in vans, carts, or road waggons.
Garden arches.
Garden engines.
Glasshouse pots.
Glass, in boxes or cases.
Glass, prepared, for photographers.
Globes, moons, or shades, glass, common.
Gloves, cotton, woollen, and worsted, e.o.h.p.
Gold size.
Golf clubs.
Grates, ovens, ranges, or stoves, polished.
Gravestones or tombstones.
Gun barrels, e.o.h.p.
Guns.
Gutta-percha goods.
Guttering or corrugating machines, not packed.
Haberdashery.
Hand carts.
Handmills.
Hares, dead.
Harness, e.o.h.p.
Hat leathers.
Hats, soft felt.
Hawkers' packs and trusses.
Hollow-ware, iron, including kettles, pans, maslins (pots for boiling fruit), and water cans, e.o.h.p.
Honey, e.o.h.p.
Hop bitters.
Hose, leather and canvas.
Hosiery, e.o.h.p.
Household linen and wearing apparel (exclusive of silk goods), e.o.h.p.
Incubators, complete.
Ink, e.o.h.p.
Japanned ware, e.o.h.p.
Kilting machines, in parts, packed.
Knapsacks, soldiers'.
Knitting machines, in parts, packed.
Lac.
Lace, British, not silk.
Laces, boot or stay, e.o.h.p.
Lamps.
Lawn mowers, not packed.
Lawn tennis implements.
Leather leggings.
Lint.

Lithographic stones.
Looms, not packed.
Luggage or baggage, personal.
Machinery, in parts, not packed, e.o.h.p.
Machines, fitted up, not packed, e.o.h.p.
Malt crushers.
Maps, in boxes or cases.
Margarine, in baskets, flats, or hampers, or in tubs without lids.
Mats, skin.
Mattresses.
Meat, fresh.
Meat pies.
Meat safes.
Megass, e.o.h.p.
Mexican fibre, e.o.h.p.
Mincing machines.
Mushrooms.
Muslin, book, e.o.h.p.
Needles, e.o.h.p.
Oleic acid, e.o.h.p.
Palmetto leaf, e.o.h.p.
Panoramas and theatrical scenery.
Pans, copper.
Parian, in boxes or cases.
Pattens, e.o.h.p.
Patterns, wood, for castings.
Pens, steel.
Perforating and paper-cutting machines.
Pine-apples, not hothouse, packed.
Pipes, brass and copper.
Pipes, smoking.
Pistols.
Plaiting machines, in parts, packed.
Plated goods.
Plums (dried), in fancy boxes.
Porcelain.
Poultry, dead.
Preserved ginger.
Preserves (fish, fruit, meat, and provisions), e.o.h.p.
Rabbits, dead.
Razor strops.
Reeds and rushes.
Reflectors, glass, with metal backs.
Rifles.
Rollers, type printers'.
Saddlery, e.o.h.p.
Sausages and saveloys.
Saw-bench machines, portable, not packed.
Seal skins, e.o.h.p.
Seeds, e.o.h.p.
Sewing machine stands, e.o.h.p.
Shafts, gig, carriage, or dog cart, e.o.h.p.
Sheep racks.
Shirts, e.o.h.p.
Shoes and boots, including goloshes and leather cut into shoe shapes, in hampers (white rod).
Show cards, e.o.h.p.
Shrubs and trees, e.o.h.p.
Skins, fine, including deer, fox, kid, musquash, and nutria.
Snuff.
Spades and shovels, wooden.
Spermaceti.
Spindles, e.o.h.p.
Spirits, in hampers.
Spirits of tar, e.o.h.p.
Stag horns.
Steam gauges.
Stereotype casts.
Stills, copper.
Stone, decorative, carved for decorating the interior of buildings.
Stoves, fireclay tile.
Straw, e.o.h.p.
Stuff goods, e.o.h.p.
Swing boats and hobby horses.
Tables, cast iron or cast steel.
Tanks.
Tartaric acid.
Telegraph instruments, packed.
Telephone apparatus, packed.
Textile fabrics, made of mixed cotton, linen, wool, or similar materials.
Theatrical luggage.

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London, Chatham, and Dover Railway.

Tiles, art.
Tin crystals.
Tinware, e.o.h.p.
Tobacco, manufactured, except cigars and cigarettes.
Tomatoes.
Toys, e.o.h.p.
Tubes, tin and zinc.
Tubing, brass or copper, e.o.h.p.
Ultramarine.
Umbrellas.
Umbrella sticks, e.o.h.p.
Vans, commercial travellers'.
Vats.
Vegetable washing machines.
Vegetables, hothouse, packed.
Veneers.
Venison.
Verdigris.
Walking sticks, e.o.h.p.
Warps, except silk.
Washing and wringing machines, not packed.
Whalebone.
Wheels, cart, coach, and carriage.
Wheels, rudder or steering, e.o.h.p.
Wines, in hampers.
Wire, insulated.
Wire, polished or needle.
Wire gauze.
Woodwork for the manufacture of organs.
Woodwork for the manufacture of pianos.
Woollen and worsted goods, e.o.h.p.
Woollen cloth, e.o.h.p.
Yeast, e.o.h.p.

Class 5.

Acetic or wood acid, e.o.h.p.
Aluminium.
Amber.
Ammonia, liquid, e.o.h.p.
Animals and birds, stuffed, in cases.
Aquaria, glass.
Artificial flowers.
Bagatelle tables.
Balloons.
Bark, not for tanning, e.o.h.p.
Barometers.
Baskets, e.o.h.p.
Bath chairs.
Beadings and mouldings, gilt, lacquered or varnished, e.o.h.p.
Beds and bedding.
Bicycles.
Billiard tables.
Bird cages.
Bismuth.
Blue, laundry, liquid, e.o.h.p.
Boats and canoes.
Boots and shoes, including goloshes and leather cut into boot shapes, e.o.h.p.
Boxes, e.o.h.p.
Butter, in crocks, e.o.h.p.
Caps, e.o.h.p.
Carbolic acid, liquid, e.o.h.p.
Carboys, glass.
Cards, for carding machines, e.o.h.p.
Carriage bodies, e.o.h.p.
Chairs and seats, e.o.h.p.
Chandeliers and gasaliers.
Chemicals, not dangerous, corrosive, or explosive, e.o.h.p.
Chloride of gold, in boxes, for photographers.
Cigars and cigarettes.
Cinnamon.
Clock cases.
Clocks, e.o.h.p.
Cloves.
Cochineal.
Coffins.
Collodion cotton, in bottles, packed in cases.
Colours, in jars.
Conservatories and hothouses, in parts.
Cordials, e.o.h.p.

Cork socks, e.o.h.p.
Crape.
Cyanite, in jars.
Dripping, in crocks, e.o.h.p.
Drugs, e.o.h.p.
Dyes, in glass carboys.
Empty cases, casks, crates, hampers, and other empties, e.o.h.p.
Engravings.
Evergreens.
Extract of meat.
Feathers.
Fenders, e.o.h.p.
Figures, casts, or ornaments, alabaster, bronze, gypsum, plaster, stucco, or terra cotta.
Figures, flowers, and heads, wax.
Flowers, cut.
Flower stands, e.o.h.p.
Frilling machines, fitted up, packed.
Fruit, hothouse.
Furniture, e.o.h.p.
Furs.
Game.
Glass, cut, ornamental, for doors.
Glass, plate, silvered.
Glass, stained.
Globes, for educational purposes.
Globes, moons, or shades, glass, e.o.h.p.
Gloves, e.o.h.p.
Glycerine, e.o.h.p.
Hair, for head dressing.
Hat and umbrella stands, wood.
Hats, except soft felt and rush.
Helmets, felt, in cases or boxes.
Horses, dead.
Indigo.
Isinglass.
Ivory, e.o.h.p.
Jet.
Kilting machines, fitted up, packed.
Knitting machines, fitted up, packed.
Lace.
Lard, e.o.h.p.
Looking glass frames, e.o.h.p.
Looking glasses and mirrors, glass.
Lustres and vases, glass.
Magnesium metal.
Maps, e.o.h.p.
Margarine, in crocks, e.o.h.p.
Match boxes, empty, e.o.h.p.
Military ornaments, e.o.h.p.
Millinery.
Models, clay.
Morphia, in bottles in hampers.
Moss, e.o.h.p.
Musical instruments.
Muslins.
Nitrate of copper, in jars or stone bottles, covered with wicker basket work.
Nitrate of silver, in boxes, for photographers.
Nut crackers, e.o.h.p.
Nutmegs.
Optical instruments.
Organs and organ work.
Ornaments for uniform, e.o.h.p.
Overmantels, cast iron, with mirrors.
Paints, in jars.
Papier maché goods.
Parchment.
Penholders, e.o.h.p.
Perambulators, complete or in parts.
Perfumery.
Phosphorus paste (vermin killer), packed.
Photographic apparatus.
Picture frames, e.o.h.p.
Pictures.
Pine apples, e.o.h.p.
Plaiting machines, fitted up, packed.
Plants and shrubs (garden), in baskets, mats, pots, or tubs.
Platinum.
Plush, silk.
Portmanteaus.
Poultry, alive.
Quicksilver.
Quills.
Retorts, glass.
Ribbons.

A.D. 1891.

London, Chatham, and Dover Railway.

Rocking horses.
Rollers, brass or copper.
Seal skins, made into articles of wearing apparel.
Serpentine, manufactured, packed.
Sewing machines, fitted up, packed.
Shoes and boots, including goloshes and leather cut into shoe shapes, e.o.h.p.
Show cases for shops, glass and woodwork.
Silk.
Silver precipitate.
Spirits, e.o.h.p.
Sponges.
Straw goods, including straw hats and straw bonnets.
Straw plait.
Sugar nippers, e.o.h.p.
Summer houses.
Surgical instruments.
Teazles.
Telescopes.
Thermometers.
Thimbles, e.o.h.p.
Tonquin beans.
Tortoiseshell.
Tricycles and velocipedes.
Trunks.
Turpentine, spirits of, e.o.h.p.
Turtle.
Velvet, e.o.h.p.
Ventilators, e.o.h.p.
Watch glasses.
Wines, e.o.h.p.
Woodwork, carved, for decorating the interior of buildings.
Yelk of eggs.

London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company (Rates and Charges) Provisional Order.

A

B I L L

[AS AMENDED BY THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF LORDS AND COMMONS]

To confirm a Provisional Order made by the Board of Trade under the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, containing the Classification of Merchandise Traffic, and the Schedule of Maximum Rates and Charges applicable thereto, of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company, and certain other Railway Companies connected therewith.

(Prepared and brought in by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Baron Henry De Worms.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,* 17 *July* 1891.

PRINTED BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
EYRE and SPOTTISWOODE, East Harding Street, Fleet Street, E.C.,
and 32, Abingdon Street, Westminster, S.W.; or
JOHN MENZIES & Co., 12, Hanover Street, Edinburgh, and
88 and 90, West Nile Street, Glasgow; or
HODGES, FIGGIS, & Co., 104, Grafton Street, Dublin.

[*Price* 5½*d.*]

[Bill 424.]

A

B I L L

TO

Provide for the Trial of Civil Causes in the City of London. A.D. 1891.

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Sittings may be held by judges in the City.

1. Notwithstanding anything in the Courts of Justice Building Act, 1865, or any Order in Council thereunder contained, sittings may be held in the city of London by judges of the High Court under commissions issued for the trial of issues or inquiries in cases at nisi prius.

Short title.

2. This Act may be cited as the Supreme Court of Judicature (London Causes) Act, 1891.

[Bill 269.]

London (City) Trial of Civil Causes.

A

B I L L

TO

Provide for the Trial of Civil Causes in the City of London.

(Prepared and brought in by Mr. Attorney-General, Mr. Secretary Matthews, and Mr. Solicitor-General.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,* 8 *April* 1891.

PRINTED BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
EYRE and SPOTTISWOODE, East Harding Street, Fleet Street, E.C., and 32, Abingdon Street Westminster, S.W.; or
JOHN MENZIES & Co., 12, Hanover Street, Edinburgh, and 88 and 90, West Nile Street, Glasgow; or
HODGES, FIGGIS, & Co., 104, Grafton Street, Dublin.

[*Price* ½*d.*]

[Bill 269.]

London County Council (Money) Bill.

Tables to accompany the London County Council (Money) Bill, 1891, as directed under 38 & 39 Vict. c. 65. s. 12.

TABLE I.—MONEY RAISED AND APPLIED BY THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS AND THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL SINCE 1856, THE YEAR IN WHICH THE METROPOLIS LOCAL MANAGEMENT ACT CAME INTO OPERATION, AND NET DEBT OF THE COUNCIL ON 31ST MARCH 1891.

	£	s.	d.
For discharge of Loans of former Commissioners of Sewers	275,000	0	0
„ Main Drainage and Main Sewers	7,146,497	11	6
„ Victoria, Albert, and Chelsea Embankments	2,161,347	2	10
„ Other Street Improvements under special Acts of Parliament	12,455,581	3	3
„ Local and Minor Improvements under General Acts	991,768	1	1
„ Bridges, Thames Tunnel (Blackwall), and Woolwich Ferry	2,535,708	17	10
„ Artizans' Dwellings Schemes	1,611,725	4	5
„ Parks and Open Spaces	1,111,713	19	8
„ Fire Brigade Stations and Plant	554,404	12	1
„ Thames Floods Prevention	48,609	2	4
„ Asylums and Industrial Schools	208,589	12	4
„ Electric Testing and Weights and Measures Stations	2,998	18	5
„ Settlements with former Counties of Middlesex and Surrey, on transfer of properties under Local Government Act of 1888	19,769	0	8
„ Debts of former Counties of Middlesex and Surrey, for Prisons, Asylums, and Industrial Schools transferred to Council under the Local Government Act of 1888	673,271	6	8
	29,796,984	13	1
„ Loans to other Local Authorities in the Metropolis (exclusive of 5,907,995*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* and 24,995*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*, advanced out of the Consolidated Loans Fund)	6,674,751	0	0
„ Government Stamp-duty and other costs in raising Loans	174,354	2	1
„ Conversion of Debt	2,806,267	15	8
	39,452,357	10	10

Amount applied to repay Debt—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(*a.*) Before the passing of the Loans Act, 1869	2,004,538	18	7			
(*b.*) Since that date—						
Per Main Drainage Sinking Fund in 1870–71, 126,000*l.*, less 120,000*l.* converted into Stock in 1872 and included below	6,000	0	0			
Per Consolidated Loans Fund (for further details, see Table VI.)	4,908,256	2	11			
Per General Account	25,000	0	0			
Per Metropolitan Consolidated Stock (conversion of debt)	2,806,267	15	8			
Per other accounts than the Consolidated Loans Fund in reduction of debts of former Counties of Middlesex and Surrey	84,011	6	8			
				9,834,074	3	10
Debt outstanding on 31st March 1891—						
Metropolitan Consolidated Stock (including 1,569*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.* unclaimed for 10 years)	28,158,189	9	6			
Old Liabilities of Metropolitan Board of Works	153,533	6	8			
Old Liabilities of former Counties of Middlesex and Surrey	589,260	0	0			
Balance of money raised by advances from Consolidated Loans Fund under 49 & 50 Vict. c. 44. s. 18; and subsequent Money Acts	593,007	7	4			
Debit balance of the General Capital Account on 31st March 1891, to be made good by a new issue of Stock and advances from the Consolidated Loans Fund	124,293	3	6			
				29,618,283	7	0
On the other hand, there are Assets, viz.:—						
Loans advanced to other Bodies, and outstanding	9,336,158	17	2			
Surplus Land and Property, as estimated	2,290,088	18	0			
Credit balances of Consolidated Loans Fund—						
Cash 165,519 5 5						
Other Accounts in debit as above 593,007 7 4						
	758,526	12	9			
				12,384,774	7	11
				17,233,508	19	1
The liability to redeem Metropolitan Consolidated Stock at par involves a further contingent charge of				676,136	7	5
Net liability, after deducting Assets, on 31st March 1891				17,909,645	6	6
The net liability on 31st December 1890 was				*£17,906,057*	*9*	*6*

Unexhausted Borrowing Powers of the Council on 31st March 1891.

These powers were conferred by the London County Council (Money) Act, 1890 (53 & 54 Vict. c. 41.) and earlier Acts.

Purpose of Borrowing.	Amount of unexhausted Borrowing Power.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*
Fire Brigade	50,000	0	0
Thames Tunnel (Blackwall) Acts	264,803	6	6
Main drainage	133,300	0	0
Thames River (Prevention of Floods) Act, 1879	774	5	6
Artizans' Dwellings Acts	2,500	0	0
Artizans' Dwellings (building houses)	20,000	0	0
Common Lodging Houses	15,000	0	0
Metropolitan Street Improvements Act, 1877	200	0	0
Minor Improvements, &c.	19,150	1	5
Parks, Commons, and Open Spaces	45,000	0	0
Hampstead Heath Enlargement and Clissold Park	189,143	4	3
Metropolitan Improvements Act, 1889	500	0	0
London Council (General Powers) Act, 1890	67,000	0	0
Local Government Act, 1888	217,000	0	0
Electric Lighting Acts	5,000	0	0
London Streets (Removal of Gates) Act, 1890	50	0	0
Loans to Vestries and District Boards	235,100	0	0
Loans to Guardians	190,000	0	0
Loans to the Managers of the Metropolitan Asylum District	44,950	0	0
Loans to School Board for London	500,000	0	0
Loans to St. Pancras Vestry	110,000	0	0
Loans to other Public Bodies	80,500	0	0
	2,189,970	17	8

Table III.—Rating of the County of London by the Metropolitan Board up to 1889 and by the County Council since that year.

Year.	Rateable Annual Value, as defined by Metropolis Management Act of 1855.	Rate in Pound levied.	Year.	Rateable Annual Value, as defined by Metropolis Management Act of 1855.	Rate in Pound levied.
	£	Per annum. d.		£	Per annum. d.
1856	11,283,663	2·09	1879	23,960,109	5·82
1857	11,290,869	1·86	1880	24,501,410	6·32
1858	12,031,151	2·13	1881	27,405,488	5·88
1859	12,045,476	4·30	1882	27,386,086	6·24
1860	12,057,455	5·38	1883	27,883,078	6·23
1861	12,450,416	5·32	1884	28,415,764	6·50
1862	12,514,053	5·20	1885	28,920,537	7·34
1863	12,569,969	5·53	1886	30,537,188	6·88
1864	12,588,661	6·12	1887	30,458,005	7·55
1865	14,419,823	5·22	1888	30,758,796	8·39
1866	14,524,542	6·32	1889 Qr. to 31 Mar.	31,033,786	10·10
1867	15,261,999	6·99			
1868	16,196,547	6·09			
1869	16,257,643	6·04			
1870	18,719,237	5·10			
1871	18,683,288	3·31			
1872	19,971,281	2·68			
1873	20,287,709	2·74			
1874	20,549,011	4·41			
1875	20,886,946	5·27			
1876	23,111,313	4·61			
1877	23,136,819	4·82			
1878	23,469,970	4·88			

The following amounts of the County Council rate include under the Local Government Act, expenses formerly defrayed by the old county rate, contributions to guardians towards the cost of indoor paupers, &c. The rate is relieved by the receipt from license and probate duties, and, after 1890, the new taxes on beer and spirits. The net increased cost due to the Local Government Act, &c., less the receipt in relief in 1891–92 is estimated at 1·90*d.*, which is included in the 11·75*d.* below.

Rateable Annual Value.	£	Rate. d.
Year to 31st March 1890	31,387,848	12·53
,, 1891	31,584,951	13·25
,, 1892	33,083,862	11·75

Table IV.—Rating of the County of London for Year to 31st March 1892 in respect of Debt.

The total charge for interest and redemption of Capital is - - - - £1,471,367

Towards which interest receivable from Local Authorities, and rents of lands and premises on the various lines of Improvements not yet disposed of, amount to - 492,480

Net charge of Debt on rates - - - - - - - £978,887

or equivalent to a charge on the rates of 7·25*d.* in the pound.

The net charge of Debt on rates for the year to 31st March 1891 was - - £992,900

or 7·63d. in the pound.

For every 100,000*l.* of new stock by which the debt is increased, the additional charge on the rates is 0·03*d.* in the pound, unless counterbalanced by an increase of the rateable annual value.

Table V.—Redemption of Debt since the passing of the Loans Act of 1869.

Account of Money received into the Consolidated Loans Fund from 9th August 1869 (the date of the Loans Act of 1869) to 31st March 1891, and applicable to the Redemption of Debt, showing how the same has been applied.

Receipts.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
From accrued balance of Mortgage Debt Sinking Fund and gain on sale of Investments in Government Stock	163,551 3 10	
Profit Interest on Loans advanced up to 31st December 1880 (since that date this has been included in the Precept Account below)	8,000 0 0	
From Precept Account, Amounts raised for Redemption of Debt—		
1869–70 (¾-year)	54,418 0 0	
1870–71	108,935 0 0	
1871 (3 qrs.)	107,231 0 10	
1872	109,754 3 11	
1873	113,022 19 6	
1874	143,040 19 2	
1875	181,014 8 10	
1876	178,567 1 0	
1877	181,920 13 1	
1878	185,097 13 4	
1879	213,295 0 10	
1880	241,400 4 2	
1881	264,141 1 7	
1882	295,110 0 0	
1883	318,203 0 3	
1884	324,062 11 0	
1885	356,129 14 0	
1886	379,571 17 11	
1887	396,811 16 8	
1888	417,221 6 0	
1889	429,877 16 11	
1890	417,335 15 1	
1891 (1 qr.)	110,574 2 3	
	5,526,636 6 4	
From sundry Bodies in repayment of Loans advanced out of Metropolitan Consolidated Stock and out of the Consolidated Loans Fund—		
1870–71	7,666 13 4	
1871 (3 qrs.)	8,344 12 8	
1872	9,301 15 9	
1873	13,539 5 7	
1874	46,676 5 7	
1875	29,205 5 7	
1876	48,675 15 7	
1877	41,677 19 7	
1878	79,025 14 4	
1879	89,078 7 7	
1880	104,592 15 2	
1881	120,360 4 1	
1882	165,975 3 8	
1883	216,346 16 10	
1884	228,300 12 10	
1885	250,823 11 9	
1886	239,794 7 3	
1887	310,119 16 0	
1888	324,057 5 0	
1889 (including 40,000*l.* advanced to the Committee of Kew and other Bridges, with 24,995*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* accumulated interest thereon as per contra)	420,357 12 11	
1890	389,412 18 1	
1891 (1 qr.)	78,280 5 10	
	3,271,583 5 0	
Advances to other Accounts repaid—		
1888	2,212 14 0	
1889	10,469 14 2	
1890	21,507 10 8	
	34,189 18 10	
From sundry Bodies, premiums on repayments of Loans earlier than agreed—		
1880	450 0 0	
1881	105 0 0	
1882	6 0 0	
1883	1,068 6 1	
1884	8 14 9	
1891 (1 qr.)	100 7 7	
	1,738 8 5	
From sales of Property, various Improvements—		
1869–70 (¾-year)	97,495 18 0	
1870–71	106,010 14 8	
1871 (3 qrs.)	41,357 2 6	
1872	48,894 10 10	
1873	109,452 14 1	
1874	206,847 8 11	
1875	15,923 5 2	
1876	77,014 10 6	
1877	86,739 18 9	
1878	151,151 16 0	
1879	91,181 5 11	
1880	55,691 15 7	
1881	69,645 13 9	
1882	90,994 10 7	
1883	269,070 14 1	
1884	373,393 2 8	
1885	147,946 16 3	
1886	124,906 4 0	
1887	70,702 3 5	
1888	215,061 13 6	
1889	91,971 11 3	
1890	72,784 2 8	
1891 (1 qr.)	967 2 0	
	2,615,201 15 1	
From Local Boards on admission into Main Drainage System—		
North Hornsey	10,000 0 0	
Beckenham	1,250 0 0	
South Hornsey	942 0 0	
	12,192 0 0	
From sundry Persons, Instalments in repayment of cost of work performed under the Thames Floods Prevention Act, 1879—		
1884	1 9 2	
1885	4 17 10	
1886	2 1 10	
1887	2 1 10	
1888	2 1 10	
1889	2 1 10	
1890	2 1 10	
1891 (1 qr.)	0 12 8	
	17 8 10	
From Unclaimed Dividends on Metropolitan Consolidated Stock, returned under 48 & 49 Vict., cap. 50—		
1886	323 13 6	
1887	30 11 6	
1888	136 12 5	
1889	50 6 3	
1890	286 2 8	
1891 (1 qr.)	30 4 0	
	853 10 4	
	£11,633,963 16 8	

Disbursements.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Applied to Repayment of Debt—		
1869–70 (¾-year)	306,156 0 11	
1870–71	155,087 16 8	
1871 (3 qrs.)	232,204 10 5	
1872	180,280 12 4	
1873	169,785 10 3	
1874	326,033 6 8	
1875	132,533 6 8	
1876	408,033 6 8	
1877	482,636 2 6	
1878	451,583 6 8	
1879	445,033 6 8	
1880	372,033 6 8	
1881	217,198 17 8	
1882	172,200 0 0	
1883	466,533 6 8	
1884	191,533 6 8	
1885	25,533 6 8	
1886	25,533 6 8	
1887	28,866 13 4	
1888	24,412 14 0	
1889	39,336 7 6	
1890	43,707 10 8	
1891 (1 qr.)	5,000 0 0	
		4,908,236 2 11
Advanced on Loan to the Managers of the Metropolitan Asylum District and other Local Authorities, pending its application to the Redemption of Debt—		
1881	193,000 0 0	
1882	340,800 0 0	
1883	483,630 0 0	
1884	363,749 0 0	
1885	1,034,482 0 0	
1886	674,973 0 0	
1887	690,448 0 0	
1888	628,500 0 0	
1889	663,215 17 6	
1890	735,750 0 0	
1891 (1 qr.)	99,450 0 0	
		5,907,995 17 6
Advanced to other Accounts of the Council for use at Interest, under Section 18 of 49 & 50 Vict., c. 44, and subsequent Money Acts to be repaid within certain periods approved by the Treasury—		
1887	32,015 14 7	
1888	302,737 5 1	
1889	242,017 13 10	
1890	50,376 12 8	
		627,197 6 2
Dividend on Stock raised in respect of a Loan of £40,000 advanced to the joint Committee under the Kew and other Bridges Act, the same was repaid with compound interest on the 10th July 1889, and the whole applied to repayment of Debt (37 & 38 Vict. c. 21. s. 4)		24,995 4 8
By Balance (in hand)		165,519 5
		£11,633,963 16 8

Spring Gardens, 1st April 1891.

ARTHUR GUNN, *Comptroller.*

London County Council (Money) Bill.

ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES.

Clause.

1. Short title.
2. Construction of Act.
3. Interpretation.
4. Amendment of 53 & 54 Vict. c. 41. s. 6.
5. Power to expend money for sundry purposes during the financial period.
6. Power to expend money for purposes of Acts of this session.
7. Expenditure for tramway purposes. Expenditure for general purposes.
8. Power to lend to vestries, district boards, corporations, commissioners, burial boards, or other public bodies.
9. Power to lend to boards of guardians.
10. Power to lend to managers of Metropolitan Asylum District.
11. Power to lend to School Board for London.
12. Power to lend to Vestry of Saint Pancras.
13. Protection of Council in case of certain loans.
14. Power to raise consolidated stock. Method of repayment of money borrowed.
15. Power for Council after issue of stock to apply money raised by stock to make up dividends from fixed dates.
16. Council may raise money by bills.
17. Form and length of currency and interest on metropolitan bills.
18. Payment and applications of proceeds of metropolitan bills and charge of bills on county rate.
19. 46 & 47 Vict. c. 27. ss. 18, 19, 21, 22, to apply to metropolitan bills under this Act.
20. Power to create consolidated stock partially suspended while metropolitan bills authorised to be raised.

Clause.
21. 32 & 33 Vict. c. 102. s. 38 not to extend to money raised under Act.
22. Certain moneys expended and loans advanced under Act of 1890 to be on account of current financial year.
23. Limit to exercise of borrowing powers.
24. Incorporation of sections 27 to 43 of 48 & 49 Vict. c. 50.
25. Not to limit expenditure out of revenue.
26. Expenses of Bills authorising the Council to raise money.
SCHEDULES.

A

B I L L

TO

Further amend the Acts relating to the raising of Money by the London County Council, and for other purposes. A.D. 1891.

WHEREAS the powers of the London County Council (in this Act referred to as "the Council") for the borrowing of money or raising of money by creation of stock, for purposes of capital expenditure, are limited by the London County Council (Money) Act, 1890, (in this Act referred to as "the Act of 1890") to expenditure for the purposes in the said Act mentioned, up to the thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one: 53 & 54 Vict. c. 41.

And whereas the accounts of the Council relative to their loans and borrowing powers have heretofore been made up to the thirty-first day of December in every year, but have now been made up to the thirty-first day of March one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, and are intended hereafter to be made up in respect of the year commencing on the first day of April in each year and ending on the thirty-first day of March following, so that the financial year for which such accounts are made up shall coincide with the financial year under the Local Government Act, 1888. 51 & 52 Vict. c. 41.

And whereas estimates have been prepared by the various committees of the Council of the expenditure on capital account which will or may be required in the execution of the powers and duties respectively delegated to them for the financial year ending the thirty-first day of March one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and also for the following six months ending the thirtieth day of September one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two (which periods collectively are herein-after referred to as "the financial period") and all those estimates have been considered and approved by the finance committee of the Council in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1888, and the estimates as so approved have been adopted by the Council: 51 & 52 Vict. c. 41.

And whereas various purposes for which money is required to be expended on capital account, and the sums estimated to be

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required in respect of each such purpose are set out in detail in the First Schedule to this Act (Part I.), and amount in the aggregate to two million one hundred and seventy-six thousand six hundred and twenty-five pounds:

2,176,625*l.*

And whereas the Council are promoting a Bill in Parliament in the present session, under the title of the London County Council (General Powers) Bill, by which powers are sought for the construction of new bridges and a new street, the widening and improvement of streets, and the purchase and acquisition of lands, as defined in the First Schedule to this Act (Part II.), and the estimated cost of those proposed works amounts to two hundred and ninety-seven thousand nine hundred and ninety-two pounds; and it is estimated that it will or may be necessary to expend on capital account in the execution of the powers conferred by the said Act, during the financial period a sum of one hundred and forty-eight thousand pounds:

148,000*l.*

53 & 54 Vict. c. 70.

And whereas under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, the Council have made a scheme, entitled the London (Boundary Street, Bethnal Green) Scheme, 1891, (which scheme is referred to in the said First Schedule, Part II.,) and the total estimated cost of carrying the said scheme into execution is four hundred and thirty thousand five hundred and ninety pounds; and the estimated amount that it will or may be necessary to expend on capital account for the purposes of the said scheme during the financial period is two hundred and two thousand pounds:

202,000*l.*

And whereas it is estimated that the amounts which the Council will or may require for loans to other bodies during the financial period will be not exceeding one million seven hundred and forty-five thousand pounds as set out in Part III. of the First Schedule to this Act:

1,745,000*l.*

49 & 50 Vict. cap. cxii.

And whereas for the purpose of widening Cold Harbour Lane under the powers of the Metropolitan Board of Works (Various Powers) Act, 1886, the Council necessarily expended on capital account during the three months ending the thirty-first day of March one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, a sum of nineteen pounds nineteen shillings and twopence (First Schedule, Part IV.), and, as the Council are under obligation to keep separate accounts of the money expended by them in connexion with the said widening, it is expedient that such expenditure should be authorised:

19*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*

And whereas under the London Street Tramways Act, 1870, certain powers were reserved to the Metropolitan Board of Works, which are now vested in the Council, for the purchase of the tramways authorised by that Act within six months after the expiration

of a period of twenty-one years from the passing of that Act, and at other intervals therein mentioned, and the first of the said periods terminates on the tenth day of February one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two; and it is expedient that powers should be given to expend money out of capital for that purpose in the event of such powers being exercised: A.D. 1891.

And whereas it is expedient that, subject to the provisions of this Act, the Council should have power to raise for the several purposes authorised by this Act such sums of money as they may require, not exceeding the amounts herein-after prescribed:

And whereas it is also expedient that, subject to such consent as herein-after provided, the Council should have certain additional powers of expenditure on capital account:

And whereas powers have been conferred on the Council for expenditure on capital account, and for raising money for that expenditure by borrowing or creation of stock, covering all the items set out in Part VI. of the said First Schedule, leaving the aggregate amount of new powers to be conferred by this Act as one million two hundred and ten thousand two hundred and forty-three pounds: 1,210,243*l.*

And whereas it is expedient that the Council should be empowered to employ, as herein-after provided, any money for the time being forming part of the Consolidated Loans Fund and not required for the payment of the dividends on consolidated stock:

And whereas it is expedient that the Council should after the issue of consolidated stock be empowered to pay certain parts of the dividends due thereon out of the money and in the manner by this Act prescribed:

And whereas it is expedient that the Council should be empowered to raise certain of the moneys which they are by this Act authorised to raise, and which it may be convenient to raise for a temporary period by the issue of bills, with the consent of the Treasury, for not less than three and not more than twelve months, to be repaid out of money raised by the creation of consolidated stock under this Act:

And whereas it is expedient that the provisions with respect to unclaimed stock, unclaimed dividends on stock, and unclaimed money applicable to the redemption of stock, contained in the Metropolitan Board of Works (Money) Act, 1885, should be incorporated in this Act: 48 & 49 Vict. c. 50.

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

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Interpretation.

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the London County Council (Money) Act, 1891; and the London Council (Money) Acts, 1875 to 1890, and this Act may be cited together as the London County Council (Money) Acts, 1875 to 1891.

Construction of Act.

2. This Act shall be read and have effect as one with the Metropolitan Board of Works (Loans) Acts, 1869 to 1871, and the London Council (Money) Acts, 1875 to 1890, but all consolidated stock created by the Council shall be charged on the county rate in substitution for the consolidated rate.

Interpretation.

3. In and for the purposes of this Act:

The expression "Main Drainage Acts" shall have the same meaning as is assigned to the same term in the Metropolitan Board of Works (Loans) Act, 1869.

The expression "the financial period" shall mean the current financial year of the Council ending the *thirty-first day of March one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two*, and the following six months ending the *thirtieth day of September one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.*

The expression "the financial year" shall mean the current financial year ending the *thirty-first day of March one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.*

The expression "the following six months" shall mean the six months ending the *thirtieth day of September one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.*

Expenditure for Purposes already authorised by Parliament.

Amendment of 53 & 44 Vict. c. xli. s. 6. 19*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*

4. The expenditure on capital account by the Council of a sum of *nineteen pounds nineteen shillings and twopence* for the purposes of the Metropolitan Board of Works (Various Powers) Act, 1886, is hereby authorised and confirmed.

Power to expend money for sundry purposes during the financial period.

5. The Council may, during the financial year and the following six months respectively, expend on capital account for the purposes herein-after mentioned such sums as they may think fit, not exceeding the amounts herein-after limited in relation to such purposes for the said periods respectively, and all sums expended during the following six months shall be expended on account of the financial year ending the *thirty-first day of March one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three*, viz.:—

(*a.*) For the purposes of providing station houses and sites, fire engines, fire escapes, hydrants, fireplugs, and permanent plant

properly chargeable to capital for the purposes of the Fire Brigade Act, 1865, in the financial year, *sixty thousand pounds*, and in the following six months, *twenty-two thousand pounds*. A.D. 1891. 60,000*l.* 22,000*l.*

(*b.*) For the purposes of expenses properly chargeable to capital in relation to parks, gardens, and open spaces under the Acts mentioned in the Second Schedule to this Act in the financial year, *one hundred and six thousand six hundred and forty-one pounds*, and in the following six months *thirty-five thousand pounds*. 106,641*l.* 35,000*l.*

(*c.*) For the purposes of payments to be made in respect of the completion of Battersea and Putney Bridges under the Metropolitan Bridges Act, 1881, and the Metropolitan Board of Works (Bridges) Act, 1884, in the financial year, *thirty-two thousand pounds*, and in the following six months, *one thousand pounds*. 32,000*l.* 1,000*l.*

(*d.*) For the purposes of the formation of the tunnel approaches and works authorised by the Thames Tunnel (Blackwall) Acts, 1887 and 1888, in the financial year *three hundred and sixty-two thousand pounds*, and in the following six months *sixty-five thousand pounds*. 362,000*l.* 65,000*l.*

(*e.*) For the purposes of carrying into execution schemes and of contributing to schemes and other capital expenditure under the Acts relating to the Housing of the Working Classes mentioned in the Third Schedule to this Act, in the financial year *one hundred and twenty-one thousand three hundred pounds*, and in the following six months *fifty thousand six hundred pounds*. 121,300*l.* 50,600*l.*

(*f.*) For the purposes of paving streets as required by the London Streets (Removal of Gates) Act, 1890, or other expenses under that Act properly chargeable to capital account, in the financial year *five thousand and five hundred pounds*. 5,500*l.*

(*g.*) For the purposes of expenses incidental to the completion of the improvements under the Metropolitan Street Improvements Act, 1877, in the financial year *six hundred pounds*, and in the following six months *one hundred pounds*. 600*l.* 100*l.*

(*h.*) For the purposes of expenses incidental to the completion of the improvements under the Metropolitan Street Improvements Act, 1883, properly chargeable to capital, in the financial year, *three hundred pounds*, and in the following six months *one hundred pounds*. 300*l.* 100*l.*

(*i.*) For the purposes mentioned in section one hundred and forty-four of the Metropolis Management Act, 1855, and section

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seventy-two of the Metropolis Management Amendment Act, 1862, and for the purposes properly chargeable to capital, of any improvement or work effected by the Council and sanctioned by Parliament (expenditure in relation to which is not otherwise specially provided for by this Act), in the financial year *one hundred thousand pounds*, and in the following six months *fifty thousand pounds.*

100,000*l.*

50,000*l.*

(*j.*) For the purposes of works and capital expenditure authorised by the Metropolitan Board of Works (Various Powers) Act, 1885, in the financial year *two hundred and twenty-eight thousand one hundred and twelve pounds*, and in the following six months *nineteen thousand pounds.*

228,112*l.*

19,000*l.*

(*k.*) For the purposes of works and capital expenditure authorised by the Metropolitan Board of Works (Various Powers) Act, 1886, in the financial year *one hundred and twenty-five pounds* and in the following six months *seventy-five pounds.*

125*l.*

75*l.*

(*l.*) For the purposes of works and capital expenditure authorised by the Metropolitan Board of Works (Various Powers) Act, 1887, in the financial year *nine hundred pounds.*

900*l.*

(*m.*) For the purposes of works and capital expenditure authorised by the Metropolitan Board of Works (Various Powers) Act, 1888, in the financial year *six thousand and eighty-one pounds*, and in the following six months *three hundred pounds.*

6,081*l.*

300*l.*

(*n.*) For the purposes of purchase and laying out of land authorised by the Metropolitan Improvements Act, 1889, or other expenses under that Act properly chargeable to capital account, in the financial year *five thousand and fifty pounds.*

5,050*l.*

(*o.*) For the purposes of contribution towards the purchase of gardens and the acquisition of Brockwell Park authorised by the London Council (General Powers) Act, 1890, or other purposes of that Act properly chargeable to capital account, in the financial year *four thousand six hundred and sixty-three pounds.*

4,663*l.*

(*p.*) For the purposes of providing sites for and building, enlarging, and improving lunatic asylums, in the financial year *three hundred and seventeen thousand three hundred and nineteen pounds*, and in the following six months *one hundred and two thousand and four hundred pounds.*

317,319*l.*

102,400*l.*

(*q.*) For the purposes of additions to and other expenditure properly chargeable to capital in respect of industrial schools,

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in the financial year *one thousand six hundred and fifty pounds*, and in the following six months *seven hundred pounds*. 1,650*l.*

(*r.*) For the purposes of the provision of stations and sites for the verification and stamping of weights and measures and the provision of local standards and appliances in the financial year *twenty-one thousand six hundred and fifty pounds*, and in the following six months *one thousand and nine hundred pounds*. 700*l.* 21,650*l.* 1,900*l.*

(*s.*) For the purpose of acquiring a site for a council chamber and offices for the Council such sum or sums as the Council with the approval of the Treasury may think fit in the financial year and the following six months respectively.

(*t.*) For the purposes of providing testing stations, sites, and plant under any Acts relating to electric lighting, in the financial year *four thousand eight hundred pounds*, and in the following six months *three thousand pounds*. 4,800*l.* 3,000*l.*

(*u.*) For the purposes, properly chargeable to capital, of the Hampstead Heath Enlargement Acts, 1886 and 1888, in the financial year *five hundred pounds*. 500*l.*

(*v.*) For the purposes, properly chargeable to capital, of the Main Drainage Acts, including sewers, precipitation works, machinery, and appliances, and vessels or barges for the removal of sludge, in the financial year *two hundred and seventy-seven thousand five hundred and nine pounds*, and in the following six months *one hundred and sixty-eight thousand seven hundred and fifty pounds*. 277,509*l.* 168,750*l.*

Expenditure for Works authorised this Session.

Power to expend money for purposes of Acts of this session.

6. The Council may during the financial period expend on capital account for the purposes herein-after mentioned, such money as they think fit not exceeding the amounts limited in relation to such purposes respectively :—

(i.) For the purposes of the London County Council (General Powers) Bill, 1891, if it becomes law, in the financial year *fifty-one thousand pounds*, and in the following six months *ninety-seven thousand pounds*. 51,000*l.* 97,000*l.*

(ii.) For the purposes of the London (Boundary Street, Bethnal Green) Scheme, 1891 (including provision for rehousing of persons displaced), if the Provisional Order confirming the same becomes law, in the financial year *one hundred thousand and five hundred pounds*, and in the following six months *one hundred and one thousand and five hundred pounds*. 100,500*l.* 101,500*l.*

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Provided that any money expended for any of the said purposes during the six months ending the thirtieth day of September one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, shall be expended on account of the financial year ending the *thirty-first day of March one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.*

Expenditure for Tramway and General Purposes.

Expenditure for tramway purposes.

7.—(i.) The Council may expend on capital account during the financial period such sums of money as may become payable by them during that period in respect of the purchase of any tramways which they are authorised to purchase during that period by any Act of Parliament, and also such sums as may be necessary for the purposes of any expenses of and incidental to such purchase which may be properly chargeable to capital account.

Expenditure for general purposes.

(ii.) If the amounts estimated and provided for any of the various purposes in this Act set forth are found to be insufficient by reason of unforeseen circumstances, the Council may from time to time during the financial period apply to the Treasury for authority, and the Treasury may authorise the Council to expend for any such purposes such further sums as may be proved to their satisfaction to be necessary, not exceeding in the aggregate one hundred thousand pounds.

100,000*l.*

(iii.) The tables to accompany the Bill of the Council for powers to expend and raise money in the next session of Parliament shall specify any particular sums authorised under this section and the application thereof.

Loans to Public Bodies.

Power to lend to vestries, district boards, corporations, commissioners, burial boards or other public bodies.

8.—(i.) Where a vestry or district board constituted under the Metropolis Management Act, 1855, or any Act amending or extending the same, desire in pursuance of authority vested in them by Act of Parliament to borrow money for any purpose thereby authorised, then during the financial period the Council may lend to the vestry or district board, and the vestry or district board may borrow from the Council such money as the Council think fit, and as the vestry or district board are authorised and desire to borrow, but the total amount of such loans shall not exceed *three hundred thousand pounds* in the financial year, and *one hundred and fifty thousand pounds* in the following six months.

300,000*l.*

150,000*l.*

(ii.) Where any corporation, commissioners, burial board, or other public body (not being a vestry or district board constituted as

aforesaid, a board of guardians, the managers of the Metropolitan Asylum District, or the School Board for London) having powers to levy directly or indirectly rates in the administrative county of London, or to make charges on rates leviable in that county, or to take or charge within that county dues or impositions in the nature of rates, desire, in pursuance of authority vested in them by Act of Parliament, to borrow money for any purpose thereby authorised, then during the financial period the Council may lend to the corporation, commissioners, burial board, or other public body, and they may borrow from the Council such money as the Council think fit, and as the corporation, commissioners, burial board, or other public body are authorised and desire to borrow; but the total amount of all such loans shall not exceed *one hundred and fifty thousand pounds* in the financial year, and *seventy-five thousand pounds* in the following six months. A.D. 1891. 150,000*l.* 75,000*l.*

(iii.) Commissioners for public libraries and museums appointed or hereafter to be appointed under the Public Libraries Act, 1855, by the vestry of any parish in the administrative county of London, are hereby declared to be commissioners duly appointed, notwithstanding that such parish may be a parish in Schedule B. to the Metropolis Management Act, 1855, and any loan by the Council under this Act to commissioners so appointed, and any security given by such commissioners to the Council shall be deemed in all respects valid and effective, provided the sanction of the vestry and the Local Government Board be given to the borrowing by the commissioners.

(iv.) Money borrowed from and lent by the Council under this section shall be repaid to the Council with interest within such time after the borrowing as the borrowers, with the consent of the Local Government Board or the Treasury, as the case may be, where such consent is necessary to the borrowing, and the Council with the approval of the Treasury shall agree: Provided that the time after the borrowing within which such money shall be repaid to the Council shall not exceed in the case of a loan for the purpose of improvements in relation to streets or bridges, or for the purpose of purchase of land in fee simple, *sixty years*, and for any other purpose *thirty years*.

Power to lend to boards of guardians.

9. Where a board of guardians of a poor law union or parish wholly or for the greater part in the administrative county of London desire in pursuance of authority vested in them by Act of Parliament to borrow money for any purpose thereby authorised, then during the financial period, the Council may lend to the board of guardians,

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and the board of guardians may borrow from the Council, such money as the Council think fit, and as the board of guardians are authorised and desire to borrow, but the aggregate amount of all such loans shall not exceed *two hundred thousand pounds* in the financial year, and *one hundred thousand pounds* in the following six months.

200,000*l.*

100,000*l.*

Money borrowed from and lent by the Council under this section shall be repaid to the Council with interest within such time after the borrowing as the borrowers, with the consent of the Local Government Board, and the Council, with the approval of the Treasury, shall agree, not exceeding *thirty years*.

Power to lend to managers of Metropolitan Asylum District.

10. The Council may during the financial period lend to the managers of the Metropolitan Asylum District, in addition to the sums heretofore authorised to be lent by the Council to the said managers, such sums as the said managers are authorised by the Local Government Board to borrow in pursuance of any Act for the time being in force, not exceeding in the whole *one hundred thousand pounds*, as though the said sums were included in the amount authorised to be lent for such purposes by section thirty-seven of the Metropolitan Board of Works (Loans) Act, 1869, and the Acts amending the same.

100,000*l.*

Power to lend to School Board for London.

11. Where the School Board for London desire, in pursuance of authority vested in them by Act of Parliament, to borrow money for any purpose thereby authorised, then during the financial period the Council may lend and the School Board may borrow from the Council such money as the Council think fit, and as the School Board are authorised and desire to borrow, not exceeding *four hundred thousand pounds* in the financial year, and *two hundred and fifty thousand pounds* in the following six months.

400,000*l.*

250,000*l.*

Money borrowed from and lent by the Council under this section shall be repaid to the Council with interest within such time after the borrowing, not exceeding *fifty years*, as the School Board, with the sanction (as the case may require) of the Education Department, or of a Secretary of State, and the Council, with the approval of the Treasury, shall agree.

Power to lend to vestry of St. Pancras.

12. The Council may, during the financial period, lend to the vestry of Saint Pancras, and the vestry of Saint Pancras may borrow from the Council for the purposes authorised by the Saint Pancras Loans Amendment Act, 1887, such money as the Council think fit, and as the vestry of Saint Pancras are authorised and desire to borrow, not exceeding *twenty thousand pounds*; provided that the money lent by the Council and borrowed by the vestry of

20,000*l.*

Saint Pancras under this section shall not, together with all money previously lent by the Council and borrowed by the vestry of Saint Pancras for the said purposes, exceed *one hundred and ten thousand pounds.*

Money may be borrowed from and lent by the Council to the said vestry under this section in addition to any money borrowed from or lent by the Council to the said vestry under any other power of this Act, and shall be repaid to the Council with interest within such time after the borrowing, not exceeding *fifty years*, as the Council and the vestry of Saint Pancras, with the approval of the Treasury, shall agree.

Protection of Council in case of certain loans.

13. Where, under the authority of this or any other Act, the Council lend any money to any corporation, body of commissioners, public body, or persons, the exercise of whose powers of borrowing is subject to the consent of the Local Government Board, the sanction of that Board to the borrowing of such money shall in every such case be conclusive evidence that such corporation, body of commissioners, public body, or persons had when such sanction was given power to borrow such money.

Creation of Stock; Redemption; Borrowing.

Power to raise consolidated stock.

14. In order to raise the money for the several purposes for which the Council are by this Act authorised to expend or lend money, the Council may from time to time create consolidated stock, and the following provisions shall have effect:—

(i.) Where the Council under the authority of this Act create consolidated stock to raise money for the purpose of the Fire Brigade Act, 1865, or to enable them to make a loan repayable within a period not exceeding *thirty years* from the date of such loan, the Council shall from time to time carry to the Consolidated Loans Fund such sums as the Treasury approve, as being in their opinion sufficient to redeem within the period of thirty years from the date of the creation of such stock, or within any less period for which any such loan may be made, an amount of consolidated stock equal to that so created;

(ii.) Money borowed from and lent by the Council under the provisions of this Act may be made repayable either in one sum, or by instalments or by a series of equal annual or other instalments to include both principal and interest or otherwise as may be agreed between the Council and the borrowers;

(iii.) Where the Council are by this Act authorised to make a loan the Council, instead of raising money for any such loan by the creation of consolidated stock, may use for any such loan any money for the time being forming part of the Con-

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solidated Loans Fund and not required for the payment of the dividends on consolidated stock. Provided that no such money shall be used for any loan repayable at a date later than the date at which the consolidated stock redeemable by means of the money so used is required to be redeemed;

(iv.) All sums received by the Council in respect of interest on, or principal of any loan made by them under this Act shall be carried to the Consolidated Loans Fund;

(v.) Where the Council are authorised by this Act to raise money for any purpose, the Council, instead of raising such money by the creation of consolidated stock, may, with the approval of the Treasury, use for such purpose any money for the time being forming part of the Consolidated Loans Fund, and not required for the payment of the dividends on consolidated stock. Provided that no such money shall be so used unless provision shall be made in such manner as the Treasury approve for repaying the same to the Consolidated Loans Fund at or before the date at which consolidated stock redeemable by means of such money is required to be redeemed, and in every such case the Council shall raise, as part of the county rate, such sums as the Treasury approve as being in their opinion sufficient for the repayment at or before the date aforesaid of the money used for such purpose, and for the payment of the interest on the money so used, and such sums shall be carried by the Council to the Consolidated Loans Fund;

(vi.) Where the Council create consolidated stock for the purpose of any scheme made by the Metropolitan Board of Works, or the Council under any of the Acts mentioned in the Third Schedule to this Act, all money required for payment of dividends on, and the redemption of all consolidated stock created for such purpose, shall be charged to the special county account to which the expenditure for the purposes of the said Acts is chargeable;

(vii.) Consolidated stock for the purposes of this Act may be created by the Council from time to time in such amounts, and at such times only as the Council shall actually require for the said purposes respectively, and subject to such conditions as the Treasury may prescribe.

Power for Council after issue of stock to apply money raised by stock to

15. The Council may within twelve months after the issue of any consolidated stock, carry to the dividend account of the Consolidated Loans Fund for the purpose of providing for the payment of dividends on such stock from the dates fixed at

the time of such issue, though the same may be earlier than the dates fixed for receiving the cash instalments on account of such loan, so much of the money arising from the issue of such stock as they may require for that purpose, and as the Treasury approve, and may apply the money so carried to such dividend account to the payment of such dividends.

make up dividends from fixed dates.

16. Notwithstanding anything in this Act, or in any other Act relating to the Council, the Council may at such times, and upon such terms as the Treasury approve, raise any part of the money which they are by this Act authorised to raise, not exceeding in the whole the sum of *five hundred thousand pounds*, by the issue of bills under this Act.

Council may raise money by bills.

17. A bill under this Act (in this Act referred to as a "metropolitan bill") shall be a bill in form prescribed by regulations made in pursuance of this Act for the payment of the sum named therein in the manner and at the date therein mentioned, so that the date be not less than three nor more than twelve months from the date of the bill. Interest shall be payable in respect of a metropolitan bill at such rate and in such manner as the Council, with the consent of the Treasury, may direct.

Form and length of currency and interest on metropolitan bills.

18. All moneys raised by the issue of any metropolitan bills shall be paid to the Council, and shall be expended by them for the purposes for which the same are by this Act authorised to be raised respectively. The principal money and interest expressed in any metropolitan bill to be payable shall be charged on the county rate, and shall be payable out of the said rate, or as regards principal out of moneys raised by the creation of consolidated stock under this Act for the purpose for which such principal money has been expended, and as regards interest out of the Consolidated Loans Fund.

Payment and application of proceeds of metropolitan bills and charge of bills on county rate.

19. The provisions contained in sections eighteen, nineteen, twenty-one and twenty-two of the Metropolitan Board of Works (Money) Act, 1883, with respect to metropolitan bills as defined by that Act, shall extend and apply with respect to metropolitan bills as defined by this Act, and for the purpose of such application the expressions "this Act" and "metropolitan bill" in the said sections shall be construed to mean respectively this Act and metropolitan bill as defined by this Act.

46 & 47 Vict. c. 27. ss. 18, 19, 21, 22 to apply to metropolitan bills under this Act.

20. For the repayment of the principal moneys due on metropolitan bills, the Council may, by the creation of consolidated stock, raise any sum which by this Act they are authorised to apply to

Power to create consolidated stock

A.D. 1891.

partially suspended while metropolitan bills authorised to be raised.

the purposes for which such principal money has been expended, but, save as aforesaid, the powers given to the Council by this Act to raise moneys by the creation of consolidated stock shall be suspended to the extent to which moneys have been raised by the issue of metropolitan bills.

Miscellaneous.

32 & 33 Vict. c. 102. s. 38 not to extend to money raised under this Act.

21. The limitation on the borrowing power of the Council contained in section thirty-eight of the Metropolitan Board of Works (Loans) Act, 1869, shall not extend to money raised by the Council in conformity with and for purposes mentioned in this Act.

Certain moneys expended and loans advanced under Act of 1890 to be on account of current financial year.

22. All moneys expended on capital account by the Council, and all loans advanced by the Council, between the thirty-first day of March one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one and the *passing of this Act*, under the powers of the London County Council (Money) Act, 1890, shall be deemed and taken to be money expended and loans advanced under the powers of this Act on account of the financial year ending the *thirty-first day of March one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two*. Any existing power of the Council under the said Act to expend money on capital account or to advance loans unexercised at the date of the passing of this Act shall cease and be extinguished.

Limit to exercise of borrowing powers.

23. During the financial period, the Council shall not (except for such temporary period not exceeding six months as the Treasury may sanction) raise otherwise than in conformity with and to the extent mentioned in this Act any money under any powers of borrowing conferred upon the Council either by this Act or any other Act whatsoever: Provided always, that the limitations contained in this section shall not extend to limit or control the raising of money under the authority of section thirty-four of the Metropolitan Board of Works (Loans) Act, 1869, or of section eight of the Metropolitan Board of Works (Loans) Act, 1875, for the purposes in the said sections respectively mentioned.

Incorporation of sections 27 to 43 of 48 & 49 Vict. c. 50.

24. Sections twenty-seven to forty-three, inclusive, of the Metropolitan Board of Works (Money) Act, 1885, shall be deemed to be incorporated with this Act.

Not to limit expenditure out of revenue.

25. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to limit or affect the powers of the Council to expend money out of rates or their revenue for any purpose to which such rates or revenue is properly applicable, and nothing in the London County Council (Money) Acts, 1888, 1889, and 1890, shall be construed as having so limited or affected the powers of the Council, and in computing for the

purposes of those Acts the money previously expended by the Metropolitan Board of Works and the Council no expenditure out of revenue for the said purposes or any of them shall be taken into account. A.D. 1891.

Expenses of Bills authorising the Council to raise money.

26. The expenses of any application to Parliament by the London County Council for the purpose of obtaining authority to borrow money for the execution of powers conferred on the Council by any Act of Parliament, may be defrayed by the Council as payments for general county purposes.

A.D. 1891.

SCHEDULES.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

PART I.

ESTIMATED CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS, 1ST APRIL 1891 TO 30TH SEPTEMBER 1892.

Reference to Section of foregoing Act.	Acts for the Purpose of which the Borrowing Power is required.	Nature of Expenditure.	Estimated Requirement for Year ending 31st March 1892.		Estimated Requirement for Half Year ending 30th September 1892.	
			£	£	£	£
Sec. 5: Sub-sec. (*a.*)	Fire Brigade Act -	Sites and buildings for fire brigade stations, permanent plant, and hydrants.	60,000		22,000	
„ (*b.*)	Acts relating to parks, gardens, and open spaces.	For ordinary capital disbursements on all parks and open spaces belonging to the Council (such as enclosing, laying out, draining, planting, erecting lodges and drinking fountains, providing seats, gymnasiums, &c.), and for acquisition of or contribution towards small open spaces under general powers.	106,641		35,000	
„ (*c.*)	Metropolitan Bridges Act, 1881, and Metropolitan Board of Works (Bridges) Act, 1884.	Deferred payments under contract for building, and contingencies in respect of, Battersea and Putney bridges.	32,000		1,000	
„ (*d.*)	Thames Tunnel (Blackwall) Acts, 1887 and 1888.	Formation of tunnel and approaches.	362,000		65,000	
„ (*e.*)	Acts relating to housing of the working classes.	Cable Street scheme, Shelton Street scheme, common lodging houses, and new sites for costermongers dwellings, if bought by the Council; contributions to schemes under Part II. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, and contingencies under any scheme.	121,300		50,600	
			£	£	£	£
„ (*f.*)	London Streets (Removal of Gates) Act, 1890.	Laying down of silent pavement -	—	5,500	—	—
„ (*g.*)	Metropolitan Street Improvement Act, 1887.	Incidental expenses - -	—	600	—	100
„ (*h.*)	Metropolitan Street Improvements Act, 1883.	Do. - - - - -	—	300	—	100
		Carried forward - -	—	688,341	—	173,800

Reference to Section of foregoing Act.	Acts for the Purpose of which the Borrowing Power is required.	Nature of Expenditure.	Estimated Requirement for Year ending 31st March 1892.		Estimated Requirement for Half Year ending 30th September 1892.		
			£	£	£	£	
Sec. 5:		Brought forward - -	—	688,341	—	178,800	
Sub-sec. (*i.*)	Metropolis Management Act, 1855, and the Metropolis Management Amendment Act, 1862.	Minor improvements of streets, &c., and contributions to local improvements of streets, &c.; also small capital payments on finished improvements or works, including any improvement or work sanctioned by Parliament, for which no provision is elsewhere made in this Act.	—	100,000	—	50,000	
„ (*j.*)	Metropolitan Board of Works (Various Powers) Act, 1885.	Rosebery Avenue - - -	159,712	—	17,000	—	
		Woolwich Ferry - - -	67,200	—	2,000	—	
		Highbury Fields - - -	1,200	—	—	—	
				228,112		19,000	
„ (*k.*)	Metropolitan Board of Works (Various Powers) Act, 1886.	Coldharbour Lane widening, for contingencies.	—	125	—	75	
„ (*l.*)	Metropolitan Board of Works (Various Powers) Act, 1887.	Enlarging bridge over Grand Surrey Canal at Canterbury Road.	—	900	—	—	
„ (*m.*)	Metropolitan Board of Works (Various Powers) Act, 1888.	Church Street, Fulham, widening	2,533	—	200	—	
		Constructing a bridge over railway at Culvert Road, and widening Latchmere Road by enlarging the span of railway bridge.	3,548	—	100	—	
				6,081		300	
„ (*n.*)	Metropolitan Improvements Act, 1889.	For acquiring and laying out land adjoining Whitfield's Tabernacle in Tottenham Court Road.	—	5,050	—	—	
„ (*o.*)	London Council (General Powers) Act, 1890.	For acquiring Brockwell Park (further costs).	2,463	—	—	—	
		For acquiring North Woolwich Gardens (the Council's share).	1,000	—	—	—	
		For acquiring freehold of Fairseat House, Waterloo Park.	1,200	—	—	—	
				4,663			
„ (*p.*)	Local Government Act, 1888, and Lunacy Act, 1890.	Lunatic Asylums. Sites. New building and enlargements.	—	317,319	—	102,400	
„ (*q.*)	Local Government Act, 1888.	Industrial schools— Additions at Feltham and Mayford.	—	1,650	—	700	
„ (*r.*)	Local Government Act, 1888, and Weights and Measures Act, 1889.	Provision of stations and sites for the verification and stamping of weights and measures, provision of local standards, &c.	—	21,650	—	1,900	
„ (*s.*)	Local Government Act, 1888.	For the provision of a site for Council Chamber and offices, if the Council determine to acquire one.	—	Such a sum as the Treasury may approve.	—	Such a sum as the Treasury may approve.	
„ (*t.*)	Electric Lighting Acts.	For provision of electric testing stations sites and plant for testing.	—	4,800	—	3,000	
				£		£	
„ (*u.*)	Hampstead Heath Enlargement Act, 1886 and 1888.	Further cost of acquisition -		500		—	
„ (*v.*)	Main Drainage Acts	Precipitation and other works at the pumping stations; sewerage works; sludge ships and new main sewerage works.		277,509		168,750	
				1,656,700		519,925	
						1,656,700	
						Total	2,176,625

A.D. 1891.

PART II.

Brought forward £2,176,625

UP TO 30TH SEPTEMBER 1892.

Reference to Section of foregoing Act.	Acts for the Purpose of which the Borrowing Power is required.	Nature of Expenditure.	Amount.	Estimated Requirement for Year ending 31st March 1891.	Estimated Requirement for Half-year ending 30th September 1892.	
		Total Estimate. £	£	£	£	
Sec. 6: Sub-sec. (i.)	London County Council (General Powers) Bill, 1891 (if it becomes law).	*Barking Road Bridge* - 72,000 *Isle of Dogs Bridge* - - 48,500 *Evelyn Street, Deptford* - 66,250 *St. George's Place, Knightsbridge.* 32,542 *Fulham Palace Road and Queen's Road, Hammersmith.* 18,500 *Fortess Road, Kentish Town* 35,900 *Bostall Woods, acquisition* - 6,300 *Peckham Rye Extension* - 18,000	297,992	51,000	97,000	
„ (ii.)	Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.	*New Scheme at Boundary Street, and provision for rehousing.* 406,000 *Provision at Goldsmith Square, for rehousing.* 24,590	430,590	100,500	101,500	
			728,582	151,500	198,500	350,000 0

PART III.

AMOUNTS ESTIMATED TO BE REQUIRED FOR LOANS TO OTHER BODIES.

Section of Act.	Purpose.	During Year ending 31st March 1892.	During Six Months ending 30th September 1892.	
Sec. 8:		£	£	
Sub-sec. (i.)	Loans to vestries and district boards -	300,000	150,000	
Sub-sec. (ii.)	Loans to other public bodies - -	150,000	75,000	
Sec. 9 -	Loans to guardians - - -	200,000	100,000	
Sec. 11 -	Loans to School Board for London -	400,000	250,000	
		1,050,000	575,000	
Sec. 10 -	Loans to Managers of Metropolitan Asylum District.	100,000		
Sec. 12 -	Loans to vestry of St. Pancras - -	20,000		
				1,745,000

Carried forward 4,271,625

A.D. 1891.

Part IV.

Supplemental up to 31st March 1891.

Reference to Section of Act conferring Power.	Act for the Purpose of which Borrowing Power is conferred.	Nature of Expenditure.	Amount.	
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		Brought forward		4,271,625 0 0
Sec. 4. - -	Metropolitan Board of Works (Various Powers) Act, 1886.	Expenditure on Coldharbour Lane for the Council's share of disbursements - -	19 19 2	19 19 2

Part V.

Sums which may be authorised by the Treasury beyond Amounts limited by any Section of this Act.

Reference to Section of Act conferring Power.	Act for the Purpose of which Borrowing Power is conferred.	Nature of Expenditure.	Amount.	
			£	£ s. d.
Sec. 7 (ii.) -	All or any of the Acts referred to in this Act.	Undefined - - -	100,000	100,000 0 0

Part VI.

Amounts included above which are Regrants of Borrowing Powers previously granted.

In order to ascertain the Extent of the New Borrowing Powers conferred by this Act, it is necessary to deduct the following Sums, which are Amounts of Borrowing Powers conferred by the Acts of 1889 and 1890, and not having been exercised on the 1st of April 1891, are included again in this Act.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Fire Brigade - - - - - - - -	82,000 0 0	
Parks, Commons, and Open Spaces - - - - -	87,754 0 0	
Metropolitan Bridges Act, 1881, and Metropolitan Board of Works (Bridges) Act, 1884 - - - - - -	33,000 0 0	
Thames Tunnel (Blackwall) Acts, 1887 and 1888 - - -	427,000 0 0	
Housing of the Working Classes Acts - - - -	137,362 0 0	
London Streets (Removal of Gates) Act, 1890 - - -	50 0 0	
Metropolitan Streets Improvements Act, 1877 - - -	700 0 0	
Metropolitan Street Improvement Act, 1883 - - -	400 0 0	
Improvements under the Metropolis Management Act, 1855, the Metropolis Management Amendment Act, 1862, and including improvement or work sanctioned by Parliament, for which no provision is elsewhere made - - - - - -	150,000 0 0	
Carried forward -	918,266 0 0	4,371,644 19 2

A.D. 1891.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward -	918,266	0	0	4,371,644	19	2
Metropolitan Board of Works (Various Powers) Act, 1885 - -	247,087	0	0			
Metropolitan Board of Works (Various Powers) Act, 1886 - -	219	19	2			
Metropolitan Board of Works (Various Powers) Act, 1887 - -	900	0	0			
Metropolitan Board of Works (Various Powers) Act, 1888 - -	6,381	0	0			
Metropolitan Improvements Act, 1889 - - -	5,050	0	0			
London Council (General Powers) Act, 1890 - - -	4,663	0	0			
Local Government Act of 1888 - - - - -	120,128	0	0			
Electric Lighting Acts - - - - - -	7,800	0	0			
Hampstead Heath enlargement - - - - -	500	0	0			
Main drainage - - - - - - -	265,607	0	0			
Loans to vestries and district boards - - - -	439,300	0	0			
Loans to other public bodies - - - - -	167,450	0	0			
Loans to guardians - - - - - - -	263,100	0	0			
Loans to Managers of Metropolitan Asylum District - -	94,950	0	0			
Loans to School Board for London - - - - -	600,000	0	0			
Loans to vestry of St. Pancras - - - - -	20,000	0	0			
				3,161,401	19	2

Net Aggregate New Borrowing Powers.

		£	£	£	s.	d.
For expenditure by the Council	For year ending 31st March 1892 -	508,230	1,050,043			
	For six months to 30th September 1892 -	541,813				
For loans	For the financial period ending 30th September 1892 - - - - -	5,050	160,200	1,210,243	0	0
	For six months to 30th September 1892 -	155,150				

Sections 3 and 6.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Acts relating to Parks, Gardens, and Open Spaces.

The Finsbury Park Act, 1857.

An Act for the Protection of certain Gardens or Ornamental Grounds in Cities and Boroughs, 26 Vict. c. 13.

The Southwark Park Act, 1864, 27 & 28 Vict. c. iv.

„ Metropolitan Commons Act, 1866, 29 & 30 Vict. c. cxxii.

„ „ „ Amendment Act, 1869, 32 & 33 Vict. c. 107.

„ Hampstead Heath Act, 1871, 34 & 35 Vict. c. lxxvii.

„ Metropolitan Commons Supplemental Act, 1871 (Blackheath), 34 & 35 Vict. c. lvii.

„ Metropolitan Commons Second Supplemental Act, 1871 (Shepherd's Bush), 34 & 35 Vict. c. lxiii.

„ Metropolitan Commons Supplemental Act, 1872 (Hackney Commons), 35 & 36 Vict. c. xliii.

„ „ „ „ „ 1873 (Tooting Beck Common), 36 & 37 Vict. c. lxxxvi.

„ Leicester Square Act, 1874, 37 & 38 Vict. c. x.

„ Metropolitan Board of Works Act, 1874 (Finsbury Park), 37 & 38 Vict. c. xcvii.

„ „ „ „ (Various Powers) Act, 1875 (Tooting Graveney Common and Finsbury Park), 38 & 39 Vict. c. clxxix. s. 14.

A.D. 1891.

The Metropolitan Open Spaces Act, 1877, 40 & 41 Vict. c. 35.
„ Metropolitan Board of Works Act, 1877 (Forest Hill Recreation Ground Byelaws, &c.), 40 & 41 Vict. c. viii.
„ Metropolitan Commons Supplemental Act, 1877 (Clapham Common and Bostal Heath), 40 & 41 Vict. c. cci.
„ Metropolitan Commons Act, 1878, 41 & 42 Vict. c. 71.
„ Plumstead Common Act, 1878 (Plumstead Common and Shoulder of Mutton Green), 41 & 42 Vict. c. cxlv.
„ Wormwood Scrubs Act, 1879, 42 & 43 Vict. c. clx.
„ Metropolitan Commons Supplemental Act, 1881 (Brook Green, Eel Brook Common, &c.), 44 Vict. c. xviii.
„ Metropolitan Board of Works (Hackney Commons) Act, 1881, 44 & 45 Vict. c. cxlviii.
„ Metropolitan Open Spaces Act, 1881, 44 & 45 Vict. c. 34.
„ Metropolitan Board of Works (Various Powers) Act, 1882 (Peckham Rye, &c., and Tooting Beck), 45 & 46 Vict. c. lvi.
„ Metropolitan Commons Supplemental Act, 1884 (Streatham Common) 47 & 48 Vict. c. ii.
„ Metropolitan Board of Works (Various Powers) Act, 1884 (Plumstead Common and Hackney Commons), 47 & 48 Vict. c. ccxxiii.
„ Metropolitan Board of Works (Various Powers) Act, 1885 (Highbury Fields, Dulwich Park, and Plumstead Common), 48 & 49 Vict. c. clxvii.
„ Metropolitan Board of Works (Various Powers) Act, 1886 (Little Wormwood Scrubs and Dulwich Park), 49 & 50 Vict. c. cxii.
„ Hampstead Heath Enlargement Act, 1886, 50 Vict. c. xli.
„ Metropolitan Board of Works (Various Powers) Act, 1887 (Wandsworth Common, Bostal Heath, Brook Green, Ravenscourt Park, Penge Recreation Ground and W.C.'s in Parks, &c.), 50 & 51 Vict. c. cvi.
„ Open Spaces Act, 1887, 50 & 51 Vict. c. 32.
„ London Parks and Works Act, 1887 (Victoria Park, Battersea Park, Kennington Park, Bethnal Green Museum Garden), 50 & 51 Vict. c. 34.
„ Clissold Park (Stoke Newington) Act, 1887, 50 & 51 Vict. c. cxxxvii.
„ Metropolitan Board of Works (Various Powers) Act, 1888 (Kennington Park, Dulwich Park, Lands at Lewisham), 51 & 52 Vict. c. clvi.
„ Hampstead Heath Enlargement (Amendment) Act, 1888, 51 & 52 Vict. c. cli.
„ Metropolitan Improvements Act, 1889 (Clissold Park, Tench Street Playground, Whitfield's Tabernacle, Shaftesbury Avenue, and Piccadilly Circus Ornamental Enclosures, Myatts Fields), 52 & 53 Vict. c. cxlvii.
„ London Council (General Powers) Act, 1890 (Brockwell Park, Waterlow Park, North Woolwich Gardens), 53 & 54 Vict. cap. ccxliii.
„ Open Spaces Act, 1890.
„ London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1891 (Bostall Woods, Peckham Rye (Extension), 54 & 55 Vict. c.

A.D. 1891.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

Acts relating to the Housing of the Working Classes.

1876	39 & 40 Vict. -	Ch. cc. - -	Whitechapel and Limehouse Scheme.
1877	40 & 41 Vict. -	Ch. ciii. - -	Goulston Street and Flower-and-Dean Street, Whitechapel, Scheme—St. George-the-Martyr, Southwark, Scheme, and Bedfordbury, St. Martin-in-the-Fields, &c., Scheme.
1877	40 & 41 Vict. -	Ch. cxxxiii. -	Great Wild Street, St. Giles-in-the-Fields, Scheme — Pear Tree Court, Clerkenwell, Scheme—Whitecross Street, St. Luke, Scheme —High Street, Islington, Scheme, and Old Pye Street, Westminster, Scheme.
1878	41 & 42 Vict. -	Ch. cxii. -	Bowman's Buildings, Marylebone, Scheme, and Essex Road, Islington, Scheme.
1879	42 & 43 Vict. -	Ch. lxxix. -	Little Coram Street, St. Giles, &c., Scheme— Wells Street, Poplar, Scheme, and Great Peter Street, Westminster, Scheme.
1879	42 & 43 Vict. -	Ch. lxxx. -	Whitechapel and Limehouse (Modification) Scheme.
1880	43 & 44 Vict. -	Ch. cxxxi. -	High Street, Islington (Modification), Scheme.
1883	46 & 47 Vict. -	Ch. xciv. -	Tench Street, St. George-in-the-East, Scheme.
1883	46 & 47 Vict. -	Ch. xcv. - -	Brook Street, Limehouse, Scheme.
1883	46 & 47 Vict. -	Ch. xcvi. -	Windmill Row, New Cut, Lambeth, Scheme.
1883	46 & 47 Vict. -	Ch. xcvii. -	Trafalgar Road, Greenwich, Scheme.
1885	48 & 49 Vict. -	Ch. xcix. - -	Hughes Fields, Deptford, Scheme.
1885	48 & 49 Vict. -	Ch. c. - -	Tabard Street, Newington, Scheme.
1886	49 & 50 Vict. -	Ch. cxii. -	Metropolitan Board of Works (Various Powers) Act, 1886 (s. 38.).
1887	50 & 51 Vict. -	Ch. ci. - -	Cable Street, Shadwell, Scheme.
1887	50 & 51 Vict. -	Ch. cii. - -	Shelton Street, St. Giles, Scheme.
1888	51 & 52 Vict. -	Ch. xxxii. -	The Metropolis (Whitechapel and Limehouse) Provisional Order Confirmation Act.
1890	53 & 54 Vict. -	Ch. 70. -	Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.

London County Council (Money).

A

B I L L

To further amend the Acts relating to the raising of Money by the London County Council, and for other purposes.

(*Prepared and brought in by Mr. Jackson and Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 9 *July* 1891.

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[*Price* 3*d.*]

[Bill 407.]

London County Council (Water Supply, &c.) Bill.

MEMORANDUM.

The London County Council (as successors of the Metropolitan Board of Works) have authority under section 144 of the Metropolis Management Act, 1855, to introduce Bills for various purposes; but it is doubtful whether such Bills can be introduced unless they also include a power to make some "work for the improvement of the metropolis."

The object of this Bill is to remove this doubt and to enable the London County Council to introduce in the future Bills dealing with the regulation of the existing supply or the purchase of existing works.

A

B I L L

TO

Confer Powers upon the London County Council with respect to the Supply of Water.

A.D. 1891.

WHEREAS under section one hundred and forty-four of the Metropolis Management Act, 1855, and under the Local Government Act, 1888, the London County Council (in this Act referred to as "the London Council") have power to make applications to Parliament for the purpose of obtaining further powers for the purpose of any work for the improvement of the metropolis or public benefit of the inhabitants thereof and to defray the expenses of such applications:

And it is expedient to extend that power as in this Act set forth:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same as follows, (that is to say)—

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited for all purposes as the London Council (Water Supply) Act, 1891.

Extending section 144 of Metropolis Management Act, 1855. 18 & 19 Vict. c. 120.

2. In addition to the powers of the London Council under section one hundred and forty-four of the Metropolis Management Act, 1855, with respect to making applications to Parliament for the purposes therein mentioned, the Council may from time to time prepare for and make any applications to Parliament with respect to the supply of water in or near the metropolis, or with respect to the companies authorised to provide such supply and the undertakings of such companies or any of them, and may institute and carry on inquiries and negotiations relating to such supply or to such companies or to the acquisition of the undertakings of any such companies or any part or parts thereof, and may defray the expenses thereby incurred out of the county fund.

A.D. 1891.

Provided that no expense in relation to the promotion of any Bill under the powers of this section shall be defrayed in the manner aforesaid (except such costs and expenses as may be involved in the preparation for and settlement of such Bill) unless incurred in pursuance of a resolution of an absolute majority of the whole number of the Council at a meeting of the Council held after ten clear days' notice of such meeting and of the purpose thereof given to each member of the Council in addition to the ordinary notice for summoning such meeting.

Provided also, that after the first reading of such Bill no further expense shall be charged as aforesaid unless the propriety of promoting the same shall have been or shall be confirmed by a resolution of an absolute majority of the whole number of the Council at a further meeting to be held in pursuance of similar notices not less than fourteen days after the deposit of the Bill in Parliament.

Expenses of Act.

3. The costs, charges, and expenses of and incidental to the preparing, applying for, and passing of this Act shall be paid by the London Council.

London County Council (Water Supply, &c.)

A

BILL

To confer Powers upon the London County Council with respect to the Supply of Water.

(*Prepared and brought in by Sir John Lubbock, Mr. Howard Vincent, and Mr. Lawson.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,* 20 *March* 1891.

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[*Price* 1*d.*]

[Bill 256.]

A

B I L L

TO

Assimilate the Electoral Divisions of the London School Board to those for Parliamentary and County Council purposes. A.D. 1890.

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the London School Board Elections Act, 1891.

Construction of Act.

2. This Act shall be construed as one with the Elementary Education Acts, 1870 to 1885, and words and expressions to which meanings are assigned by those Acts have in this Act (unless the context otherwise requires) the same respective meanings.

Abolition of existing divisions for election of members of London School Board.

3. The divisions of the metropolis existing immediately before the *passing of this Act*, for the purpose of the election of members of the School Board for London, are hereby abolished: provided that the existing members for those divisions shall until the next triennial election of members continue to sit for and to represent the same divisions respectively as if this Act had not been passed: provided also that any casual vacancy occurring before the next triennial election among the said existing members shall be filled up as if this Act had not been passed.

Adoption of parliamentary divisions for election of members of London School Board.

4. For the purpose of the next triennial election of members and of all subsequent elections of members of the School Board for London, every undivided parliamentary borough in the metropolis, and every division of every divided parliamentary borough in the metropolis, shall be a division entitled to return one member of the School Board for London, except that the City of London shall be entitled to return two members.

Provision in case of casual vacancy.

5. A casual vacancy occurring by death, resignation, disqualification, or otherwise, shall be filled in like manner as an ordinary

A.D. 1890.

vacancy, and section forty-four and the Third Schedule of the Elementary Education Act, 1876, shall not apply in the case of a casual vacancy among the members of the School Board for London.

Repeal of parts of Education Acts. 33 & 34 Vict. c. 70. 48 & 49 Vict. c. 38.

6. Sub-sections (1) and (2) of section thirty-seven, and section thirty-nine and the Fifth Schedule of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, and section two and the second paragraph of section three of the School Boards Act, 1885, and so much of any Order of the Education Department as is inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, are hereby repealed; but this repeal shall not affect the representation of the existing divisions of the metropolis until the triennial election of members of the School Board for London held next after the *passing of this Act.*

London School Board Elections.

A

B I L L

To assimilate the Electoral Divisions of the London School Board to those for Parliamentary and County Council purposes.

(*Prepared and brought in by*
Mr. Blundell Maple, Sir Richard Temple,
Sir Algernon Borthwick, Sir Albert Rollit,
Mr. Lawson, Mr. Richard Chamberlain,
Mr. Baumann, and Mr. Isaacs.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
26 *November* 1890.

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[*Price* ½*d.*]

[Bill 71.]

London Water (Meter) Bill.

MEMORANDUM.

The London water companies are at present empowered by their private Acts to charge for a supply of water for domestic purposes according to the rateable value of the premises supplied.

This Bill proposes to give the water consumers of London the option of paying for water as for other commodities, *i.e.*, in proportion to the quantity they use; and with that view it enables them to require to be supplied by meter.

A

B I L L

TO

Provide for the supply by Meter of Water for domestic purposes within the limits of supply of the London Water Companies. A.D. 1890.

WHEREAS the charges for water supplied for domestic purposes by the London water companies are based on the rateable value of the premises supplied:

And whereas this basis is inequitable and unsatisfactory, and it is expedient to empower consumers to require a supply by meter:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows (that is to say):

Short title, limits, and commencement of Act.

1. This Act may be cited as the London Water Meter Act, 1891.

This Act shall be in force within the administrative county of London, and in all other places within the limits of supply of any of the London water companies.

This Act shall, save as otherwise provided, come into operation on the *first day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two*, which date is herein-after referred to as the commencement of this Act.

Interpretation of terms. 51 & 52 Vict. c. 41.

2. In this Act—

"Administrative county of London" means the administrative county of London constituted by the Local Government Act, 1888:

"London water companies" means the eight companies mentioned in the First Schedule to this Act; and "company" means any of those companies:

"Special Act" in relation to a company means and includes every Act of Parliament regulating that company.

A.D. 1890.

Consumer may require domestic supply by meter.

3.—(1.) The owner or occupier of any premises within the limits of supply of any company who is entitled under the special Act of that company to demand and receive from that company a supply of water for domestic purposes may at any time after the commencement of this Act, by notice in writing to the secretary of the company, require the company to provide a supply of water to such premises by meter for all purposes other than the purposes of any trade, manufacture, or business, and to accept payment for such supply according to the scale in the Second Schedule to this Act in lieu of and in substitution for payment of the water rate or water rent, or other sum (if any) by the special Act made payable in respect of such supply.

(2.) As soon as reasonably practicable after receipt of the notice the company shall (unless they arrange with the owner or occupier that he shall provide and fix a meter) provide and fix on the premises a meter in accordance with the regulations to be made under this Act; and the supply of water to the premises by meter, and payment for the same according to the said scale, shall commence from the usual quarter day next after a meter has been fixed on the premises as by this Act provided.

(3.) The company may charge for any meter provided by them rent according to the scale in Part II. of the Second Schedule to this Act.

(4.) All the provisions of the Waterworks Clauses Acts, 1847 and 1863, with respect to the payment and recovery of the water rates, shall extend and apply to the payment and recovery of moneys payable in respect of water supplied by meter and in respect of meter rents under this Act.

Regulations respecting meters.

4. The Board of Trade shall, as soon as may be after the *passing of this Act*, make such regulations as they may deem expedient respecting the provision, fixing, testing, and stamping of meters and the fees to be paid in respect thereof, and the inspection of meters, and any other matters which appear to them to require regulation for the better execution of this Act; and the Board shall furnish each company with a copy of the regulations so made.

The Board may alter, add to, or repeal any regulations made by them under this Act.

Meters not liable to distress.

5. No meter belonging to a company and let for hire within their water limits shall be subject to distress for rent, nor to be taken in execution under any process of any court of law, or under any proceeding in bankruptcy.

A.D. 1890.

Power of companies to sell meters.

6. Every company shall have power to sell meters duly stamped in accordance with the regulations for the time being in force under this Act.

Fraudulently injuring meters, &c.

7. If any person wilfully, fraudulently, or by culpable negligence injures or suffers to be injured any meter or fitting connected therewith belonging to any company, or fraudulently alters the index to any meter, or fraudulently prevents any such index from duly registering the quantity of water supplied, he shall (without prejudice to any other right or remedy for the protection of such company or the punishment of the offender) for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding *ten pounds*, and such company may in addition thereto recover the amount of any damages sustained by them, and such company may also discontinue the supply of water to the person so offending until the injury is remedied and the amount of the damages is paid.

A.D. 1890.

SCHEDULES.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

The Governor and Company of the New River brought from Chadwell and Amwell to London, commonly called "The New River Company."

The East London Waterworks.

The Southwark and Vauxhall Water Company.

The Company of Proprietors of the West Middlesex Waterworks Company.

The Company of Proprietors of Lambeth Waterworks.

The Governor and Company of Chelsea Waterworks.

The Grand Junction Waterworks Company.

The Company of Proprietors of the Kent Waterworks.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

PART I.

CHARGES FOR SUPPLY OF WATER BY METER FOR OTHER THAN TRADE OR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.

Charge not to exceed *1s.* per 1,000 gallons where the quantity of water supplied in any quarter does not exceed 200,000 gallons.

Charge not to exceed *9d.* per 1,000 gallons where the quantity of water supplied in any quarter exceeds 200,000 gallons.

PART II.

SCALE FOR METER RENTS.

Where the inner gauge of the union of the inlet of the meter, or, if no union be used, the orifice of the flange or other connexion of the meter with the communication pipe, does not exceed in diameter :—

	Rent per quarter not to exceed—	
	s.	*d.*
Half an inch	*3*	*0*
Three-quarters of an inch	*4*	*0*
One inch	*5*	*0*
One and a quarter inch	*6*	*0*
One and a half inch	*9*	*0*
Two inches	*10*	*0*

Above two inches such sum as may be agreed between the company and the consumer.

London Water (Meter).

A

B I L L

To provide for the supply by Meter of Water for domestic purposes within the limits of supply of the London Water Companies.

(*Prepared and brought in by*
Mr. Gainsford Bruce, Mr. Blundell Maple,
Sir Algernon Borthwick, Sir Albert Rollit,
Mr. Baumann, Mr. Theobald, and Mr. Howard.)

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[*Price* 1*d.*]

[Bill 26.]

MEMORANDUM.

The object of this Bill is to amend the Lunacy Act, 1890, principally in matters relating to local government and pauper lunatics. The opportunity has also been taken to amend the Act in some matters relating to private lunatics.

Section 2 enables relieving officers to make arrangements for the conveyance of lunatics to asylums outside the districts of the officers. It also empowers guardians of the poor in cases where there are several relieving officers, with the sanction of the Local Government Board, to direct one of these officers to discharge all the duties in relation to pauper lunatics imposed on relieving officers by the Lunacy Act.

Section 3 clears up a doubt which has been raised as to the proper classification of lunatics sent to an asylum on the ground that they are not under proper care and control, or that they are cruelly treated or neglected, or that they are wandering at large.

Section 4 makes an order of a justice unnecessary for the detention of a lunatic in a workhouse where a report has already been made as to the lunatic under section 22 of the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1867. These cases are numerous, and to obtain an order of a justice in each case would be both costly and unnecessary. The section also relieves the medical superintendent of the metropolitan asylums from the necessity of certifying that the accommodation is sufficient. These asylums are provided for lunatics only, and a lunatic would not be admitted unless the accommodation were sufficient.

In some cases a workhouse and the union to which it belongs are not in the same county. Section 5 enables a justice of the county in which the workhouse is situate to make an order for the removal of a pauper lunatic to the county asylum.

Section 6 substitutes a new subsection for section 38, subsection 4, of the Lunacy Act, 1890. The new subsection makes only some formal amendments.

Section 7 makes it clear that section 39 of the Lunacy Act, 1890, does not apply to lunatics received under a removal order or to Chancery lunatics.

Sections 8, 9 enlarge the powers of permitting lunatics to travel under proper care and to be absent on trial.

Section 10 makes it clear that the power of removal conferred upon guardians of the poor by section 61 of the Act of 1890 extends only to removal to the workhouse.

Section 11 gives power to alter the regulatians of lunatic hospitals.

Under section 246 of the Lunacy Act, 1890, which reproduces section 86, sub-section 4, of the Local Government Act, 1888, a borough contracting for the reception of its lunatics with the county ceases on the determination of the contract to be a local authority for lunacy purposes. The result, however, may be that the county, instead of treating the borough and county lunatics on the same footing, can charge the borough a sum not exceeding fourteen shillings a week for each lunatic, while on the other hand the borough is not required to contribute to the expense of building the asylum.

To meet this, section 12 of the Bill provides that the borough is to be treated as part of the county; but an equitable provision is added, following the precedent of s. 131 of the Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853, by which the borough is to contribute a sum to be agreed, or in default of agreement to be determined by arbitration to the cost of building the asylum.

Section 13 provides for the reference of questions arising between counties and boroughs as to lunatic asylums to the court or to arbitration, following the analogy of the Local Government Act, 1888, sections 29 and 62.

Section 14 gives effect to awards under the Act by applying sub-sections 5 to 7 of section 62 of the Local Government Act enabling boroughs to pay sums awarded out of the borough fund or to borrow the sums and providing for the application of the amount paid.

Section 15 makes the consent of a Secretary of State necessary only in the case of contracts for the purchase of land and for the erection of buildings. This is in accordance with the old law before the Lunacy Act, 1890.

Section 269 of the Lunacy Act, 1890, saves and continues certain contracts between visiting committees and lunatic hospitals.

Section 16 of the Bill extends the saving to the case where such a contract has been entered into by the council of a borough instead of the visiting committee.

Section 17 makes it clear that the provisions of the Local Government Act as to audit apply to the accounts of county asylums.

Difficulties have arisen with regard to private patients in hospitals and licensed houses who become paupers. Sections 18, 19 make provision for the removal of such persons, and for payment of the expenses by the authority liable for the maintenance of the lunatic removed.

Section 20 makes an amendment in the form of the petition.

Some difficulties have been experienced in procuring orders for the reception of private patients. A judicial authority is not always easily found, and is sometimes not willing to act. In some cases orders have been made by justices of the peace who are not specially appointed. In one or two cases the justices have appointed the whole of their body to be special justices.

Sections 22, 23 are intended to meet these difficulties. The jurisdiction of the judicial authority is enlarged. He is empowered to transfer a petition to some other judicial authority.

An order made by a justice who is not specially appointed is to be valid if approved by a judicial authority. Orders made after the passing of the Act of 1890 by justices appointed under the Act of 1889, as to which some doubt has been raised, are declared valid, and specially appointed justices are to continue in office till their successors are appointed.

Sections 23 and 24 make some improvements in the procedure as to Chancery lunatics, and reproduce the definitions of seised and possessed in the Trustee Act, which has been repealed so far as the procedure in lunacy is concerned.

A

B I L L

INTITULED

An Act to amend the Lunacy Act, 1890. A.D. 1891.

[Mem.—*The words enclosed in brackets and underlined are proposed to be inserted in Committee.*]

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Lunacy Act, 1891, and this Act shall be construed as one with the Lunacy Act, 1890 (in this Act called the principal Act), and this Act and the principal Act may be cited together as the Lunacy Acts, 1890 and 1891.

Provisions as to relieving officers.

2.—(1.) A constable, relieving officer, or overseer whose duty it is, under the principal Act, to convey a lunatic to or from an institution for lunatics, may make proper arrangements for the performance of the duty by some other person or persons.

(2.) Where in a union there are two or more relieving officers, and the guardians, with the sanction of the Local Government Board, direct one relieving officer to discharge throughout the union the duties of a relieving officer in respect of lunatics, every other relieving officer in the union shall inform the officer so directed of any case of a lunatic, with which it would otherwise devolve upon such other relieving officer to deal, and it shall be the duty of the relieving officer receiving such information to deal with the case, and the other relieving officer shall be discharged from any further duty in the matter.

Classification of lunatics received under ss. 13, 16, of 53 & 54 Vict. c. 5.

3. A lunatic sent to an institution for lunatics under section thirteen or sixteen of the principal Act shall be classified as a pauper, until it is ascertained that he is entitled to be classified as a private patient.

Amendment of section 24 of the

4.—(1.) Every pauper suffering from mental disease in a workhouse at the commencement of the principal Act, as to whom a

A.D. 1891.

Lunacy Act, 1890.

30 & 31 Vict. c. 106.

report had before the commencement of the principal Act been made under section twenty-two of the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1867, may be detained in the workhouse against his will without an order under section twenty-four of the principal Act.

30 Vict. c. 6.

(2.) The medical superintendent of an asylum provided under the Metropolitan Poor Act, 1867, shall not be required in any certificate under sub-section one of section twenty-four of the principal Act, or under this Act, to certify to the effect in sub-clause (*c*) of that sub-section mentioned, and upon the transfer from a workhouse to an asylum provided under the Metropolitan Poor Act, 1867, of a lunatic, with regard to whom a certificate or order under the said section twenty-four made while he was in the workhouse is in force, no further certificate or order shall be required for the detention of the lunatic in the asylum.

Amendment of section 27 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.

5. Where a workhouse is situate in a county which does not include the union to which the workhouse belongs, a summary reception order made by a justice of the county in which the workhouse is situate may order a lunatic in the workhouse to be received in any asylum, in which pauper lunatics chargeable to the union, to which the workhouse belongs, may legally be received.

Section 38 (4) of the Lunacy Act, 1890, amended.

6. Subsection four of section thirty-eight of the principal Act is hereby repealed, and the following subsection is substituted therefor:—

(4.) A reception order shall remain in force for a year after the date by this Act or by an order of the Commissioners appointed for it to expire, and thereafter for two years, and thereafter for three years, and after the end of such periods of one, two, and three years for successive periods of five years, if not more than one month nor less than seven days before the expiration of the period at the end of which, as fixed by this Act or by an order of the Commissioners under subsection two, the order would expire, and of each subsequent period of one, two, three, and five years respectively, a special report of the medical officer of the institution or of the medical attendant of the single patient as to the mental and bodily condition of the patient with a certificate under his hand certifying that the patient is still of unsound mind and a proper person to be detained under care and treatment is sent to the Commissioners.

Section 39 of Lunacy Act, 1890, not to apply to lunatics received under removal orders, or Chancery lunatics.

7. Section thirty-nine of the principal Act shall not apply to lunatics received under a removal order or to lunatics so found by inquisition.

A.D. 1891.

8.—(1.) In subsection three (*a*) of section fifty-five of the principal Act the words "or to travel in England" shall be inserted after the word "place." Amendment of section 55 (3) of the Lunacy Act, 1890.

(2.) In sub-section six of section fifty-five of the principal Act, for the words "licensed by visitors" shall be substituted the words "licensed by justices," and for the words "Commissioners or visitors" shall be substituted the words "such Commissioner or such two visitors."

9. In subsection three of section fifty-six of the principal Act the words "or permit the patient to be absent upon trial for such "period as may be thought fit" shall be added after the word "health" at the end of the subsection. Amendment of section 56 (3) of the Lunacy Act, 1890.

10. In subsection one of section sixty-one of the principal Act the words "to the workhouse of the union to which the lunatic "is chargeable, or if the lunatic is chargeable to a county or "borough, to the workhouse of the union from which he was sent "to the hospital or licensed house" shall be inserted after the words "of the lunatic." Amendment of section 61 (1) of the Lunacy Act, 1890.

11. The managing committee of every hospital may, with the approval of a Secretary of State, alter the regulations of the hospital. Hospitals may alter regulations, Lunacy Act, 1890, section 232.

12.—(1.) Where under section two hundred and forty-six of the principal Act, a borough ceases to be a local authority under that Act, the borough shall for all purposes of that Act be annexed to and treated as part of the county in which the borough is situate, and if or so far as the borough has not contributed towards the expense of providing the asylum of the county, a sum to be paid [by the borough] towards the expenses already incurred in providing the asylum shall be fixed by agreement between the councils of the county and borough, or in default of agreement by an arbitrator appointed by the parties, or, if the parties cannot agree upon an arbitrator, by an arbitrator appointed by the Local Government Board. [In fixing the sum to be paid by the borough, the borough shall be credited with any sums already contributed by the borough for lunacy purposes in excess of its legal liability.] Boroughs annexed to counties under section 246 of the Lunacy Act, 1890, to contribute to expense of asylum.

(2.) Where a borough had before the passing of this Act, by virtue of section eighty-six of the Local Government Act, 1888, and the determination of any contract, become liable to contribute to the county rate of the county in respect of a lunatic asylum, this section shall apply to such borough as if it had immediately 51 & 52 Vict. c. 41.

A.D. 1891.

after the passing of this Act ceased under section two hundred and forty-six of the principal Act, to be a local authority.

Power to refer questions as to asylums to the court or to arbitration.

13.—(1.) Any question relating to lunatic asylums or the maintenance of lunatics arising between any local authorities under the principal Act, and any boroughs not being local authorities under that Act, and any visiting committees or any two or more of such parties respectively, may be referred to an arbitrator appointed by the parties, or, if the parties cannot agree upon an arbitrator, by the Local Government Board.

S. 62 of 51 & 52 Vict. c. 41. applied.

14. The provisions of [sub-sections five, six, and seven of section sixty-two of] the Local Government Act, 1888, shall apply to every sum by virtue of this Act agreed to be paid or awarded by an arbitrator as if such sum had been agreed to be paid or awarded under [section sixty-two] of the Local Government Act, 1888.

Amendment of s. 254 of 51 & 52 Vict. c. 41.

15. In sub-section two of section two hundred and fifty-four of the principal Act, there shall be added after the word "contracts" the words "for the purchase of lands and buildings and for the erection, restoration, and enlargement of buildings."

S. 269 of 51 & 52 Vict. c. 41. applied to contracts by town councils and the subscribers to a hospital.

16. Where a contract between the council of a borough and the subscribers to a hospital for the reception of pauper lunatics into the hospital was subsisting on the twenty-sixth day of August one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, such contract, unless determined by the parties or one of them, shall be deemed to have continued in force since that date, and may be renewed subject to the same conditions and with the same consequences as if the contract had been entered into by a visiting committee on behalf of the borough.

Accounts of county asylums.

17. The provisions of the Local Government Act, 1888, relating to the accounts of county councils and their officers, and to the audit of such accounts, shall apply to the accounts of every asylum belonging wholly or in part to a county council and of the visiting committee and officers thereof.

Removal of lunatic who becomes a pauper.

18.—(1.) Where a lunatic in a hospital or licensed house becomes a pauper, the manager of the hospital or house may, after having given notice to the authority liable for the maintenance of the lunatic of his intention so to do, apply to a justice of the peace having jurisdiction in the place where the hospital or house is situate for an order for the removal of the lunatic, and such justice may, if he thinks fit, make an order for the removal of the lunatic to an institution for lunatics to which pauper lunatics for whose maintenance the authority is liable may legally be sent and

A.D. 1891.

for the reception of the lunatic therein, and such institution shall be named in the order, and the manager of the hospital or house shall forthwith cause the lunatic to be removed to the institution named in the order. In the case of such removal the original reception order shall remain in force, and shall authorise the classification of the lunatic as a pauper lunatic in the institution to which he is removed.

(2.) The costs of obtaining an order under this section and of the removal of the lunatic shall be repaid to the manager who obtains the order [by the authority liable for the maintenance of the lunatic] and any justice having jurisdiction in the place where the hospital or house from which the lunatic was removed is situate shall have power to fix the amount of such costs [and to order such authority to repay the same.] The provisions of section three hundred and fourteen of the principal Act shall apply to every such order for the repayment of costs.

Notice of reception of boarders into licensed houses and hospitals.

19. Where a boarder is received into a licensed house not within the immediate jurisdiction of the Commissioners in Lunacy, or into a registered hospital, notice of his reception shall be given to the Commissioners in Lunacy within twenty-four hours of his reception by the manager of the licensed house or hospital into which such boarder has been received.

If any manager fails to comply with the provisions of this section he shall, for each day or part of a day during which the default continues, be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

If the Commissioners after inquiry are of opinion that the mental state of any boarder received into a licensed house or hospital is such as to render him unfit to remain as a boarder, they may order the manager of the licensed house or hospital either to remove such boarder or to take steps to obtain an order for his reception as a patient into the licensed house or hospital.

Any manager failing to comply with an order of the Commissioners in Lunacy made pursuant to this section shall, for each day during which the default continues, be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

Complaints as to control of patients.

20. If complaints are made by persons resident in the neighbourhood of any hospital that the patients are allowed to go outside the hospital without a sufficient number of officers to control them, or that the patients are allowed to wander at large without any control, the Commissioners may, if they are satisfied that there are primâ facie grounds for such complaints, inquire into the same, and may make such order in relation thereto as the Commissioners

A.D. 1891.

think just, and the superintendent of any hospital disobeying any such order shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Power to order payment of expenses as to lunatics who become paupers.

21. The provisions of the principal Act for the payment of expenses in relation to pauper lunatics shall be applicable with respect to lunatics in institutions for lunatics who become paupers.

Form of petition amended.

22. In Form 1 in the Second Schedule to the principal Act there shall be substituted for the word "Dated" the words "Date of presentation of the petition."

Amendment as to the judicial authority under 51 & 52 Vict. c. 41.

23.—(1.) A justice of the peace specially appointed under section ten of the principal Act may exercise the powers of the judicial authority under that Act, notwithstanding that he may not have jurisdiction in the place where the lunatic or alleged lunatic is.

(2.) A judicial authority may, if he considers it expedient, transfer a petition for a reception order presented to him to any other judicial authority who is willing to receive the same, whether such other judicial authority has or has not jurisdiction in the place where the lunatic is, and such other judicial authority shall have the same powers as the judicial authority to whom the petition was presented would have had.

(3.) A reception order made after the passing of this Act shall not be invalid on the ground only that the justice of the peace who signed the order shall appear to have not been duly appointed under section ten of the principal Act, if the order is within fourteen days after its date approved and signed by a judicial authority.

(4.) The appointment at any time before or after the passing of this Act by the justices of a county or quarter sessions borough of justices to exercise the powers of the judicial authority under the principal Act shall not be invalid on the ground only that the appointment includes all the justices of the county or borough.

(5.) Every justice appointed under section ten of the Lunacy Acts Amendment Act, 1889, shall be deemed to have had power to exercise the jurisdiction conferred upon the judicial authority under the principal Act, and the jurisdiction of such justices and of any justices appointed or hereafter to be appointed under the principal Act shall be deemed to have continued and shall continue until a fresh appointment is made.

Power to confer powers of a justice of the peace on a member of the board of guardians.

24. If for the due administration of the Lunacy Acts, 1890 and 1891, in any union it appears to the Lord Chancellor desirable, he may by writing under his hand empower the chairman of the board of guardians to sign orders for the reception of persons as pauper lunatics in institutions for lunatics, and every order so

signed shall have effect as if made by a justice of the peace under the principal Act. A.D. 1891.

Amendments in procedure upon inquisitions.

25.—(1.) The provisions of section ninety-four sub-section two of the principal Act as to the trial of issues in the High Court shall extend to all inquisitions, and the masters may, for the purpose of inquisitions held before them, exercise the powers by that sub-section conferred upon the judge who tries the issue.

(2.) The masters may make orders for the attendance of an alleged lunatic at such time and place as the order directs, for examination by the masters or a medical practitioner, and such order may be enforced in the same way as an order of a Judge of the High Court.

Procedure as to Chancery lunatics.

26.—(1.) Subject to rules in lunacy the jurisdiction of the Judge in Lunacy as regards administration and management may be exercised by the masters, and every order of a master in that behalf shall take effect unless annulled or varied by the Judge in Lunacy.

(2.) The power to make rules under section three hundred and thirty-eight, sub-section (2), of the principal Act shall extend to all applications under the principal Act and this Act, and also to applications in the Chancery Division of the High Court in cases where such applications are also made under the principal Act.

(3.) The power conferred by section one hundred and forty-eight of the principal Act to make rules fixing per-centage and fees shall be deemed to extend to all proceedings under the principal Act or this Act, whether relating to lunatics so found by inquisition or to any other person in relation to whom or to whose property an order under the said Acts has been or may be made. Provided that in the case of lunatics under the protection of the Judge in Lunacy by virtue of the transmission of the record of an inquisition from Ireland and its entry of record in the High Court, and in the case of persons residing out of England and declared lunatic according to the laws of their place of residence, no per-centage shall be levied except upon income arising from property within the jurisdiction of the Judge in Lunacy and administered under his direction.

(4.) The provisions of section one hundred and sixteen, sub-section two, of the principal Act shall apply to the persons named in sub-section one (*d.*) of the same section though not lunatics.

Definition of seised and possessed.

27. In the principal Act, the word "seised" shall include any vested estate for life or of a greater description, and shall

A.D. 1891.

extend to estates at law and in equity in possession or in futurity in any lands, and the word "possessed" shall include any vested estate less than a life estate at law or in equity in possession or in expectancy in any lands.

Repeal.

28. The enactments in the schedule are hereby repealed.

The SCHEDULE.

Section 27.

Enactments Repealed.

Session and Chapter.	Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
53 & 54 Vict. c. 5.	The Lunacy Act, 1890	Section nine, sub-section one, from "having" to the end of the sub-section. Section ten, in sub-section one the words "within the county and borough respectively" and in sub-section four the words "within the same" occurring twice. Section thirteen, sub-section two, from "within" to "jurisdiction." Section twenty-four, sub-section six, from "that a pauper" to "asylum" where that word next occurs. Section sixty-two. Section ninety-nine the words "with a jury." Section one hundred and forty-nine. Section two hundred and forty-six, from "subject" to "an asylum." Section two hundred and seventy-nine. Section three hundred and thirty-eight, sub-section two, the words "in lunacy." The Second Schedule, Form 13. The Fourth Schedule, the references to "Dover" and "Maidstone" repealed as from the commencement of the Lunacy Act, 1890.

Lunacy. [H.L.]

A

B I L L

INTITULED

An Act to amend the Lunacy Act, 1890.

(*Brought from the Lords* 23 *July* 1891.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 24 *July* 1891.

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[Bill 430.]

Mail Ships Bill.

ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES.

Clause.

1. Application of Act by Order in Council.
2. Reception for conveyance and delivery of mail bags by masters of ships.
3. Conveyance of letters by crew or passengers of mail ships forbidden.
4. Regulations as to giving of security for ships engaged in postal service.
5. Arrest and execution of process on board exempted mail ships.
6. Exemption from seizure of exempted mail ship.
7. Application of Act to public ships.
8. Legal proceedings.
9. Application of Act to British possessions.
10. Definitions.
11. Short title.

SCHEDULE.

A

B I L L

TO

Enable Her Majesty in Council to carry into effect Conventions which may be made with Foreign Countries respecting Ships engaged in Postal Service. A.D. 1891.

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Application of Act by Order in Council.

1.—(1.) Where Her Majesty the Queen has made a Convention with a Foreign State respecting the postal service between such Foreign State and the United Kingdom, or respecting the privileges of mail ships, that is to say, ships engaged in any postal service of such Foreign State or of any part of Her Majesty's dominions, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty in Council to order that this Act shall, and this Act shall accordingly, subject to any conditions, exceptions, and qualifications contained in the Order, apply, during the continuance of the Order, to such Convention and Foreign State, and to the postal service and mail ships described in the Convention.

(2.) The Order shall recite or embody the terms of the Convention, and may be varied or revoked by Order in Council, but shall not continue in force for any longer period than the Convention.

(3.) Every Order in Council under this Act shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament forthwith after it is made, or, if Parliament be not then sitting, after the then next meeting of Parliament, and shall also be notified in the London Gazette and published under the superintendence of Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

Reception for conveyance and delivery of mail bags by masters of ships.

2.—(1.) Where this section applies to a Convention with a Foreign State, then—

(*a*) the master of a British ship on leaving a port of the Foreign State for a port of the United Kingdom, and the master of a

A.D. 1891.

ship of the Foreign State on leaving a port of the United Kingdom for a port of the Foreign State, shall receive on board his ship for conveyance at the prices fixed by the Convention any mail bags tendered to him by a postal officer for such conveyance; and

(*b*) the master of a ship of the Foreign State to whom any mail bags have been entrusted by a postal officer for conveyance to any port of the United Kingdom, shall deliver the bags to any postal officer of the United Kingdom who demands the same, or, if no such demand is made, to the first post office in the United Kingdom with which he can communicate; or if his ship is placed in quarantine in the United Kingdom to the person appointed to superintend the quarantine; and in the latter case that person, after taking the proper precautions, shall deliver the bags to the proper postal officer of the United Kingdom.

(2.) If the master of a ship, British or foreign, fails to comply with this section, he shall be liable to a fine of *five hundred pounds*, and, subject to the provisions of this Act as to exempted mail ships, any officer of customs may detain the ship until the proceeding for the recovery of the fine is completed or until security, approved by the court in which the proceeding is taken, has been given to abide the event of the proceeding and pay any fine and costs that may be awarded thereon:

(3.) Provided that a master shall not be so liable in the case of any offence for which he has been punished by the law of the Foreign State.

Conveyance of letters by crew or passengers of mail ships forbidden.

3.—(1.) Where this section applies to a Convention with a Foreign State, the master of a British mail ship to which this section applies when carrying mails to or from any port of the Foreign State, and the master of a mail ship of the Foreign State to which this section applies when carrying mails to or from any port of the United Kingdom, shall not, nor shall any person on board the ship, whether a passenger or belonging to the ship or any other person, convey in the ship for delivery to another person in the Foreign State or United Kingdom, as the case may be, any letter, other than the letters contained in mail bags entrusted to the master by a postal officer of the United Kingdom or of any Foreign State, or than the despatches sent by the Government either of the United Kingdom or of any Foreign State.

(2.) If a person on board such ship acts in contravention of this section, or refuses or fails on demand to give up to the master,

or a postal officer, any letter so conveyed by him, he shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding *five pounds ;*

(3.) It shall be the duty of the master of the ship to secure the observance of this section by all persons on board the ship, and to inform the proper authorities at the port at which the ship arrives of any breach of this section by any of those persons, and if he fails so to do, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding *five pounds ;*

(4.) Provided that a person shall not be liable under this section to a fine for any offence for which he has been punished by the law of the Foreign State.

(5.) Nothing in this section shall apply to any letters which if sent from the United Kingdom would be exempted from the exclusive privilege of the Postmaster-General under the Act of the session of the seventh year of King William the Fourth and the first of Her present Majesty, chapter thirty-three, intituled "An Act for the management of the Post Office." 7 Will. 4 & 1 Vict. c. 33.

Regulation as to giving of security for ships engaged in postal service.

4.—(1.) Where the owner of any ships, British or foreign, applies to the High Court in England, and

(*a*) produces a certificate of a Secretary of State that such owner is subsidised for the execution of any postal service within the meaning of a Convention with a Foreign State to which this Act applies, by reason of receiving from the Foreign State, or from the Government of the United Kingdom or of a British possession, a bonâ fide subsidy for the postal service mentioned in the certificate, and

(*b*) produces sufficient evidence of the nature of the said service and the number of and the prescribed particulars respecting the ships engaged therein, and

(*c*) gives notice of the application to the Board of Trade,

the High Court, after hearing the owner, and the Board of Trade if they wish to be heard, shall fix the amount of the security which the owner ought to place under the control of the court for the purposes of this Act as respects the ships engaged in that postal service, and fix the number and maximum tonnage of the ships to which the security is to apply.

(2.) The security shall be the bond of the owner guaranteed either—

(*a.*) by the personal security of a surety, accompanied by an adequate real security given by the surety ; or,

A.D. 1891.

(*b*.) by the payment or transfer into court of cash, or of securities of the Government of the United Kingdom.

(3.) If the owner gives such security to the satisfaction of the High Court, then so long as the security is maintained and is sufficient to the satisfaction of the Court, and the number [and tonnage] of the ships for the time being actually engaged in carrying mails for the postal service in respect of which the security is given does not exceed the number of the ships to which the security applies, the ships actually engaged in carrying mails for the said service shall be deemed to be exempted mail ships and be entitled to the exemptions and privileges given by this Act to exempted mail ships; and the Board of Trade shall give the prescribed notices for informing the arresting authorities that the ships actually engaged in carrying the mails for the said postal service are exempted mail ships.

(4.) Notice of every application respecting any security given in pursuance of this section shall be given to the Board of Trade.

(5.) If at any time it appears to the Board of Trade that a security given as respects ships engaged in any postal service is from any cause (whether pending claims, variation of the conditions of the service, or otherwise) insufficient, the Board of Trade shall apply to the High Court, and that Court, if satisfied of such insufficiency, shall require the security to be made sufficient to the satisfaction of the Court within a reasonable time, and direct that in default the ships engaged in the postal service shall cease to be exempted mail ships, and that the Board of Trade shall give the prescribed notices for informing the arresting authorities of such cesser.

(6.) The amount and nature of the security may be varied and the whole security may be withdrawn, and the income of the security may be disposed of, by order of the High Court from time to time on such application either of the shipowners or of the Board of Trade, or of any person appearing to be interested, and in such manner, and after such notice, and upon such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by rules of court, or so far as the rules do not extend, as the Court may think just.

(7.) Provided that before the security is actually withdrawn, the High Court shall be satisfied—

(*a*) that the prescribed notice of the order for withdrawal has been given to the arresting authorities; and

(*b*) that there is no pending claim for the purposes of which the security may be required;

and upon the prescribed notice of the order for withdrawal being given to an arresting authority, the ships shall, as respects that authority, cease, after the date specified in the notice, to be exempted ships.

(8.) Rules of court may be made for carrying this section into effect, and in particular for regulating the amount and value of the security to be given, and the mode of giving security, and of giving notices to the arresting authorities, and for providing for the evidence of the exemption of ships under this section, and for the information to be given from time to time to the High Court respecting the ships to which the security applies, and for the jurisdiction of the High Court under this Act being exercised in chambers.

Arrest and execution of process on board exempted mail ships.

5.—(1.) Where this section applies to a convention with a foreign state, and an exempted mail ship to which this section applies is in a port in the United Kingdom no person shall be arrested without warrant on board such ship, and before any process civil or criminal is executed against any person who is on board such ship the following provisions of this section shall be observed; that is to say,—

(*a.*) written notice of the intention to execute such process against or to arrest a person who is on, or is suspected to be on, board the ship, stating the hour at which, if necessary, the ship will be searched, shall, if it is a ship of a Foreign State and there is at the port a consulate of that State, be left at the consulate, addressed to the consular officer.

(*b.*) it shall be the duty of the master upon demand, if the said person is on board his ship, to enable the proper officer to execute such process against that person or arrest him.

(*c.*) if the officer is unable to execute the said process against or arrest the said person he may, but if it is a foreign ship only after the expiration of such time after notice was left at the consulate as is specified in the convention, search the ship for such person, and if he is found, may execute the process against or arrest him.

(*d.*) where the process is a writ of habeas corpus for the production of such person, the master or other individual detaining such person may deliver such person to the officer executing the writ, and in the latter case such officer shall keep the said person in custody, and produce him according to the exigency of the writ, and the delivery of the said person to the officer shall be a compliance with the writ on the part of the master or other individual.

A.D. 1891.

(2.) The ship may be delayed for the purposes of this section for the time specified in the Convention, but not for any longer time.

(3.) If the master of a ship refuses to permit a search of the ship in accordance with this section, or fails to deliver up a person in pursuance of a writ of habeas corpus, any officer of customs may detain the ship, and such master shall be liable to a fine of *five hundred pounds*.

(4.) This section shall apply to the execution of a process against the master, and to the arrest of the master, in like manner as in the case of any other person.

Exemption from seizure of exempted mail ship.

6.—(1.) An exempted mail ship to which this section applies shall not, subject as in this Act mentioned, be liable to be arrested or detained by any arresting authority either for the purpose of founding jurisdiction in any Court of Admiralty, or of enforcing the payment of any damages, fine, debt, or other claim or sum, or enforcing any forfeiture, whether arising from the misconduct of the master or any of the crew or otherwise, but every court of the United Kingdom by the process of which the ship could have been under the circumstances arrested or detained shall have the same jurisdiction as if the ship had been so arrested or detained, and the High Court, on application, shall cause the security to be applied in discharge of any such damages, fine, debt, claim, sum, or forfeiture.

(2.) Provided that nothing in this section shall render invalid the arrest or detention of a ship before the prescribed notice has been given to the arresting authority, but such authority, on proof that the ship is an exempted mail ship, shall release the ship.

Application of Act to public ships.

7.—(1.) Where the convention with a Foreign State provides that any provisions of the convention similar to those contained in this Act shall in any cases apply to a public ship of a Foreign State when employed as a mail ship, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty the Queen to agree that the like provisions shall apply to a public ship of Her Majesty in the like cases when employed as a mail ship, and to give effect to such agreement.

(2.) An Order in Council applying this Act to a Convention with a Foreign State may, if it seems to Her Majesty in Council to be consistent with the Convention so to do, apply this Act to a public ship of that Foreign State when employed as a mail ship in the cases authorised by the Convention, and this Act shall apply accordingly, as if such ship were an exempted mail ship belonging to a private owner, and any process may be executed and person arrested on board such ship accordingly.

A.D. 1891.

Legal proceedings.

8.—(1.) Every fine under this Act, if exceeding *fifty pounds*, may be recovered by action in the High Court in England or Ireland or in the Court of Session in Scotland, and a fine under this Act not exceeding *fifty pounds* may be recovered on summary conviction, provided that every offence for which a fine exceeding *fifty pounds* can be imposed under this Act may be prosecuted on summary conviction, but the fine imposed on such conviction shall not exceed *fifty pounds*.

(2.) In the case of a summary conviction, any person who thinks himself aggrieved by such conviction may appeal to quarter sessions.

(3.) Service of any summons or other matter in any legal proceeding under this Act shall be good service if made by leaving the summons for the person to be served on board the ship to which he belongs with the person being or appearing to be master of the ship.

(4.) If a fine under this Act imposed on the master of a ship is not paid, and cannot be recovered out of any security given in pursuance of this Act, the Court may, in addition to any other power for enforcing payment of the fine, direct the amount to be levied by distress or poinding and sale of the ship, her tackle, furniture, or apparel.

Application of Act to British Possessions.

9.—(1.) An Order in Council may for the purpose of a Convention with a Foreign State apply this Act, subject to any exceptions or modifications, to any British Possession, and this Act when so applied shall, subject to those exceptions and modifications, and subject as herein-after mentioned, have effect as if it were re-enacted with the substitution of such British Possession for the United Kingdom;

Provided that before it is applied to any British Possession named in the schedule to this Act the Government of such possession shall have adhered to the Convention.

(2.) Where this Act so applies to any British Possession—

(*a*) the master of a British ship who has been entrusted by a postal officer (whether of the United Kingdom, or of the Foreign State or of any British Possession) with any mail bags for conveyance to any port in that British Possession, shall deliver the bags to any postal officer of the Possession who demands the same, or if no such demand is made, to the first Post Office in the Possession with which he can communicate, or if his ship is placed in quarantine in the Possession, to the person appointed to superintend the quarantine; and in the latter case that person, after taking the proper precautions, shall deliver the bags to the proper postal officer of the Possession;

A.D. 1891.

(*b*) the master of a British ship, on leaving a port of the British Possession, shall receive on board his ship for conveyance at the prices fixed by the Convention any mail bags tendered to him by a postal officer for conveyance, either to the United Kingdom or to the Foreign State.

(4.) If the master of a British ship fails to comply with this section, he shall be liable to a fine of *five hundred pounds*, and subject to the provisions of this Act as to exempted mail ships, any officer of customs may detain the ship until the proceeding for the recovery of the fine is completed, or until security, to be approved by the court in which the proceeding is taken, has been given to abide the event of the proceeding and pay any fine and costs that may be awarded thereon.

(5.) Where this Act applies to a British possession, it shall not be necessary for the owner of any mail ship to give security in any court in that possession, and the provisions of this Act with respect to the jurisdiction of any court of the United Kingdom, and to the application of the security, shall apply as if a court in a British Possession were substituted for a court of the United Kingdom.

(6.) It shall be lawful for Her Majesty in Council to make rules for carrying into effect, as respects British Possessions, the provisions of this Act with respect to the security given by mail ships, and in particular with respect to the notices to be given to arresting authorities in the Possession, and the evidence to be receivable by such authorities of the security having been given or withdrawn, and the application of the security in discharge of any damages, fine, debt, claim, sum, or forfeiture recovered or payable in the British Possession.

(7.) If by any law made either before or after the *passing of this Act* by the Legislature of any British Possession provision is made for carrying into effect within such possession any convention to which this Act applies, Her Majesty in Council may suspend the operation within such possession of this Act or of any part thereof so far as it relates to such convention, and so long as such law continues in force there, or direct that such law or any part thereof shall have effect in such British possession with or without modifications and alterations as if it were part of this Act.

Definitions.

10. In this Act—

The expression "mail bag" means a mail of letters, or a box, or parcel, or any other envelope in which post letters within the meaning of the Acts relating to the Post Office, are conveyed, whether it does or does not contain post letters;

The expression "master of a ship" includes any person in charge of a ship, whether commander, mate, or any other person;

The expression "ship of a Foreign State" means a ship entitled to sail under the flag of a Foreign State;

The expression "arresting authority" means any court, authority, or officer having power to arrest or detain a ship, or to arrest a person on board a ship, or to order such arrest or detention, or to order the execution of any process, civil or criminal, on board any ship;

The expression "postal officer" means any person employed in the business of the Post Office of the United Kingdom or a British Possession or Foreign State, as the case may be, whether employed by the Postmaster General, or the chief of the Post Office of the British Possession, or the chief of the Post Office of the Foreign State, or by any person under him, or on behalf of any such Post Office.

11. This Act may be cited as the Mail Ships Act, 1891. Short title.

SCHEDULE.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS TO WHICH ACT IS APPLICABLE ONLY UPON THE GOVERNMENT ADHERING TO CONVENTION.

British India.	Western Australia.
Dominion of Canada.	Queensland.
Newfoundland.	Tasmania.
New South Wales.	New Zealand.
Victoria.	Cape of Good Hope.
South Australia.	Natal.

Mail Ships.

A

B I L L

To enable Her Majesty in Council to carry into effect Conventions which may be made with Foreign Countries respecting Ships engaged in Postal Service.

(*Prepared and brought in by*
Sir James Fergusson, Mr. Attorney General, and Mr. Solicitor General.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
22 *January* 1891.

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[Bill 163.]

Maintenance of Destitute Parents Bill.

MEMORANDUM.

This Bill proposes to amend the procedure by which a child may be compelled to contribute to the relief of his destitute parent.

By the 43 Eliz. c. 2. s. 6, the children of every poor old blind, lame and impotent person not able to work, being of sufficient ability, are made liable at their own charges to relieve such poor person. But according to the existing law this liability can only be enforced when and so long as the parent is actually chargeable to the parish. The object of this Bill is to make it more easy to enforce the law and to prevent persons who have children who are able to support them becoming chargeable to the parish. In the year 1886 an amendment was made in the procedure by which a husband may be compelled to support his destitute wife. (49 & 50 Vict. c. 52.) This Act has worked well, and has been the means of saving much of the expense that was formerly incurred by guardians in the relief of married women whose husbands were able to support them. The present Bill is framed on the lines of this Act, and is intended to make the same procedure apply in the case of parent and child.

A

B I L L

TO

Amend the Law relating to the Means of compelling Persons to Maintain their Destitute Parents. A.D. 1891.

WHEREAS it is desirable to amend the law relating to the means of compelling persons to maintain their destitute parents:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Liability of persons to support destitute parents.

1. When any poor old blind, lame, or impotent person, or other poor person not able to work, is without sufficient means to support himself, every child of such poor person shall be liable according to his ability to support or contribute to the support of such poor person, and it shall be lawful for any such poor person to summon his child or children before any two justices in petty sessions or any stipendiary magistrate, and thereupon such justices or magistrate, if satisfied that the child or children of such poor person, or one or more of them, being able wholly or in part to maintain such poor person, has or have wilfully refused or neglected so to do, may order that the child or children, or one or more of them, shall, by joint or by separate weekly payments, pay to his or their parent such weekly sum or weekly sums not exceeding in the whole the aggregate sum of *one pound* per week, as the justices or magistrate may consider to be in accordance with the means of the child or children, and with any means the parent may have for his support; and the payment of the sum so ordered to be paid by any child or children shall be enforceable and enforced against such child or children in the same manner as the payment of money is enforced under an order of affiliation; and the said justices or magistrate by whom any such order for payment shall be made, or other justices

A.D. 1891.

or magistrate sitting in their or his stead, shall have power from time to time to vary the same, on the application of either the parent or child or children, or one of the children, upon proof that the means of the parent or child or children have been altered in amount since the original order or any subsequent order varying it shall have been made.

Application for and granting of summons.

2. A summons under this Act shall be applied for and granted and served in the same manner as summonses are now applied for and granted and served in cases of assault, or in such other manner as the said justices or magistrate shall direct: Provided always, that in such cases the said justices or magistrate, or other justices or magistrate sitting in his or their stead, may re-hear any such summons at the instance of the child or children at any time, and confirm, discharge, or vary any previous order thereon as they or he may think just.

Short title.

3. This Act may be cited as the Maintenance of Destitute Parents Act, 1891.

Extent of Act.

4. This Act shall not extend to Scotland.

Maintenance of Destitute Parents.

A

B I L L

To amend the Law relating to the Means of compelling Persons to Maintain their Destitute Parents.

(Prepared and brought in by Mr. Gainsford Bruce, Mr. Gully, Mr. Dugdale, and Mr. Lockwood.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 17 *March* 1891.

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[Bill 250.]

Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Bill.

ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES.

Clause.

1. Transfer of powers under 50 & 51 Vict. c. 27. s. 9.
2. Amendment of 50 & 51 Vict. c. 27. s. 4. as to accommodation for weighing cattle.
3. Statistics as to weight and sale of cattle.
4. Application of Act to auction marts.
5. Application to Ireland.
6. Short title.

SCHEDULES.

[Bill 353.] a

A

B I L L

TO

Amend the Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Act, 1887. A.D. 1891.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Act, 1887 (herein-after referred to as the principal Act): 50 & 51 Vict. c. 27.

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Transfer of powers under 50 & 51 Vict. c. 27. s. 9.

1. As from *the passing of this Act* the powers under section nine of the principal Act of the Local Government Board as to England and Wales and of the Secretary for Scotland as to Scotland shall be transferred to and vest in the Board of Agriculture, and the powers under the same section of the Local Government Board for Ireland shall be transferred to and vest in the Irish Land Commission.

Amendment of 50 & 51 Vict. c. 27. s. 4. as to accommodation for weighing cattle.

2.—(1.) The market authority of every market and fair to which the principal Act for the time being applies shall, unless exempted by order of the Board of Agriculture from the requirements of this section, provide and maintain to the satisfaction of the Board sufficient and suitable accommodation for weighing cattle.

(2.) Default in complying with the requirements of this section shall be deemed default in complying with the requirements of section four of the principal Act.

Statistics as to weight and sale of cattle.

3.—(1.) The market authority of every market and fair held in any of the places mentioned in the schedule to this Act shall send to the Board of Agriculture returns, at such intervals, and in such form and with such particulars as the Board of Agriculture by order prescribe, with respect to the number of cattle entering and the number and weight of cattle weighed at the market or fair, and the price of the cattle sold thereat.

A.D. 1891.

(2.) The Board of Agriculture shall publish the returns so sent, or abstracts thereof, or extracts therefrom, in such manner as they think most expedient for the information of the public.

(3.) Default by a market authority in complying with the requirements of this section shall be deemed default in complying with the requirements of section four of the principal Act.

(4.) If any person makes any false or fraudulent statement in any return made in pursuance of this section, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanour.

(5.) The Board of Agriculture may from time to time vary or add to the list of places in the schedule to this Act.

Application of Act to auction marts.

4.—(1.) An auctioneer shall not, unless exempted by order of the Board of Agriculture from the requirements of this section, sell cattle at any mart where cattle are habitually or periodically sold unless there are provided at that mart similar facilities for weighing cattle as are required by the principal Act and this Act in the case of cattle sold at a market or fair to which the principal Act applies.

(2.) Every auctioneer who sells cattle at any such mart as aforesaid shall, unless exempted as aforesaid, make the like returns to the Board of Agriculture with respect to cattle entering, weighed, and sold at that mart as are required by this Act to be made by a market authority, and shall be subject to the like penalty for making any false or fradulent statement in any such return.

(3.) If any such auctioneer makes default in complying with the requirements of this section he shall for each offence be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding *twenty pounds*, or in case of a continuing offence to a fine not exceeding *ten pounds* for every day during which the offence continues.

(4.) This section shall not come into operation until the *first day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.*

Application to Ireland.

5. This Act shall, in its application to Ireland, be construed as if for the expression "the Board of Agriculture" were substituted the expression "the Irish Land Commission."

Short title.

6. This Act may be cited as the Market and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Act, 1891, and the principal Act and this Act may be cited together as the Market and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Acts, 1887 and 1891.

SCHEDULE.

A.D. 1891.

ENGLAND.

Ashford.
Birmingham.
Bristol.
Leicester.
Leeds.
Lincoln.
Liverpool.
London.
Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Norwich.
Salford.
Shrewsbury.
Wakefield.
York.

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeen.
Dundee.
Edinburgh.
Glasgow.
Perth.

IRELAND.

Belfast.
Cork.
Dublin.

Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle).

A

B I L L

To amend the Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Act, 1887.

(*Prepared and brought in by Mr. Chaplin, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, and Mr. Long.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 4 *June* 1891.

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[*Price* 1*d.*]

[Bill 353.]

LORDS AMENDMENTS

TO THE

MARKETS AND FAIRS (WEIGHING OF CATTLE) BILL.

NOTE.—*The pages and lines refer to the Bill* (185.) *as printed by the Lords.*

Page 1.

Line 30, after ("and") insert ("showing, so far as the market "authority can ascertain the same"), and after ("thereat") insert ("such market authority may, for the purpose of "making a prescribed return, cause any cattle which have "been sold at the market to be weighed without fee")

Page 2.

Leave out lines 4, 5, and 6, and insert:

(3.) If a market authority makes default in complying with the requirements of this section, it shall, for each offence, be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds, or in case of a continuing offence, to a fine not exceeding ten pounds for every day during which the offence continues.

Line 19, after ("who") insert ("in any place from which "returns are required to be made under this Act")

Line 26, leave out ("he") and insert ("the auctioneer, or if "he is in the employment of any person, the person by "whom he is employed")

Line 35, after ("Act") insert ("shall be construed as one with "the principal Act and")

Page 3.

Line 3, after ("London") insert ("Metropolitan Cattle "Market")

Line 9, after ("Liverpool") insert ("Stanley Market")

[Bill 438.]

LORDS AMENDMENTS

TO THE

MARKETS AND FAIRS (WEIGHING OF CATTLE) BILL.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 29 *July* 1891.

PRINTED BY HYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE.
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[*Price* ½*d.*]

[Bill 438.]

Marriage Acts Amendment Bill. [H.L.]

ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES.

Clause.

1. Short title.
2. Interpretation.
3. Banns where to be published.
4. Time for publication of banns.
5. Alteration of rubrics.
6. Where marriages by banns may be solemnized.
7. Banns of seamen.
8. Minister may require a statement in writing of necessary particulars.
9. Where marriages by licence may be solemnized.
10. Where marriages of seamen may be solemnized by licence.
11. Saving for right of master of faculties and vicar-general to grant licences.
12. Affidavit to lead the licence.
13. Where notice is to be sent to minister of marriage by licence.
14. Marriages of persons residing in canal or other boats or in other moveable dwelling.
15. Fees for marriages.
16. Proof of residence of parties or of compliance of directions in ss. 6, 8, and 13 not necessary to validity of marriage.
17. False statement under s. 8 a misdemeanor. Limitation of prosecution.
18. Savings for the Royal Family and marriages by special licence.
19. 4 Geo. 4. c. 76. repealed as far only as inconsistent with this Act.
20. Two printed copies of Act to ministers.
21. Banns book.
22. Extent of Act.

SCHEDULE.

[Bill 348.] A

A

B I L L

INTITULED

An Act for the Amendment of the Marriage Act, 4 Geo. IV. chapter 76. A.D. 1891.

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as the Marriage Acts Amendment Act, 1891. Short title.

2. In this Act the following words shall mean or include the following things, unless the context otherwise requires: Interpretation.

"Church" shall mean a church or chapel of the Church of England in which marriages may lawfully be solemnized or banns published:

"Parish" shall mean every old undivided parish and every parish from which any portion has been cut off and has become the whole or part of a new parish for ecclesiastical purposes under any Act of Parliament, and every such new parish and every chapelry in which there is a church where banns may lawfully be published:

"Usual place of abode" or "place where he dwells" shall mean any ordinary residence of the person referred to, whether he has more than one or not, or his usual abode for fifteen days immediately preceding his making an affidavit or declaration of residence to lead a licence or applying for publication of banns:

"Minister," except with reference to fees due to the incumbent of the parish, shall include during his absence any curate or other officiating minister of the parish or church:

"Clerk" shall include any person acting for the occasion in the capacity of clerk:

"Seaman" shall include any person whose name is borne on the books of any ship as employed therein.

A.D. 1891.

Banns where to be published.

3. From and after the first day of November one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one all banns of matrimony shall be published in an audible manner in some church in which such banns may lawfully be published of the parish wherein the persons to be married shall dwell. Where they shall dwell in different parishes the banns shall be published in some church in which such banns may lawfully be published of the parish wherein each of the said persons shall dwell.

Time for publication of banns.

4. The time for publishing banns shall be on Sundays between the hours of nine in the morning and nine in the evening after the Nicene Creed, or after the second lesson at Morning Prayer. If there is no morning service between those hours, the banns shall be published after the second lesson at Evening Prayer.

Alteration of rubrics.

5. The Archbishops of Canterbury and York are hereby authorised, subject to the approval of Her Majesty the Queen, to make such alterations in the rubrics after the Nicene Creed and before and in the Marriage Service in the Prayer Book as will make them agree with this Act, and those rubrics shall be so printed in all prayer books after such alterations have been notified by order of Her Majesty to the Queen's Printers and the Vice-Chancellors of Oxford and Cambridge Universities.

Where marriages by banns may be solemnized.

6. When banns shall have been published as aforesaid the marriage may at any time within three months be solemnized either in one of the churches in which the banns have been published, or in any other church in which banns may be lawfully published in the diocese in which is situate either of the churches in which the banns shall have been published. An entry shall be made in the banns book before any publication of banns of the church where it is intended to solemnize the marriage, unless it is one in which the banns are published. Provided that the marriage shall not be solemnized in any church where the banns have not been published without the consent of the minister thereof, nor until after the production to him of a certificate of due publication of the banns at each of the churches where they were published, and that they were not forbidden by any person having a right to stop the marriage, and that an entry was made in the banns book of the intention to solemnize the marriage in such church.

Banns of seamen.

7. The banns of a seaman may be published in any church of the parish in which he usually dwells when not at sea, or if his ship be in port, in any church within five miles of the ship.

A.D. 1891

Minister may require a statement in writing of necessary particulars.

8. At some time between the entry of the banns and their last publication the minister of the church where they are to be published shall require a statement in writing signed by the person who applied for the banns of the abodes of each of the parties within the parish, and whether they are both of full age, and if not, whether each one who is not has got the consent of his or her father or guardian; and that the person applying knows of no legal impediment by reason of relationship within the prohibited degrees or any other cause. And after receiving such statement the minister shall allow the publication to proceed unless he ascertains it to be false, and he shall not be bound or authorised to ask any further question of the parties, but may explain the particulars of the said statement, and may inform them that they are liable to prosecution if they sign it falsely. Such statement shall be in the form contained in the schedule to this Act, or to the like effect.

Where marriages by licence may be solemnized.

9. A marriage by licence may be solemnized upon a licence duly issued from the registry of the archbishop or bishop of the diocese, or from the registry of the archdeaconry where such licences have been hitherto issued from such registry, and whether granted in the registry, or through a surrogate, in any church within the diocese, provided that one of the parties to be married under such licence shall have had his or her usual place of abode within the diocese for fifteen days before the granting of the licence.

Where marriages of seamen may be solemnized by licence.

10. A marriage licence may issue in manner aforesaid for the marriage in any church within the diocese of a seaman whose ship is in any port within the diocese at the time of the granting of the licence, provided that the usual place of abode of such seaman during the fifteen days immediately before the granting of the licence shall have been on board his ship, or partly on board his ship and partly on shore within the diocese.

Saving for right of master of faculties and vicar-general to grant licences.

11. Nothing in this Act shall abridge the authority which the master of the faculties or the vicar-general of the Archbishop of Canterbury now has and exercises in issuing marriage licences.

Affidavit to lead the licence.

12. The affidavit to lead the licence and the licence shall (among other things) state the names, descriptions, and usual place or places of abode of both the parties, and the name of the church in which the marriage is intended to be solemnized.

A.D. 1891.

Where notice is to be sent to minister of marriage by licence.

13. Where the marriage is to be solemnized in a church in a parish in which neither of the parties have had his or her usual place of abode for fifteen days immediately before the granting of the licence, on the day of such licence being granted notice thereof shall be sent by post by the person who obtained the same to the minister of the church in which the marriage is to be solemnized.

Marriages of persons residing in canal or other boats or in other moveable dwelling.

14. Where either of the persons to be married shall be residing in a canal or river boat, or in a house-boat, or in any other moveable dwelling, the banns of such person may be published in a church or chapel of the ecclesiastical parish in which the boat, house-boat, or other moveable dwelling is at the time of the first publication of the banns, and a licence may be granted for the marriage of such person in any church or chapel in the diocese in which the boat, house-boat, or other moveable dwelling is at the time of the granting of the licence.

Fees for marriages.

15. The fee demandable by ministers and clerks appointed after the passing of this Act shall be, for the publication of banns, one shilling and sixpence for the minister, and sixpence for the clerk; and for a certificate of banns, one shilling; and for a solemnization of marriage by banns, four shillings for the minister and one shilling for the clerk; and for solemnizing a marriage by licence, eight shillings for the minister and two shillings for the clerk.

Proof of residence of parties or of compliance with directions in ss. 6, 8, and 13 not necessary to validity of marriage.

16. Where a marriage has been solemnized under a publication of banns, it shall not be necessary in support of such marriage to give any proof of the actual dwelling of the parties in the respective parishes wherein the banns were published, or of compliance with the directions contained in sections six and eight of this Act: And where the marriage is by licence it shall not be necessary to give any proof that the usual place of abode of one of the parties for the space of fifteen days as aforesaid was in the diocese, or of compliance with the directions mentioned in section thirteen of this Act. Nor shall any evidence on any of the matters aforesaid be received to prove the contrary in any suit touching the validity of such marriage.

False statement under s. 8 a misdemeanor. Limitation of prosecution.

17. Any false statement made knowingly under section eight of this Act shall be punishable as a misdemeanor. Any prosecution for taking a false oath under this Act, or for making a false statement under section eight of this Act, shall be commenced within three years from the commission of the offence.

Savings for the Royal Family and marriages by special licence.

18. This Act shall not extend to the marriages of any of the Royal Family or to marriages celebrated by special licence granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury by virtue of an Act passed in the

twenty-fifth year of King Henry the Eighth, intituled "An Act concerning Peter Pence and Dispensation." A.D. 1891.

19. The provisions of the statute of the fourth year of King George the Fourth, chapter seventy-six, are hereby repealed in so far as they are inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, but not further or otherwise. 4 Geo. 4. c. 76. repealed as far only as inconsistent with this Act.

20. Two printed copies of this Act shall, as soon as conveniently may be after the passing of the same, be provided by Her Majesty's Printer, and transmitted to the officiating minister of every parish in England; one of which copies shall be deposited and kept with the book containing the marriage register of such parish in the chest or box provided for the custody of the same. Two printed copies of Act to ministers.

21. It shall be the duty of the Registrar-General to prepare and cause to be printed a form of banns-book suited to the provisions of this Act, and to transmit upon application from time to time a copy of the same to the minister of any church in which banns may be lawfully published. Banns book.

22. This Act shall not extend to Scotland or Ireland. Extent of Act.

SCHEDULE.

FORM OF STATEMENT under Section Eight of the MARRIAGE ACTS AMENDMENT ACT, 1891.

I, *A.B.*, being desirous of contracting a marriage with *C.D.*, hereby declare that I reside at *E.*, in this parish of *F.*, *that I am over twenty-one years of age, *or*, that I have the consent of my father or guardian to my marriage, *or* that there is no person whose consent to my marriage is by law required, and that I know of no legal impediment by reason of relationship within the prohibited degrees or any other cause.

And I further declare that *C.D.* resides at *G.*, in the parish of *H.*, and †that she is over twenty-one years, *or* that she has the consent of her father or guardian to her marriage, *or* that there is no person whose consent to her marriage is by law required.

* Strike out whichever two of the expressions "that I am over twenty-one years of age," "that I have the consent of my father or guardian to my marriage," *or* "that there is no person whose consent to my marriage is required" are not applicable to the case.

† Strike out whichever two of the expressions "that she is over twenty-one years of age," "that she has the consent of her father or guardian to her marriage," *or* "that there is no person whose consent to her marriage is by law required," are not applicable to the case.

Marriage Acts Amendment. [H.L.]

A

B I L L

INTITULED

An Act for the Amendment of the Marriage Act, 4 Geo. IV. chapter 76.

(*Brought from the Lords* 12 *May* 1891.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 1 *June* 1891.

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[*Price* 1*d.*]

[Bill 348.]

A

B I L L

TO

Amend and alter the Law as to Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister. A.D. 1891.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law as to marriage with a deceased wife's sister:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Marriage between a man and his deceased wife's sister not void.

1. No marriage shall hereafter be deemed unlawful or invalid by reason only of its being or having been between a man and his deceased wife's sister, unless either of the parties has during the life of the other married some other person before the *passing of this Act*, or the parties have been separated by decree, or have agreed to separate and have thenceforth lived separate until the *passing of this Act*.

Clergymen and ministers not liable to penalties for celebrating or refusing to celebrate such marriage.

2. No clergyman of the Church of England, or minister of the Church of Scotland shall be liable to any prosecution or suit for either performing or refusing to perform such a marriage, and no incumbent shall be at liberty to refuse permission for persons so related, who would otherwise have a right to be married in his church, to be married there by any other clergyman if he himself declines to celebrate such marriage.

Provision for saving rights.

3. Notwithstanding this Act, all dignities, titles of honour, and real and personal estate, already accrued, shall, as regards the issue of any such marriage celebrated before this Act, go, remain and devolve as if it had not passed.

Legacy duty.

4. This Act shall not alter the rate of any duty which was or shall become payable to Her Majesty under any disposition of property made, or in the case of a will coming into operation before the *passing of this Act*.

[Bill 9.]

A.D. 1891.

Right of wife to sue for divorce not affected by this Act.

5. The Act shall not affect the right of a wife to sue for a divorce for her husband's adultery with her sister under the Divorce Act of 1887.

Short title and operation of the Act.

6. This Act shall apply to all Her Majesty's dominions, and may be cited as the Deceased Wife's Sister Act, 1891.

Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister.

A

B I L L

To amend and alter the Law as to Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister.

(*Prepared and brought in by*
Mr. John Kelly, Mr. Heneage,
Mr. Herbert Gardner, Mr. T. W. Russell,
Mr. Broadhurst, Mr. Arthur Elliot,
Mr. Robert Reid, Mr. Gray, Mr. Seager Hunt,
Mr. Oldroyd, and Mr. Boulnois.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
26 *November* 1890.

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and 21, Drury Street, Glasgow; or
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[*Price* ½*d.*]

[Bill 9.]

A

B I L L

TO

Render unnecessary the Attendance of Registrars at the Marriages of Nonconformists. A.D. 1890

WHEREAS Nonconformist ministers are now at a disadvantage as compared with clergymen of the Church of England, inasmuch as they are unable of themselves to marry members of their churches legally without the presence of the registrar or his deputy:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Marriages by Wesleyan ministers without presence of Registrar.

1. From and after the *passing of this Act* it shall be lawful for all ministers of the Wesleyan Methodist Society, under the direction of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference, to perform the marriage ceremony in any duly licensed building without such presence of a registrar or his representative.

Provided always, that any minister of the Wesleyan Methodist Society so acting shall, within seven days of such marriage, forward to, or deliver to, the registrar of the district in which the licensed place of worship in which the ceremony was performed is situated, a certificate under his hand to the effect that such ceremony was duly performed; and in case this obligation is not faithfully and fully carried out, the acting minister shall be liable to a fine not exceeding *forty shillings*, to be recovered before any magistrate or magistrates sitting within the district in which such licensed place of worship is situate.

Short title.

2. This Act may be cited as the Marriages of Nonconformists Act, 1891.

Marriages of Nonconformists (Attendance of Registrars).

A

B I L L

To render unnecessary the Attendance of Registrars at the Marriages of Noncomformists.

(*Prepared and brought in by Mr. Atkinson, Sir John Colomb, Mr. Lafone, Mr. Hoyle, Mr. Howard Vincent, and Mr. Knowles.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 2 *December* 1890.

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ADAM and CHARLES BLACK, 6, North Bridge, Edinburgh; or
HODGES, FIGGIS, & Co., 104, Grafton Street, Dublin.

[*Price* ½*d.*]

[Bill 144.]

A

B I L L

TO

Enable Members of the House of Commons to Resign their Seats.

A.D. 1891.

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Members of House of Commons may apply for leave to resign their seats.

1. From and after the *passing of this Act* it shall be lawful for a member of the House of Commons to apply to the House in the manner prescribed by this Act for leave to resign his seat.

Application shall be in prescribed form.

2. The application shall be by written notice, addressed to the Speaker, in the form contained in the schedule to this Act, or to the like effect.

The Speaker shall inform the House of application having been made.

3. On receiving such notice the Speaker shall inform the House thereof forthwith if the House be then sitting, or, if not, as soon as may be after the next sitting of the House.

Power of applicant to withdraw.

4. At any time before the expiration of fourteen days from the date when the application has been communicated to the House by the Speaker, the member making the application may withdraw the same by written notice addressed to the Speaker, who shall thereupon inform the House of such withdrawal.

After expiration of 14 days House may grant or refuse application.

5.—(1.) After the expiration of fourteen days from the date when the application has been communicated to the House by the Speaker, if the same has not been in the meantime withdrawn, it shall be lawful for the House of Commons to grant or refuse the application as it thinks fit.

If granted seat to be vacated and new election to take place.

(2.) If the House grant the application, the seat of the member making the application shall thereupon be vacant, and the Speaker shall issue his warrant to the Clerk of the Crown to make out a

A.D. 1891.

new writ for electing another member in the room of the member whose seat has so become vacant.

Short title of Act.

6. This Act may for all purposes be cited as the Members Resignation Act, 1891.

SCHEDULE.

To the Speaker of the House of Commons.

Sir,

In conformity with the provisions of the Members Resignation Act, 1891, I beg to apply to the House of Commons for leave to resign my seat in the said House.

(Signed) *A.B.*,
Member of Parliament for [*name of constituency*].

Dated the day of .

Witnesses to the signature of *A.B.*:—

C.D.,
E.F., } being Householders.

Members Resignation.

A

B I L L

To enable Members of the House of Commons to Resign their Seats.

(*Prepared and brought in by Sir Henry James, Sir John Mowbray, Mr. Dillwyn, and Mr. Asquith.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 5 *May* 1891.

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HODGES, FIGGIS, & Co., 104, Grafton Street, Dublin.

[*Price* ½*d.*]

[Bill 318.]

A

B I L L

TO

Amend the Merchandise Marks Act, 1887.

A.D. 1891.

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

Customs entry to be trade description. 50 & 51 Vict. c. 28.

1. The customs entry relating to imported goods shall, for the purposes of the Merchandise Marks Act, 1887, be deemed to be a trade description applied to the goods.

Official prosecutions.

2.—(1.) The Board of Trade may, with the concurrence of the Lord Chancellor, make regulations providing that in cases appearing to the Board to affect the general interests of the country, or of a section of the community, or of a trade, the prosecution of offences under the Merchandise Marks Act, 1887, shall be undertaken by the Board of Trade, and prescribing the conditions on which such prosecutions are to be so undertaken. *The expenses of prosecutions so undertaken shall be paid out of moneys provided by Parliament.*

(2.) All regulations made under this section shall be laid before Parliament within three weeks after they are made if Parliament is then sitting, and if Parliament is not then sitting, within three weeks after the beginning of the next session of Parliament, and shall be judicially noticed, and shall have effect as if enacted by this Act, and shall be published under the authority of Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

(3.) Nothing in this Act shall affect the power of any person or authority to undertake prosecutions otherwise than under the said regulations.

Short title.

3. This Act may be cited as the Merchandise Marks Act, 1891, and the Merchandise Marks Act, 1887, and this Act, may be cited together as the Merchandise Marks Acts, 1887 and 1891.

[Bill 245.]

Merchandise Marks.

A

B I L L

To amend the Merchandise Marks Act, 1887.

(*Prepared and brought in by Baron Henry de Worms and Mr. Attorney-General.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 12 *March* 1891

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HODGES, FIGGIS, & Co., 104, Grafton Street, Dublin.

[*Price* ½*d.*]

[Bill 245.]

A

B I L L

TO

Prevent the Deck-loading of Timber in Winter. A.D. 1890.

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Amendment of law as to timber deck-loads in winter.

1. From and after the *thirty-first day of October one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one* the twenty-fourth section of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1876 (which relates to timber deck-loads in winter), shall be amended as follows:—

(i.) In sub-section (*c*) the words "to a height exceeding three feet above the deck" shall be repealed;

(ii.) Any wood goods carried in contravention of the said section as hereby amended shall be forfeited to Her Majesty, and may be seized and detained by any officer of Customs or officer of the Board of Trade without prejudice to any prosecution or other proceeding for a penalty.

Short title.

2. This Act may be cited as the Merchant Shipping Act, 1891.

[Bill 102.]

Merchant Shipping Act Amendment.

A

B I L L

To prevent the Deck-loading of Timber in Winter.

(*Prepared and brought in by Mr. Howell, Mr. William Abraham, Mr. Broadhurst, Mr. Burt, Mr. Cremer, Mr. Fenwick, Mr. Pickard, Mr. Rowlands, and Mr. Wilson.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 26 *November* 1890.

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HODGES, FIGGIS, & Co., 104, Grafton Street, Dublin.

[*Price* ½*d.*]

[Bill 102.]

Metalliferous Mines (Isle of Man).

MEMORANDUM.

The object of this Bill is to supply an omission in the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act, 1872.

That Act provides that penalties may be prosecuted and recovered in manner directed by the Summary Jurisdiction Acts before a court of summary jurisdiction.

It defines the terms "Summary Jurisdiction Acts" and "court of summary jurisdiction" for England, Scotland, and Ireland, but contains no corresponding definition for the Isle of Man.

Doubts have recently been expressed in the courts of the Isle of Man as to the court which has jurisdiction to enforce penalties under the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act, 1872, and this Bill is intended to remove those doubts.

A

B I L L

TO

Amend the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act, 1872, in its application to the Isle of Man. A.D. 1891.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act, 1872, (herein-after referred to as the principal Act) in its application to the Isle of Man: 35 & 36 Vict. c. 77.

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. In the application of the principal Act to the Isle of Man the following modifications shall be made in addition to those mentioned in section forty-three of the principal Act: Application of Act to Isle of Man.

(1.) The expression "court of summary jurisdiction" shall mean a high bailiff or two justices of the peace:

(2.) The expression "Summary Jurisdiction Acts" shall mean the Act of Tynwald, the short title of which is the Petty Sessions Act, 1864, and any Acts for the time being in force amending the same:

(3.) An appeal from a decision given or conviction made by a court of summary jurisdiction shall be made in conformity with the Summary Jurisdiction Acts, but no general appeal shall be allowed except in the case in which an appeal to the court of general or quarter sessions is allowed under section thirty-two of the principal Act:

(4.) Section thirty-four of the principal Act shall apply to the Isle of Man as well as to the United Kingdom:

(5.) Any prosecution in respect of an offence punishable on summary conviction under the principal Act, other than a prosecution against an owner or agent of a mine, may be in the

A.D. 1891.

name of an inspector or of a superintendent or inspector of police or of a person injured or aggrieved, and in any such prosecution the owner of the mine shall, as to any offence in relation to his mine, be deemed to be the person aggrieved.

Short title and construction.

2. This Act may be cited as the Metalliferous Mines (Isle of Man) Act, 1891, and shall be construed as one with the principal Act.

Metalliferous Mines (Isle of Man).

A

B I L L

To amend the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act, 1872, in its application to the Isle of Man.

(Prepared and brought in by Mr. Secretary Matthews and Mr. Stuart-Wortley.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,* 2 *July* 1891.

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[*Price* 1*d.*]

[Bill 400.]

A

B I L L

TO

Confirm a Provisional Order made by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State for modifying the Metropolis (Shelton Street, St. Giles) Improvement Scheme, 1886. A.D. 1891.

WHEREAS the Right Honourable Henry Matthews, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, has made the Provisional Order set forth in the schedule hereunto annexed, under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, for modifying the Metropolis (Shelton Street, St. Giles) Improvement Scheme, 1886, authorised by the Metropolis (Shelton Street, St. Giles) Provisional Order Confirmation Act, 1887 : 50 & 51 Vict. c. cii.

And whereas it is requisite that the said Order should be confirmed by Parliament :

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

1. The Order set out in the schedule hereunto annexed is hereby confirmed. Order in schedule confirmed.

2. This Act may be cited as the Metropolis (Shelton Street, St. Giles) Provisional Order Confirmation Act, 1891. Short title.

[Bill 210.]

A.D. 1891.

SCHEDULE.

Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.

In the Matter of the Metropolis (Shelton Street, St. Giles) Improvement Scheme, 1886.

PROVISIONAL ORDER.

Whereas by the Metropolis (Shelton Street, St. Giles) Provisional Order Confirmation Act, 1887, confirmation was given to a Provisional Order dated the twenty-third day of May one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, set out in the schedule thereunto annexed, which Order, subject to certain conditions and modifications therein stated, confirmed and authorised to be carried into execution a scheme made by the Metropolitan Board of Works under the provisions of the Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Acts, 1875 to 1885, for the improvement of a certain area situate in or near Shelton Street in the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, Middlesex. And whereas by an Order dated the fourth day of December one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, under the hand of the Right Honourable Henry Matthews, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, permission was given to the Metropolitan Board of Works to modify the said scheme in certain particulars. And whereas under and by virtue of the Local Government Act, 1888, the powers duties, property, debts, and liabilities of the Metropolitan Board of Works have been transferred to the County Council of the Administrative County of London (herein-after and in the schedule hereto referred to as the Council) and the Council has become in law the successors of the said Board. And whereas the Council has shown to my satisfaction that an improvement of the said scheme can be made in the details set forth in the schedule hereto. Now, in pursuance of the powers vested in me, The Right Honourable Henry Matthews, under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, I hereby permit the Council to further modify the said scheme in the details specified in the schedule hereto.

THE SCHEDULE.

Details of the Modification in the Improvement Scheme before referred to.

Notwithstanding anything in the said scheme as modified and confirmed by the said Provisional Order and Act of Parliament to the contrary—

1. Shelton Street shall not be widened as provided by the said scheme as so modified and confirmed as aforesaid, and the Council may and shall shut up and appropriate so much of the said street as is shown by the blue tint on the

plan No. 1 herein-after referred to, and the Council shall form a new street as shown by the red tint on the said plan No. 1 twenty feet wide to form a means of communication between the remainder of Shelton Street which is not to be shut up and appropriated as aforesaid and Parker Street. A.D. 1891.

2. The number of persons of the working class for which accommodation shall be provided in dwellings to be erected on the land comprised in the improvement area shall be 608 only, and not 660, and such accommodation shall be provided upon the lands tinted blue and marked respectively A, B, C, D, and E on the plan No. 2 herein-after referred to in accordance with plans to be submitted by the Council to and to be approved by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

3. The lands tinted brown on the said plan No. 2 may be sold, leased, or otherwise disposed of by the Council as they may from time to time think fit, free from all restrictions and obligations under the said scheme as so modified and confirmed as aforesaid.

4. The lands tinted green upon the said plan No. 2 shall be retained by the Council with a view to the same being used for the widening of Macklin Street, should it be hereafter determined by the Council or the street authority for the district desirable to widen the same, but, subject as aforesaid, the Council may in the meantime and from time to time and in such manner and subject to such conditions as they may think fit, let the same lands or any part or parts thereof for short terms, provided that those portions of the said lands tinted green which are marked respectively with the letters A, B, and C shall not respectively be let by the Council except in connexion with the sites adjoining thereto respectively and coloured blue and marked A, B, and C respectively on the said plan No. 2.

5. The plans No. 1 and No. 2 herein-before referred to are the plans so numbered and sealed with the official seal of this office and here deposited. Duplicates of such plans shall be deposited in the offices of the Council within ten days of the date of this Order.

Dated this 16th day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

(Signed) Henry Matthews,
One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall.

Metropolis (Shelton Street, St. Giles) Provisional Order.

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B I L L

To confirm a Provisional Order made by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State for modifying the Metropolis (Shelton Street, St. Giles) Improvement Scheme, 1886.

(*Prepared and brought in by*
(*Mr. Stuart Wortley*
and Mr. Secretary Matthews.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
12 *February* 1891.

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[*Price* ½*d.*]

[Bill 210.]

Metropolis Water Supply Bill.

MEMORANDUM.

The objects of the Bill are as follows:—

1. To confer upon a Water Trust representing the water consumers and inhabitants of the metropolis and adjoining districts the exclusive power (with a few exceptions named in the Bill) of supplying water within the metropolitan water area, and for securing an equalisation of charges for such water supply.

2. The Water Trust to consist of 39 members elected by the county electors of the water area. Each group of two parliamentary electoral divisions in the water area to return one member with a special provision for the representation of the city of London on the Trust. The elections will be triennial, and to avoid expense and inconvenience to the electors will be held on the same day as that of the County Council.

3. A Board of Arbitration to fix the terms on which the water companies undertakings are to be acquired to consist of four members, nominated respectively by the President of the Local Government Board, the Chairman of the Institute of Bankers, the President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and the President of the Institute of Surveyors. The nominee of the President of the Local Government Board to be the chairman.

4. The Water Trust to acquire the undertakings of the eight metropolitan water companies, and of the Rickmansworth and Uxbridge Valley Water Company, and the Leatherhead and District Water Company.

5. The purchase money to be paid in water stock secured on the property of the Water Trust and rates levied over the water area, or in cash, at the option of the shareholders of the water companies.

6. The London County Council may, by a resolution of a majority of the whole number of their members passed at a special meeting to be held between the 1st November and the 31st December 1891, adopt the Bill and take the place of the Water Trust.

Metropolis Water Supply Bill.

ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES.

PRELIMINARY.

Clause.
1. Short title.
2. Division of Act into Parts.

PART I.—ESTABLISHMENT OF WATER TRUST AND ACQUISITION OF UNDERTAKINGS OF COMPANIES.

Establishment of Water Trust to Supply Water.

3. Purposes of Act to be carried into effect by body of trustees.
4. Definition of purposes of Act.
5. General character of Water Trust.

Powers and Duties of Water Trust.

6. Mode of carrying into effect purposes of Act.
7. General power of water supply.

Acquisition of Undertakings of Existing Companies.

8. The Water Trust may purchase undertakings of companies.
9. Continuance of business by companies until transfer.
10. Application of the Companies Acts to the Water Trust.
11. Power to promote and oppose Bills in Parliament, and to take legal proceedings.

Board of Arbitration.

12. If companies fail to treat or disagree with trust as to compensation, the amount to be settled in manner herein-after provided.
13. Board of Arbitration.

PART II.—FINANCIAL.

Clause.
14. Issue of stock by Water Trust.
15. Title of shareholders of water companies to stock of Water Trust.
16. Register of shareholders of companies to be delivered to Water Trust.
17. Debenture stockholders, preferential shareholders, and mortgagees.
18. Stamp duty payable on transfer of the undertakings of companies.
19. Composition for stamp duty on transfer.
20. Arrangements with Bank of England as to transfer of stock.
21. Charge and guarantee of stock.
22. Credit with Bank of England.
23. Power to issue for purposes of Act consolidated water stock.
24. Sinking fund.
25. Power of trustees to take consolidated water stock.
26. Provisions of Second Schedule to apply to creation of stock.
27. Collection of water rents by rating authorities.
28. Application of moneys.

Accounts.

29. Audit of accounts.

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Constitution of Water Trust.

30. Constitution of Water Trust.
31. Election of members.
32. Meetings of the Water Trust.
33. Disqualification of members of Water Trust.

Status of Water Trust.

34. Legal status of Water Trust.

PART IV.—OFFICERS AND SERVANTS.

35. Appointment of officers.
36. Position and duties of existing officers and servants of companies.
37. Security by and accountability of officers.

PART V.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Clause.
38. Appointment of paid "consultative members" by Water Trust.
39. Offices.
40. Byelaws.
41. Discharge of debts and liabilities by Water Trust.
42. Continuance of actions and other proceedings.
43. Books of companies transferred to Water Trust.
44. Minutes of proceedings and inspection of books of Water Trust.
45. Continuance audit until transfer of undertaking.
46. Appointment of analyst.
47. Power of Water Trust to sell superfluous land.
48. Power of the companies to summon interim meetings.
49. Monopoly of supply of water secured to Water Trust.
50. Power to Water Trust to break up streets, &c. in parishes of Ruislip, Northolt, and Greenford.
51. Dissolution of Company on register of stockholders being handed over.
52. Costs of Act.
53. Definition.

PART VI.—POWER TO THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL TO CARRY ACT INTO EXECUTION.

54. London County Council to exercise powers of Water Trust in certain events.
55. Modifications of Act if powers exercised by London County Council. Creation of water stock by London County Council. Appointment of committee by London County Council. Audit of accounts.

Schedules.

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B I L L

TO

Place the Water Supply of the Metropolis and the adjoining Districts under the control of a Public Authority, and to make further provisions for such supply. A.D. 1891.

WHEREAS the area within which this Act is intended to be in force comprises the metropolis and the adjoining populous places, and is the area within which the water companies mentioned in the First Schedule hereto are authorised to supply water, and is in this Act referred to as the "Metropolitan Water Area":

And whereas, with a view to improving such supply, and at the same time diminishing its expense, it is expedient that the duty of providing the same should be vested in a single public authority, with power to acquire, by agreement or otherwise, the undertakings of the aforesaid water companies:

And whereas it is expedient that the duty of providing such supply should be imposed upon a public trust, or in certain events upon the London County Council:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be cited for all purposes as the London Water Act, 1891. Short title.

2. This Act is divided into parts as follows:— Division of Act into parts.

Part I.—Establishment of Water Trust and acquisition of undertakings of Companies.

Part II.—Financial.

Part III.—Constitution and Status of Water Trust.

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B I L L

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1. This Act may be cited for all purposes as the London Water Act, 1891. Short title.

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Part I.—Establishment of Water Trust and acquisition of undertakings of Companies.

Part II.—Financial.

Part III.—Constitution and Status of Water Trust.

A.D. 1891.

Part IV.—Officers and Servants.
Part V.—Miscellaneous.
Part VI.—Power to London County Council to carry Act into execution.

PART I.—ESTABLISHMENT OF WATER TRUST AND ACQUISITION OF UNDERTAKINGS OF COMPANIES.

Establishment of Water Trust to supply Water.

Purposes of Act to be carried into effect by body of trustees.

3. In order to carry into effect the purposes of this Act there shall be established a trust to be called the London Water Trust (in this Act referred to as the Water Trust), and the trustees constituting such Water Trust shall be a body corporate by the name aforesaid, having a perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to sue and be sued, and to acquire and hold lands for the purposes of their constitution without any license in mortmain.

Definition of purposes of Act.

4. The purposes of this Act are to confer upon the Water Trust as a public body, representing the water consumers and inhabitants of the metropolitan water area, as in this Act defined, the exclusive power of supplying water within that area:

(1.) For drinking and other domestic purposes;

(2.) For watering the streets, the extinguishment of fires, and other public purposes, also for manufacturing and other general purposes;

(3.) For maintaining in the mains a supply of water under such pressure as will efficiently provide for high service and the extinguishment of fires;

(4.) For securing an equalisation of charges for water supply throughout the metropolitan water area.

General character of Water Trust.

5. The Water Trust shall hold the property acquired by them for the purposes of this Act, or any Act amending it, as trustees for the benefit of the inhabitants of the metropolitan water area. They shall apply all moneys received by them to carrying into effect the purposes of this Act, and shall from time to time, after providing a reserve for contingencies, make such reduction in the price to be paid for water by consumers as they may find practicable and expedient.

Powers and Duties of Water Trust.

Mode of carrying into effect purposes of Act.

6. The Water Trust shall carry into effect the purposes of this Act by the acquisition of the undertakings of the scheduled companies in consideration of such compensation, and generally on

such terms and conditions as shall be agreed, or failing agreement, shall be settled by the Board of Arbitration by this Act constituted (in this Act referred to as the Board of Arbitration), the enlargement and improvement of their waterworks, the construction of new waterworks, the supply of water from new and independent sources, and such other means as may be thought expedient.

General power of water supply.

7. The Water Trust may convey water to any part of the metropolitan water area from any other part of that area, and may use the water or means of supply of water belonging to any one or more of the scheduled companies, and the water derived from any new and independent source for supplying the whole or any part of the metropolitan water area, and further may exercise in the whole of that area, or in any part thereof, any powers in relation to the supply or distribution of water which any of the said scheduled companies might, if this Act had not passed, have exercised within their own district.

ACQUISITION OF UNDERTAKINGS OF EXISTING COMPANIES.

The Water Trust may purchase undertakings of companies.

8.—(1.) The Water Trust shall within two years after the *passing of this Act*, by notice in writing under their common seal, addressed and sent to the respective secretaries, or delivered at the principal offices of the scheduled companies respectively, require such companies to sell their undertakings, and every such company when so required shall sell their undertakings to the Water Trust, and the Water Trust shall purchase the same in consideration of such compensation as may be agreed upon between the Water Trust and such company, and failing such agreement in consideration of such compensation, and subject to such terms and conditions as are by this Act provided. Such compensation shall be paid out of money to be raised by the creation of stock (in this Act called purchase stock in the manner by this Act hereafter provided.

(2.) The sale shall be deemed to have been made and the undertaking of each company to have been acquired by the Water Trust, and the right of the persons entitled to the purchase stock to have accrued, at the date of the agreement by such company to sell its undertaking to the Water Trust (in this Act called an agreement for sale), or failing such agreement, at the date of the award made by the Board of Arbitration in respect of such company.

(3.) The undertaking of each company shall by virtue of this Act pass to and vest in the Water Trust at the end of three calendar months from the date of the agreement for sale, or failing such agreement, from the date of the award of the Board of Arbitration in

A.D. 1891.

respect of such company. During the three calendar months intervening between such sale and vesting the vendors of each undertaking shall be deemed to be trustees of the undertaking for the Water Trust.

(4.) The first half-yearly payment of interest by the Water Trust on the purchase stock shall be due to the persons entitled to such purchase stock *six* calendar months after the date of the agreement for sale by each company, and failing such agreement, after the date of the award in respect of each company, and payment of such interest shall be made three calendar months after such interest has become due.

Continuance of business by companies until transfer.

9. Subject to such audit as is in this Act mentioned, each of the scheduled companies shall, until the vesting of its undertaking in the Water Trust, maintain its works and continue to carry on its business in the same manner as hitherto, and shall (subject to the provisions of this Act, and to the trust declared of each undertaking for the benefit of the Water Trust, and to such audit as aforesaid) exercise the same powers, have the same rights, and be subject to the same obligations as if this Act had not passed.

Application of the Companies Acts to the Water Trust.

10. From and after the vesting of the undertaking of any of the scheduled companies in the Water Trust all the provisions of any Act relating to such company shall apply to such undertaking in the hands of the Water Trust in the same way (subject to the provisions of this Act) as they would have applied to such undertaking in the hands of the company to which such undertaking previously belonged, and the Water Trust shall (subject to the provisions of this Act) exercise under any Act of Parliament, or charter or agreement, or other deed or document relating to any company, the same powers, and have the same rights, and be subject to the same obligations as such company would have had, exercised, and been subject to if the sale of such undertaking or such part thereof to the Water Trust had not taken place, subject, nevertheless, to the following exceptions and provisions (namely) :—

(1.) The provisions of the Companies Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845 (except the provisions with respect to the making of bye-laws), and of the Companies Clauses Act, 1863, incorporated with the special Acts relating to the companies, shall not apply to the Water Trust:

(2.) None of the provisions of the special Acts in any manner relating to the share or loan capital of the companies, or to any limitation of the amount of profit to be received by the

companies or undertakers, or to the constitution, meetings, or directors of the companies, shall apply to the Water Trust. A.D. 1891.

Power to promote and oppose Bills in Parliament, and to take legal proceedings.

11. Where it appears to the Water Trust that further powers are required for any purposes connected with the water supply of the metropolitan water area, or the extension or improvement of the same, the Water Trust may from time to time make applications to and promote Bills in Parliament for that purpose, and the expenses of such applications and promotions may be defrayed as other expenses of the Water Trust in carrying into effect the provisions of this Act, and any Act extending or amending it, and the Water Trust shall have similar powers with respect to opposing Bills in Parliament which may in their judgment injure or interfere with such water supply or the extension or improvement of the same, and may prosecute or defend any legal proceedings necessary for the promotion or protection of such water supply, and of the interests of the water consumers and inhabitants of the metropolitan water area, and the expenses of such opposition and proceedings may in like manner be defrayed as other expenses of the Water Trust as aforesaid.

Board of Arbitration.

If companies fail to treat or disagree with trust as to compensation, the amount to be settled in manner herein-after provided.

12. If for twenty-one days after the service of a notice in writing, as prescribed by this Act, by the Water Trust upon any of the scheduled companies requiring them to sell their undertaking, such company shall fail to state the particulars of their claim for compensation in respect of their undertaking, or to treat with the Water Trust in respect thereof, or if such company and the Water Trust shall not agree as to the amount of the compensation to be paid in respect of such undertaking, the amount of such compensation shall be settled by arbitration in the manner in this Act provided.

Board of Arbitration.

13.—(1.) There shall be a Board of Arbitration to settle all claims for compensation arising out of the exercise by the Water Trust of the powers conferred upon them by this Act, which Board shall consist of four members, of whom one shall be nominated upon the application in writing of the Water Trust by the president or chairman for the time being of each of the following bodies, namely, the Local Government Board, the Institute of Bankers, the Institution of Civil Engineers, and the Surveyors Institution, and failing such nomination by one or more of the presidents or chairmen of the said bodies, such arbitrators shall be nominated by the Secretary of State upon the application of the Water Trust, and

A.D. 1891.

the four arbitrators so nominated shall together form a Board of Arbitration for the purposes of this Act, and their decision on all matters referred to them under this Act shall be final.

(2.) The arbitrator nominated by the President of the Local Government Board shall ex-officio be the chairman of the Board of Arbitration.

Questions arising at any meeting of the Board shall be decided by the majority of the votes of the members present, and in case of an equality of votes the chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

(3.) The arbitrators appointed under this Act shall be deemed to be arbitrators within the meaning of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, and the Acts amending the same, and the provisions of those Acts, except so far as they are varied by this Act with respect to an arbitration (but not such as relate to an umpire), shall apply accordingly, and further the Board of Arbitration may state a special case, and shall have power to disallow as costs in the arbitration the costs of any witnesses whom they consider to have been called unnecessarily, and any other costs which they consider to have been incurred unnecessarily.

(4.) Any award or order made by the Board of Arbitration under this Act may provide for any matter for which an agreement might have provided.

(5.) If a vacancy occurs in the office of any member of the Board of Arbitration by reason of death, resignation, or otherwise, the president or chairman of the body who nominated such member as an arbitrator shall, upon application in writing made to him by the Water Trust, nominate another arbitrator to fill the vacancy so occurring, and failing such nomination by such president or chairman, the Secretary of State shall nominate such arbitrator. Provided that if such vacancy occurs during any inquiry held by the Board of Arbitration to settle any claim for compensation under this Act, it shall not be necessary to appoint another arbitrator to act during the remainder of such inquiry, but it shall be competent for the remaining members of the Board of Arbitration to settle such claim and all questions incident thereto, and if circumstances shall render it necessary, to elect their own chairman for the remainder of such inquiry; and such chairman shall have the same powers as to voting and otherwise as if he had been ex-officio chairman of such inquiry.

(6.) In holding an inquiry to settle any claim for compensation under this Act, the Board of Arbitration shall, as far as practicable,

sit de die in diem, but it shall be lawful for them at any time to adjourn such inquiry to such day as they may think expedient, and they shall deliver their award within one month of the conclusion of such inquiry.

(7.) There shall be paid to the members of the Board of Arbitration such remuneration as the Local Government Board shall think reasonable.

(8.) The Board of Arbitration may from time to time, with the assent of the Local Government Board as to number, appoint or employ such number of officers and persons as they may think necessary for the purpose of the execution of their duties under this Act, and may remove any officer or person so appointed or employed.

(9.) There shall be paid to any officer or person appointed or employed under this section such salary or other remuneration as the Local Government Board may assign. The remuneration of the members of the Board of Arbitration, and of the officers and persons appointed by them under this section, and all expenses of the members of the Board of Arbitration incurred with the approval of the Local Government Board, shall be paid by the Water Trust out of money to be raised for the purposes of this Act.

(10.) The authority of the Board of Arbitration shall extend to the settlement and determination by them on such terms and in such manner as they, in their absolute discretion, think most just and fit of the matters referred to them, and also of all such matters and questions as are in their judgment incident thereto or consequent thereon, to the end that their award or awards may effect a final settlement of all matters referred to them.

(11.) The Board of Arbitration shall distinguish in their award respecting any of the scheduled companies the amounts of compensation payable in respect of each class of shares, stock, or mortgages respectively of such company.

(12.) Every award, order, and other instrument made by or proceeding from the Board of Arbitration shall be binding and conclusive to and for all intents and purposes, and shall have the like effect as if it had been made by a judge of the High Court of Justice in England, and shall be acted on, obeyed, executed, and enforced by all sheriffs and other officers and persons accordingly. No such award, order, or other instrument shall be removable by any writ or process into any of Her Majesty's Courts, and the Board of Arbitration's proceedings or acts shall not be liable to be interfered with or questioned by or in any Court or elsewhere by way of Mandamus, prohibition, injunction, or otherwise.

A.D. 1891.

(13.) The costs of attending any inquiry and award under this Act shall be borne and paid by the parties in such proportion as the Board of Arbitration may direct, and the Board may order the taxation of any costs in such manner as they may see fit.

(14.) In estimating the amount of compensation payable in respect of the undertaking of any company, the Board of Arbitration shall have regard to the value of such undertakings prior to the introduction into Parliament of the Bill for this Act, and shall not take into consideration any power possessed or claimed to be possessed by any company under the Waterworks Clauses Act, 1847, or otherwise to make up any deficiency in the dividends of any previous year to the rate prescribed by any special Act of any company or by the said Waterworks Clauses Act, 1847.

PART II.—FINANCIAL.

Issue of stock by Water Trust.

14. The Water Trust shall from time to time, for the purpose of providing the purchase stock, create a sufficient amount of stock to be called consolidated water stock, which shall bear such rate of interest or varying rates of interest as the Water Trust may deem expedient.

In appropriating stock to the persons entitled thereto fractions of a pound less than a *penny* may be disregarded.

After the first half-yearly payment of interest by the Water Trust on the purchase stock as in this Act provided for interest on all consolidated water stock created in pursuance of this Act shall be due at the rate fixed by the Water Trust on the *first day of January* and the *first day of July* in every year; but payment of interest on such stocks shall be made on the *fifth day of April* and *fifth day of October* in respect of the interest becoming due on the said first day of January and the first day of July respectively, and the first of such payments may be an apportioned payment.

Title of shareholders of water companies to stock of Water Trust.

15. Every person appearing by the register of any of the said scheduled companies to be an ordinary shareholder in such company at the date of the agreement for sale by such company, or failing such agreement, at the date of the award of the Board of Arbitration in respect of such company, shall be registered by such company as the holder of such proportion of the purchase stock divisible amongst the ordinary shareholders of the company as he is entitled to, regard being had to the nature and extent of his interest in the company, and each of the said scheduled companies shall apportion such stock amongst its ordinary shareholders accordingly, and the entry in the register of the company of the name of an ordinary

shareholder as the holder of the amount of water stock so apportioned to him shall be deemed to be an acceptance by him and by all claiming under him of the proportion of water stock to which he is entitled, and a discharge of all claims in respect thereof and of the shares previously held by him in the company.

Provided that upon the receipt by any of the scheduled companies of a notice in writing, as by this Act prescribed, from the Water Trust requiring such company to sell their undertaking the directors of such company shall cause to be sent to every shareholder of their company a circular setting forth the effect of such notice, and the proposed acquisition by the Water Trust of their undertaking, and requiring such shareholders, in case any of them shall be unwilling to accept consolidated water stock in lieu of their shares or other interest or any portion of the same in such company, to give notice in writing within one month to the secretary of such company of their unwillingness to accept consolidated water stock, and thereupon the directors of such company shall inform the Water Trust of the total value of the shares or interest in lieu of which the shareholders of their company are unwilling to accept such water stock, and the Water Trust shall pay to such directors in cash the total value of such shares and interest, which shall be distributed by the said directors among such shareholders according to the values of the respective shares or interest in lieu of which they are unwilling to accept such water stock, and the receipt of the said directors for such payment in cash under the hands of any two of their number and the secretary of their company, shall be a discharge to the Water Trust for such payment and all claims arising therefrom.

Every person in whose name any portion of the consolidated water stock is entered in pursuance of this section shall hold the same in substitution for the shares or interest for which such consolidated water stock is substituted, and any reference in any deed, will, or other document to such shares shall be construed to take effect as if it had referred to the substituted stock instead of to the shares or interest for which it is substituted.

Every person holding any shares or interest in any of the said scheduled companies as a trustee is hereby authorised to receive consolidated water stock in substitution for the shares or interest hitherto held by him.

Register of shareholders of companies

16. Within fifteen days of the date of the agreement for sale by any of the scheduled companies, or failing such agreement, within fifteen days of the date of the award by the Board of

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to be delivered to Water Trust.

Arbitration in respect of such company, such company shall deliver to the Water Trust a register made up to the date of the award, showing the distribution of the purchase stock made in manner provided by this Act, and such register shall be authenticated with the seal of the company which delivers the same, and by the signatures of the chairman and secretary for the time being of such company, and the register so delivered shall, so far as the Water Trust is concerned in the case of each of the scheduled companies, be conclusive evidence of the parties entitled to the purchase stock payable to such company.

Each of the scheduled companies may close its register for such time as it thinks expedient, for the purpose of enabling it to make up and deliver its register in manner required by this Act.

Debenture stockholders, preferential shareholders, and mortgagees.

17. The debenture stockholders of any of the scheduled companies shall as against the Water Trust hold the same security, be entitled to the same priority and interest, and have the same remedies as they would have held, been entitled to, and had against the company of which they were debenture stockholders. The Water Trust may, with the consent of the debenture stockholders, substitute for such debenture stock consolidated water stock.

The preferential shareholders of any of the scheduled companies shall as against the Water Trust hold the same security, be entitled to the same priority and interest, and have the same remedies as they would have held, been entitled to, and had against the company of which they were preferential shareholders. The Water Trust may, with the consent of the preferential shareholders, substitute for such preferential shares consolidated water stock.

The mortgagees of any of the scheduled companies shall as against the Water Trust hold the same security, be entitled to the same priority and interest, and have the same remedies as they would have held, been entitled to, and had against the company of which they were mortgagees. The Water Trust may, with the consent of the mortgagees, convert their mortgage debts into consolidated water stock.

The Water Trust may raise all moneys required for the purposes of this section by the creation of consolidated water stock.

Every person in whose name any water stock is entered in pursuance of this section shall hold the same in substitution for the property for which such stock is substituted, and any reference in any deed, will, or other document to such property shall be construed to take effect as if it had referred to the substituted water stock instead of to the property for which it is substituted.

A debenture stockholder, preferential shareholder, or mortgagee holding his stock shares or mortgage as a trustee is hereby authorised to receive consolidated water stock in substitution for the property hitherto held by him. A.D. 1891.

The consent of each separate body of debenture stockholders, preferential shareholders, or mortgagees may be testified by a resolution of a majority of persons belonging to such body and present, personally or by proxy, at a general meeting convened with notice of the object, and holding at least three fourths in value of the stock, shares, or mortgages represented at such meeting.

Meetings of debenture stockholders, preferential shareholders, or mortgagees for the purposes of this section may be convened by or by the order of the Water Trust in such manner and with such notice as the Water Trust may think fit.

A trustee is hereby authorised to vote at such meeting.

The Water Trust may, with the consent of any individual of the debenture stockholders, preferential shareholders, or mortgagees, convert the property held by him into consolidated water stock, notwithstanding the body to which he belongs may not have given their consent to such conversion at a general meeting.

The Water Trust shall be bound to keep all proper registers for carrying into effect the purposes of this section.

Stamp duty payable on transfer of the undertakings of companies.

18. Within three months after the vesting of the undertaking of any company in the Water Trust as in this Act provided, the Water Trust shall produce to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue a copy of this Act printed by Her Majesty's printer, and duly stamped with the ad valorem stamp duty of the same amount as would have been payable if the transfer of the undertaking of such company had been made by deed of conveyance, and if the Water Trust does not within the said period of three months produce to the said Commissioners a copy of this Act duly stamped as aforesaid, the ad valorem duty shall be recoverable from the Water Trust, with full costs of action and all charges and expenses attending the same.

The Water Trust may raise all moneys required for the purposes of this section by the creation of consolidated water stock.

Composition for stamp duty on transfer.

19. By way of composition for the stamp duty chargeable on transfers of the consolidated water stock the Water Trust shall, within seven days after the issue of any such stock, pay to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue a sum calculated at the rate of *seven shillings and sixpence* for every full sum of one hundred pounds of stock issued, and also for every fractional part of one hundred pounds of stock issued, and the Water Trust may raise all moneys

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required for the purposes of this section by the creation of consolidated water stock.

In consideration of the provisions for composition in this Act contained, transfers of consolidated water stock issued or to be issued, and stock certificates in respect thereof, are hereby exempted from stamp duty.

Arrangements with Bank of England as to transfer of stock.

20. The Water Trust may make arrangements with the Bank of England to carry into effect the provisions of this Act with respect to the creation, issue, and transfer of consolidated water stock, and the management thereof, and to the proper remuneration of the Bank with reference thereto.

Charge and guarantee of stock.

21.—(1.) Subject to all prior charges of principal or interest subsisting on the undertakings of the scheduled companies at the dates of the respective agreements for sale by them, or failing such agreements, at the dates of the respective awards of the Board of Arbitration relating to them, the whole of the consolidated water stock shall be charged upon all property belonging to the Water Trust and upon all water rents and other revenues receivable by them, and further shall be a charge upon the local rates of the whole of the metropolitan water area in the proportions in this section mentioned.

(2.) Any sum required to meet any deficiency in the revenues of the Water Trust, whether for satisfying past or future liabilities, shall be paid by the rating authority out of the local rate, as defined in the Third Schedule hereto or, where such authority does not make or levy rates, by the overseers of the poor for the places named in the said schedule.

(3.) The Water Trust may serve their precept on the rating authority or overseers of the poor, as the case may be, requiring such authority or overseers to pay the amount specified therein to the treasurer of the Water Trust out of the local rate, and such rating authority or overseers shall pay the same accordingly, and the receipt of such treasurer shall be a good discharge for the amount so paid, and the same shall be carried to the revenue of the Water Trust.

(4.) If the rating authority or overseers have no moneys in their hands in respect of the local rate, they shall, or, if they have paid the amount, then for the purpose of reimbursing themselves they may, notwithstanding any limit under any Act of Parliament or otherwise, make and levy the said rate or any contributions thereto, or any increase of the said rate or contributions, and for that purpose shall have the same powers of making and levying a rate and

requiring contributions as they have for the purpose of defraying expenses to which the local rate is ordinarily applicable.

(5.) The Water Trust shall apportion the amount of the contribution required to meet the deficiency in their revenue among the districts of the various rating authorities in the metropolitan water area in proportion to the rateable value of each district according to the valuation list then in force in any parish or place subject to the provisions of the Valuation (Metropolis) Act, 1869, and upon the basis of the then current county rate in any place or parish to which the provisions of the said Act do not apply.

(6.) If the rating authority or overseers of any place make default in paying the amount specified in any precept of the Water Trust, then, without prejudice to any other remedy, the Water Trust may appoint an officer or officers to act within such place, and the officer or officers so from time to time appointed shall have within the said place, for the purpose of defraying the sum due from such place, all the powers of the rating authority or overseers of making and levying the local rate and any contributions thereto, and also all the powers of making and levying a rate which he or they would have if the said place were a parish and such rate were a rate for the relief of the poor and he or they were duly appointed an overseer or overseers of such parish, and he and they shall have such access to and use of the documents of the rating authority of such place relative to the local rate and of all the valuation lists and rate books of the parish or parishes comprised in or comprising such place as he or they may require.

The expression "overseers of the poor" shall for the purposes of this part include any persons authorised to make and collect or cause to be collected the rate for the relief of the poor in any parish.

Credit with Bank of England.

22. With a view to supply funds to the Water Trust immediately on their entering on the undertakings of any of the scheduled companies and before the receipt of their water rents, and with a view to enable them punctually to pay the interest from time to time accruing due on their consolidated water stock, and generally with a view to enable the said Water Trust to conduct their business on favourable terms, the Bank of England may from time to time, on the request of the Water Trust, place to their account at the Bank such sums of money as the Water Trust may require for carrying on their business; provided that the total amount due from the Water Trust to the Bank at any one time does not exceed the amounts of one half-year's dividend on the purchase stock, and

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the sums so borrowed and re-borrowed from the Bank under this section shall, subject to any prior charges of principal or interest subsisting on the undertakings of the scheduled companies vested in the Water Trust under this Act at the date of such vesting and to the interest of the consolidated water stock, be a first charge on all the property belonging to the Water Trust and on all water rents and other revenues receivable by them; nevertheless, it shall be the duty of the Water Trust to pay from time to time all moneys borrowed under this section and all interest thereon out of the income from time to time accruing due to them.

The Bank of England shall not be accountable for the application of any moneys placed to the credit of the Water Trust in pursuance of this section, and the acknowledgment of the Water Trust that they have received any such moneys shall be a full discharge to the Bank in relation to the application thereof.

Power to issue for purposes of Act consolidated water stock.

23. The Water Trust may, either before or after the vesting in them of the undertakings of the scheduled companies, in addition to any other stock which they are by this Act authorised to raise, issue in such manner as they think expedient any amount of consolidated water stock not exceeding *five hundred thousand pounds*, and may from time to time apply for the purposes of this Act the moneys arising from the sale of such stock or any part thereof.

Sinking fund.

24. At the expiration of *twelve years* from the *passing of this Act* the Water Trust shall, or, if circumstances permit, they may, before such expiration, make provision for the purchase and extinction of the consolidated water stock by means of a sinking fund, and for the purposes of such fund they shall, unless and until Parliament otherwise directs, lay aside in every year such sums as being invested in securities authorised by this section and accumulated by way of compound interest would enable them to extinguish in *eighty years* from the date of the creation of the sinking fund the whole of the consolidated water stock issued in pursuance of this Act, assuming such stock to be purchasable at par, and they may from time to time, whenever a favourable opportunity occurs, employ the sinking fund in purchasing and extinguishing consolidated water stock.

Provided that in such case they shall pay into the fund in each year, and accumulate until the whole of the consolidated water stock is extinguished, a sum equivalent to the interest which would have been produced by the sinking fund so employed.

The Water Trust may exercise their discretion as to the time at which they will purchase consolidated water stock, and as to the amount of stock they will purchase on any one occasion, and they shall from time to time invest any moneys standing to the account of the sinking fund in such Government and real securities as they may think expedient, and in such other securities as may be approved by the Treasury.

Power of trustees to take consolidated water stock.

25. A trustee, executor, or other person empowered to invest money in public stocks or funds or other Government securities may, unless forbidden by the will or other instrument under which he acts, whether prior in date to this Act or not, invest the same in consolidated water stock.

Provisions of Second Schedule to apply to creation of stock.

26. The provisions contained in the Second Schedule hereto in relation to stock shall apply to the stock created in pursuance of this Act in the same manner in all respects as if such provisions were enacted in the body of this Act.

Collection of water rents by rating authorities.

27. The rating authorities named in the Third Schedule hereto, or, where such authorities do not collect rates, the overseers or assistant overseers of the poor, as the case may be, for the places named in the said schedule, shall, if required by the Water Trust, and upon being furnished by the Water Trust with a list of all water rents from time to time payable in respect of houses or other property within their respective districts, collect all such water rents in the same manner as if such water rents were a rate for the relief of the poor, and for the purpose of such collection, and for enforcing the payment of such water rents, shall have the same powers as the Water Trust, and shall pay and account for such water rents to the Water Trust, and such payments and accounts shall be subject to the same audit as if they were payments and accounts in respect of a rate for the relief of the poor: Provided that the Water Trust shall repay to such rating authorities, overseers, or assistant overseers all expenses which they may reasonably incur in respect of such collection, accounts, and audit.

Application of moneys.

28. The Water Trust shall, after the payment of all interest on moneys borrowed under this Act, and of the expenses of providing a sinking fund for the repayment of such moneys, and a reserve fund for contingencies, and after the payment of all other expenses incurred by them in the exercise of the powers by this Act conferred upon them, apply all moneys derived from water rents, and from property acquired by them under this Act, and other sources of revenue created thereby to the following purposes (namely):—

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(1.) The equalisation of water rents and all charges incidental thereto throughout the metropolitan water area;

(2.) The improvement of the existing system of water supply and distribution;

(3.) The reduction of water rents.

Accounts.

Audit of accounts.

29. The accounts of the Water Trust and of their officers shall be made up to the *twenty-fifth day of March* in each year, and shall be kept in such manner and in such form and be audited from time to time in such manner and at such times and after such notice as may from time to time be directed by the Local Government Board, and the Local Government Board may from time to time appoint any person or persons as auditor or auditors of such accounts, and may remove any such auditor or auditors. An abstract of the accounts of the Water Trust when audited shall be transmitted to the Local Government Board and laid by them before both Houses of Parliament.

So much of the Metropolis Water Act, 1871, as relates to accounts, that is to say, sections thirty-seven to forty-two inclusive, shall not apply to the Water Trust.

The provisions in the Sixth Schedule hereto relating to the audit of accounts shall apply to any audit under this section in the same manner as if such provisions were enacted in the body of the Act.

There shall be paid to the auditor or auditors in respect of his or their services under this Act such reasonable salary or remuneration as the Local Government Board may from time to time appoint, and such salary or remuneration, together with the expenses of or incident to the audit, shall be paid by the Water Trust.

PART III.—CONSTITUTION AND STATUS OF WATER TRUST.

Constitution of Water Trust.

Constitution of Water Trust.

30. The Water Trust shall consist of thirty-nine members, all of whom shall be elective. Of these the following three shall be salaried:—

(*a.*) A chairman:

(*b.*) A vice-chairman of works:

(*c.*) A vice-chairman of finance.

Subject to the provisions as to chairmen hereafter in this Part contained, every chairman and vice-chairman shall be appointed for

three years. The appointments shall be made by the Water Trust from among their own members at the first meeting of the Trust succeeding the triennial election of members hereafter in this Part provided for, and such chairman and vice-chairmen shall not vacate their offices as members of the Trust in consequence of such appointments.

The salary of a chairman shall be pounds a year, and the salary of a vice-chairman shall be pounds a year.

A person appointed to fill the office of a chairman or vice-chairman vacating his office on a casual vacancy (that is to say, a vacancy caused by death, resignation, or removal, or by disqualification as hereafter by this Part provided for) shall retain his office so long only as the vacating chairman or vice-chairman would have retained the same if such vacancy had not occurred.

Any chairman or vice-chairman may be removed from office by a resolution of the Water Trust, agreed to by two thirds of the members present at a meeting specially convened for considering the question of such removal.

Of the persons filling the offices of chairman and vice-chairmen one only shall be qualified to be elected for or to sit in the Commons House of Parliament.

Election of members.

31. The members of the Water Trust shall be elected as follows:

There shall be thirty-nine electoral areas within the metropolitan water area, each of which shall return one member to serve upon the trust.

Each electoral area shall comprise such two of the parliamentary boroughs or divisions, or of the parts of the parliamentary boroughs or divisions enumerated in the Fifth Schedule hereto, or such parliamentary division or borough, and such part aforesaid as the Local Government Board shall determine, and the provisions of this Part shall apply as if such parts were respectively parliamentary boroughs or divisions: Provided that the city of London shall be an electoral area for the purposes of this section, and shall return one member to serve upon the trust.

The persons entitled to vote at the election of members shall, within the administrative county of London, as constituted by the Local Government Act, 1888, be the persons entitled to vote at an election of members of the London County Council, and without the said county shall in a municipal

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borough be the burgesses enrolled in pursuance of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, and the Acts amending it, and elsewhere be the persons entitled to vote at an election of county councillors under the Local Government Act, 1888.

Where an electoral area includes a part of any parliamentary division or borough, the electors within the included part only shall be entitled to vote at an election of members of the Water Trust, and the Local Government Board shall by order provide for the separate registration of the county electors within that part for the purposes of this Act and for any matters incidental thereto, and may by any such order modify so far as may be requisite the provisions of any Act of Parliament relating to the registration of county electors.

The first election of members of the Water Trust shall take place on such day in *February eighteen hundred and ninety-two* as the Local Government Board shall appoint, and the members so elected (hereafter in this Part called "the first members of the Water Trust") shall come into office on such day not later than the *first day of March* of the same year as the said Board shall by notice in the London Gazette appoint, and the said Board shall also in the same manner appoint the time and place of the first meeting of the said members.

At such first meeting, or some meeting to be held by adjournment thereof (which it shall be competent for the members present to appoint), the members present shall choose from among their own number a chairman of such meeting, and shall then proceed to elect a chairman and two vice-chairmen of the Water Trust as by this Act provided. The first meeting of the Water Trust after such last-mentioned election shall be held at such time and place as the chairman of the trust so elected shall appoint, and subsequent meetings of the trust shall be held in accordance with the rules contained in the Seventh Schedule hereto.

The first members of the Water Trust shall vacate their offices on the *first day of November eighteen hundred and ninety-four*, provided that, for the purposes herein-after in this Part mentioned, the chairman of the Water Trust at that date shall continue in office, whether he be re-elected as a member of the trust or not, until his successor has been elected and has accepted office.

The election of the first members of the Water Trust shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions contained in

Part VI. of the Local Government Act, 1888, with respect to the first election of county councillors (except where such provisions are expressly varied by this Act), but subject to such modifications as the Local Government Board may deem it expedient to make. A.D. 1891.

On the first day of November eighteen hundred and ninety-four the places of the first members of the Water Trust shall be filled up by an equal number of members elected as by this Part provided, and the last-mentioned members and all members subsequently elected shall (subject to the provisions as to members elected to fill casual vacancies herein-after contained) be elected for a term of three years, when they shall retire together, and their places shall be filled up by the election of an equal number of members, who shall come into office on the *first day of November* in every third subsequent year: Provided that for the purposes hereafter in this Part mentioned, the chairman of the Water Trust at the time of such triennial elections shall continue in office until his successor in office has been elected and has accepted office.

Such triennial elections shall take place on the same day and at the same time and in the same manner and subject as far as may be to the same rules as the triennial elections of county councillors under the Local Government Act, 1888, and the provisions of the said Act relating to the elections of county councillors, other than the first election of such county councillors, shall, subject only to such modifications as the Local Government Board may from time to time deem it expedient to make, apply to the triennial elections of members of the Water Trust as if such elections were elections of county councillors under the said Act.

Notice of the election of a person to be a member of the Water Trust shall be sent to that person by the returning officer, and in addition, in the case of the election of the first members of the Water Trust, to the Local Government Board, and in the case of subsequent elections, to the secretary of the Water Trust.

The costs of elections under this Act other than the personal expenses of candidates shall be defrayed as expenses of the Water Trust.

Any member of the Water Trust shall, on vacating his office, be re-eligible.

A casual vacancy in the office of a member, if it happens during the first year of the triennial tenure of office of such vacating

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member, shall be filled up by the electoral area which returned him, and notice of such casual vacancy shall forthwith be given by the secretary of the Water Trust to the returning officer of such electoral area, and the election shall take place as soon as may be convenient on a day to be appointed by the said returning officer, and shall be conducted in the same manner and in accordance with the same rules, so far as they are applicable, as in the case of an ordinary triennial election, and similar notice thereof shall be given by the said returning officer, but if such vacancy happens during any later year in the triennial tenure of office of such vacating member, it shall be filled up by the Water Trust.

Provided that if a casual vacancy occur within the six months immediately preceding every triennial election, such vacancy shall not be filled up as above provided previously to such triennial election.

A member chosen to fill the office of a member vacating his office on a casual vacancy shall retain his office so long only as the vacating member would have retained the same if such vacancy had not occurred.

A member dying between the time of his being elected a member and the time of his entering his office shall be deemed to have created a casual vacancy during the first year of his triennial tenure of office.

Any member of the Water Trust may resign on notifying his intention so to do to the secretary of the Water Trust, who shall report such intention to the trustees at their next meeting, or, if he is the chairman, by notifying such intention to the Local Government Board.

Meetings of the Water Trust.

32.—(1.) The chairman of the Water Trust at the date of the election of members to be holden on the *first day of November eighteen hundred and ninety-four* as herein-before provided shall appoint the time and place of the first meeting of the members then elected, and notice in writing of such meeting shall be given by the secretary of the Water Trust to all the members so elected, such meeting to be held not later than the *fifteenth day of November* of the same year, and the chairman of the Water Trust for the time being at the date of the triennial elections held subsequently as provided by this Part shall in the same way appoint the time and place of the first meeting of the Water Trust after such triennial elections, and similar notices of such meetings shall be given to the newly elected members of the Water Trust by the secretary

thereof for the time being, and the first meeting of the Water Trust after each triennial election shall be held not later than the fifteenth day of November of the same year.

(2.) At such first meetings or some meeting to be held by adjournment thereof (which it shall be competent for the members present to appoint) the members present shall elect a chairman and two vice-chairmen as by this Act provided. The first meeting of the Water Trust after such last-mentioned election shall be held at such time and place as the chairman so elected shall appoint, and subsequent meetings of the trust shall be held in accordance with the rules contained in the Seventh Schedule hereto.

Disqualification of members of Water Trust.

33. If any member of the Water Trust—

(1.) Holds any office or place of profit (other than that of chairman or vice-chairman) under the Water Trust; or

(2.) Participates in the profits of any work done by order of the Water Trust; or

(3.) Is concerned in or participates in the profit of any contract entered into by the Water Trust; or

(4.) Absents himself from all meetings of the Water Trust for not less than four months, unless the Water Trust resolve that it is expedient that such member should not vacate his office,

such person shall cease to be a member of the Water Trust, and his office shall thereupon become vacant, subject to the exceptions following (that is to say) :—

(1.) A member of the Water Trust shall not vacate his office by reason of his being a shareholder in any company entering into any contract with or supplying any article by order of the Water Trust; and

(2.) A member of the Water Trust shall not vacate his office by reason of his being interested in any sale or lease of any lands or any loan of money to the Water Trust:

Nevertheless, a member of the Water Trust mentioned in this section shall not be entitled to vote in respect of any contract with or any supply of articles by order of the Water Trust when such contract is entered into with or articles supplied by any company in which he is a shareholder, or in respect of any question connected therewith, or in respect of any such sale, lease, or loan as hereinbefore mentioned, and if he does so vote his vote shall not be counted.

If any person acts as a member of the Water Trust after becoming disqualified he shall for each offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding *fifty pounds*, recoverable by action.

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STATUS OF WATER TRUST.

Legal status of Water Trust.

34.—(1.) The Water Trust may delegate any of their powers to a committee consisting of such number of members of their body as they think fit, but any committee so formed shall in the exercise of the powers delegated conform to any regulations that may be imposed on them by the Water Trust: Provided that the Water Trust shall not under this section delegate any power of raising money by rate or loan.

(2.) An act or proceeding of the Water Trust, or of a committee of the Water Trust, shall not be questioned on account of any vacancy or vacancies in their body.

(3.) A defect in the nomination, election, or otherwise of any person or persons acting as member or members of the Water Trust, or of a committee of the Water Trust, shall not vitiate any proceedings of such Water Trust or committee in which he or they have taken part in any case where the majority of members parties to such proceedings are duly entitled to act.

(4.) Any minute made of proceedings at meetings of the Water Trust, or of committees of the Water Trust, if signed either at the meeting of the Water Trust or of the committee at which such proceedings took place, or at the next ensuing meeting of the Water Trust or of the committee, by any person purporting for the time being to be the chairman of the Water Trust or of the committee, shall be receivable in evidence of such proceedings in all legal proceedings without further proof, and until the contrary is proved every meeting of the Water Trust, or of any committee of the Water Trust, where minutes have been so made of the proceedings, shall be deemed to have been duly convened and held, and all the members thereof to have been duly entitled to act.

(5.) A member of the Water Trust or committee of the Water Trust shall not, by being party to or executing in his capacity of member any contract or other instrument on behalf of the Water Trust or committee, or otherwise exercising any of the powers given to the Water Trust or committee, be subject individually to any action, trial, prosecution, or other legal proceeding, and the Water Trust or committee may apply any moneys from time to time coming into their hands for the purpose of paying any costs of legal proceedings or damages they may incur in execution of the powers granted to them.

(6.) Section one hundred and seventy-four of the Public Health Act, 1875, with respect to contracts made by an urban authority, shall extend and apply to all contracts made by the Water Trust

under the powers of this Act, and the provisions of the said section shall for the purposes of this Act be read as if the expression the "Water Trust" had been used therein instead of the expressions an "urban authority" and "such authority."

(7.) Any notice issued by or on behalf of the Water Trust shall be deemed to be duly signed if signed by the proper officer, and subject to the provisions of the last preceding subsection, any contract, order, or other document made by or proceeding from the Water Trust or committee of the Water Trust shall be deemed to be duly executed either if sealed with the seal of the Water Trust, or if signed by two or more members of the Water Trust or committee authorised to sign them by a resolution of the Water Trust or committee, and signed by the proper officer; but it shall not be necessary in any legal proceeding to prove that the members signing any such order or precept were authorised to sign them, and such authority shall be presumed until the contrary is proved.

(8.) The proper officer of the Water Trust shall be any officer authorised by the Water Trust to sign such documents as he is required to sign as aforesaid, and it shall not be necessary in any legal proceeding to prove his authority, and such authority shall be presumed until the contrary is proved.

(9.) The rules contained in the Seventh Schedule hereto with respect to the proceedings of the Water Trust and its committees, and the other matters contained therein, shall be of the same validity as if they were enacted in the body of this Act.

PART IV.—OFFICERS AND SERVANTS.

Appointment of officers.

35. Subject to the provisions of this Act as to the existing officers and servants of the scheduled companies, the Water Trust may appoint a secretary, treasurer, engineer, and such other officers and servants as they may require for the purposes of this Act, may assign them their duties, and award them their salaries.

Any officer or servant appointed under this section shall, as respects his pension and his compensation in case of his office being abolished, be dealt with by the Water Trust as nearly as may be in manner provided by the Superannuation Act, 1859, and as if he were a permanent civil servant of the Crown.

Every person appointed to any office or employment under this section shall, when it can conveniently be done, be selected from the persons whose office or employment may be abolished in pursuance of this Act.

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Position and duties of existing officers and servants of companies.

36. Where the Water Trust shall require any officer or servant for the fulfilment of similar duties to those performed by any officer or servant attached to the undertaking of any of the scheduled companies at the date of the vesting of such undertaking in the Water Trust, the officers and servants attached to the undertaking of such company (in this Act referred to as an existing officer and an existing servant) for the performance of such duties at the date of such vesting shall (subject to the provisions of this Act) become from and after the said date an officer or servant of the Water Trust, and shall hold his office or situation by the same tenure and upon like terms and conditions under the Water Trust as he would have held the same under the company if this Act had not been passed, and shall receive a salary, wages, or pay of not less amount than the emoluments he was entitled to receive immediately before the said date, and be entitled for the purpose of superannuation allowances or gratuities to count his past years of continuous service with the said company as years passed in the service of the Water Trust.

Such existing officers and existing servants as aforesaid shall perform such duties as they may be required to perform by the Water Trust so that such duties are the same or analogous to those they performed immediately before the date of such transfer, and subject as aforesaid, they shall perform the same duties as nearly as may be as they up to the date of such transfer as aforesaid may have been performing.

Subject as in this section mentioned with respect to the secretaries and engineers of the companies, if the office or situation held by any existing officer or existing servant in receipt of a salary is abolished by the Water Trust, or if any such existing officer or servant is at any time retired or removed by the Water Trust, then such existing officer or existing servant shall be entitled, if he has served for *eighteen years* or upwards, to receive an annuity equal to one half of his annual emoluments at the time of the abolition of his office or situation, or of his retirement or removal therefrom, with an addition of *one sixtieth* of his income for each year of service above eighteen years, and if he has served for five years and upwards, but less than eighteen years, to receive an annuity calculated on the scale aforesaid, but diminished by *one-sixtieth* part for every year short of eighteen years service: Provided always, that the retiring allowance to such officer or servant shall in no case exceed the amount of his annual emoluments at the time of his retirement or removal.

If an office or situation held by any of the following persons (that is to say)—

(1.) Any existing officer or servant of less than five years service receiving a salary and not being employed for weekly wages, or

(2.) Any existing officer or servant who has served for a period of not less than ten years in an established capacity for weekly wages,

is abolished by the Water Trust, or if any such officer or servant is at any time retired or removed by the Water Trust, then in any such case such officer or servant may petition the Water Trust for compensation, and the Water Trust shall inquire whether any and, if any, what compensation ought to be made to him, regard being had to the conditions on which his appointment was made, the nature of his office or employment, and the duration of his service, and if they think that his claim to compensation is established, they shall award to him such compensation by way of annuity or otherwise as under the circumstances of the case they think just and reasonable; and if any person so petitioning is dissatisfied with the decision of the Water Trust, he may appeal to the Treasury, who shall consider the case and determine whether any compensation, and, if so, what amount ought to be granted to the claimant, and such determination shall be final.

Any officer or servant paid by commission shall for the purposes of this section be deemed to be a salaried officer, and the emoluments received by such officer or servant during the year immediately preceding the date of such transfer shall be deemed to be his annual emoluments within the meaning of this section.

If the office of any of the secretaries or engineers of the scheduled companies is abolished, or any such officer is at any time retired or removed by the Water Trust, or sees fit to retire after forty years service, he shall be entitled to the compensation by way of annuity for life set opposite his name in the Fourth Schedule hereto.

Any of the said secretaries or engineers who remains in the service of the Water Trust may, on the abolition of his office, or on his retirement or removal, claim, instead of the compensation mentioned in the Fourth Schedule hereto, the compensation to which he would otherwise be entitled as an existing officer in respect of such continuous service.

This section shall not apply to the directors, auditors, or solicitors of any of the scheduled companies.

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Subject as in this section mentioned as to the compensation to be paid in the event of the office of any existing officer being abolished, or in the event of his being retired or removed by the Water Trust, every existing officer or servant shall, as respects his title to superannuation allowance in the event of his retiring voluntarily from old age or otherwise, be dealt with by the Water Trust as nearly as may be in manner provided by the Superannuation Act, 1859, and as if he were a permanent civil servant of the Crown; and for the purposes of the last-mentioned provision service under any of the said scheduled companies or under the Water Trust shall be deemed to have been service as a permanent civil servant of the Crown.

Security by and accountability of officers.

37.—(1.) The Water Trust shall require every officer appointed by them under this Act to give such security as they think proper for the due execution of his office.

(2.) Every officer appointed by the Water Trust under this Act shall, at such times during the continuance of his office, or within three months after his ceasing to hold it, and in such manner as the Water Trust direct, deliver to the Water Trust, or as they direct, a true account in writing of all matters committed to his charge, and of his receipts and payments, with vouchers and a list of persons from whom money is due for purposes of this Act in connexion with his office, showing the amount due from each.

(3.) Every such officer shall pay all money due from him to the treasurer, or as the Water Trust direct.

(4.) If any such officer—

(A.) Refuses or wilfully neglects to deliver any account or list which he ought to deliver, or any voucher relating thereto, or to make any payment which he ought to make; or

(B.) After three days notice in writing, signed by the secretary or by three members of the Water Trust, given or left at his usual or last known place of abode, refuses or wilfully neglects to deliver to the Water Trust, or as they direct, any book or document which he ought so to deliver, or to give satisfaction respecting it to the Water Trust, or as they direct;

a court of summary jurisdiction having jurisdiction where the officer is or resides may, by summary order, require him to make such delivery or payment or to give such satisfaction.

(5.) But nothing in this section shall affect any remedy by action against any such officer or his surety, except that the officer shall not be both sued by action and proceeded against summarily for the same cause.

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Appointment of paid "consultative members" by Water Trust.

38. The Water Trust may appoint a person or persons to be chosen by them from the chairmen, directors, or principal officers of the scheduled companies, or any of them, at the time of the vesting of the undertaking of any of such companies in the Water Trust, to assist them in the discharge of the duties imposed upon them in relation to water supply by this Act.

Such persons shall be called "consultative members" of the Water Trust, and shall attend and take part in the meetings of the Water Trust and committees of the trust, but shall not be entitled to vote.

The number of such consultative members shall not at any time exceed three.

The Water Trust may fill up any casual vacancy occurring in the offices of such consultative members by the appointment of other persons to take their place.

Such consultative members may only be appointed to act during the first three years after the first Water Trust constituted by this Act shall have come into office.

Such consultative members shall be paid such remuneration as the Water Trust, with the approval of the Local Government Board, may determine.

Offices.

39. The Water Trust may from time to time provide and maintain such offices as may be necessary for transacting their business and that of their officers and servants under this Act, and may procure the requisite site for the same. The cost of providing such offices and procuring such sites shall be paid out of consolidated water stock created for the purpose.

Byelaws.

40. The provisions of the Companies Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, with respect to the making of byelaws shall be incorporated with this Act, and shall apply to the Water Trust as if the term "Water Trust" had been used therein instead of the word "company."

Discharge of debts and liabilities by Water Trust.

41. The Water Trust shall pay, discharge, and fulfil all mortgage and other debts, liabilities, and obligations attaching to the undertakings of the scheduled companies trust at the date of the respective agreements for sale by such companies, or failing such agreements, at the dates of the respective awards of the Board of Arbitration relating to such companies (other than such obligations as are by this Act otherwise provided for), and all unpaid dividends which may have accrued during the year next preceding the date of

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such agreements or awards, and be payable to the shareholders of such companies, and also all debts, liabilities, and obligations which may be properly incurred by such companies on behalf of the Water Trust after the dates of such agreements or awards and before the time at which the undertakings of the said companies actually pass to and vest in the Water Trust.

The Water Trust shall also continue to pay all pensions granted by any of the scheduled companies to any of their officers and servants six months before the *passing of this Act*.

Continuance of actions and other proceedings.

42. All such actions, arbitrations, and other proceedings, and all rights relating thereto, and all such causes of action, arbitration, or other proceedings, and all rights relating thereto as may at the time of the vesting in the Water Trust of the undertaking of any of the scheduled companies be pending or existing against or in favour of such company, may be continued and enforced against or in favour of the Water Trust in the same manner as they might have been continued and enforced against or in favour of such company if this Act had not passed.

Books of companies transferred to Water Trust.

43. On or before the date of the vesting of the undertaking of any of the scheduled companies in the Water Trust all books and documents whatsoever of such company shall be transferred to the Water Trust, but it shall be lawful for any company or any person on their behalf to have access to the books and documents transferred by such company at all reasonable times for the purpose of inspecting, copying, or making extracts from the same.

Minutes of proceedings and inspection of books of Water Trust.

44.—(1.) Entries of all proceedings of the Water Trust in any way taken or arising under this Act, with the names of the members who attend each meeting, shall be made in books to be provided and kept for that purpose under the direction of the Water Trust, and shall be signed by the members present, or any two of them, and all entries purporting to be so signed shall be received as evidence without proof of any meeting of the Water Trust having been duly convened or held, or of the presence at any such meeting of the persons named in any such entry as being present thereat, or of such persons being members of the Water Trust, or of the signature of any person by whom any such entry purports to be signed, all which matters shall be presumed until the contrary be proved, and the Water Trust shall provide and keep books in which shall be entered true and regular accounts of all sums of money received and paid by them or under their authority, and of all liabilities incurred by them and of the several purposes for which such sums of money

are received and paid, and such liabilities incurred, and copies of all contracts entered into by the Water Trust.

(2.) All such books shall at all reasonable times be open to the examination of every member of the Water Trust, and of every owner of property, overseer, water consumer, and ratepayer within the metropolitan water area, and of every creditor on the rates raised under this Act by the Water Trust, without fee or reward, and they respectively may take copies of or extracts from such books or any part thereof without paying for the same; and in case the members of the Water Trust or any of them, or any of the officers or servants of the Water Trust having the custody of the said books, being thereunto reasonably requested, refuse to permit or do not permit any such owner of property, overseer, water consumer, ratepayer, or creditor to examine the same, or take any copies or extracts, every such member, officer, or servant so offending shall for every such offence, upon a summary conviction thereof before two justices, forfeit any sum not exceeding ten pounds.

Continuance audit until transfer of undertaking.

45. For the purpose of ascertaining with exactness the amount of property which the Water Trust may claim under the expression "the undertaking" as defined by this Act, all the dealings of each of the scheduled companies shall, as from the date of the notice in writing required by this Act to be given by the Water Trust to each company of the proposed acquisition of their undertaking by the Water Trust, be open to the continuous supervision of the auditor, and the auditor shall have power, by himself and his assistants, from time to time, and at any time he desires, to inspect the books and accounts of each such company, and if in any instance he finds any disbursement of the company or any other dealing of the company to have been in his opinion incorrect in principle or detail, or to be in his opinion not consistent with the agreement for sale between any of the scheduled companies and the Water Trust, he may disallow the same and require the company to correct such accounts.

If any company think themselves aggrieved by any act or determination of the auditor, the matter in difference shall be determined by the Local Government Board.

So much of the Metropolis Water Act, 1871, as provides that the suspension of a dividend under section forty of the said Act shall not operate until after the expiration of nine months from the date of audit is not to apply to any audit under this section, or to any dividend payable in pursuance of this Act, but is to be deemed to be repealed.

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"Auditor" in this section means , or in the event of his death or incapacity, such other auditor as may be appointed in his place by the Local Government Board.

Appointment of analyst.

46. The Local Government Board may from time to time appoint and remove a person possessing competent knowledge, skill, and experience as an analyst of the water supplied by the Water Trust, and shall assign him such duties and award him such salary or remuneration as the said Board may from time to time think expedient. The salary or remuneration so awarded to the analyst shall be paid by the Water Trust, and it shall be the duty of the Water Trust to afford the analyst such facilities as may be necessary to enable him from time to time to obtain and efficiently analyse samples of the water supplied by them.

Power of Water Trust to sell superfluous land.

47. The Water Trust may sell, either by public auction or by private contract, and either unconditionally or subject to such conditions of sale as they may think expedient, altogether or in parcels, any land, buildings, works, plant, or material which they may not require for the purposes of this Act, and shall carry the moneys arising from such sale to the sinking fund provided for by this Act, or apply such moneys to any of the purposes of this Act to which capital is applicable as they may think expedient.

Power of the companies to summon interim meetings.

48. Any of the scheduled companies may, for the purpose of adjusting their obligations and facilitating the transfer of their undertaking to the Water Trust, declare a quarterly or other dividend instead of their usual dividend, and may for that purpose, or for any other purpose, from time to time summon, on such day or days as they may think expedient, general or other meetings of their shareholders, and may do all such acts as may be necessary for carrying into effect the purposes of this Act so far as it relates to such companies or for the winding-up of their affairs.

Monopoly of supply of water secured to Water Trust.

49. From and after the *passing of this Act* no company or person shall be entitled to supply water for sale within the metropolitan water area, except—

(1.) The scheduled companies previously to the dates of the vesting of their respective undertakings in the Water Trust, and after such dates the Water Trust by this Act created; and

(2.) The companies at the date of the passing of this Act supplying water in the following districts (that is to say):—

(1.) Croydon,
(2.) South Essex,
(3.) Tottenham,
(4.) Enfield,
(5.) Bush Hill Park Estate,
(6.) Ware,

and also the authority having jurisdiction over the water under Orange Street.

Provided that nothing in this section shall prejudicially affect the rights of any sanitary authority under the Public Health Act, 1875.

Power to Water Trust to break up streets, &c. in parishes of Ruislip, Northolt, and Greenford.

50. The Water Trust shall have and may exercise in the parishes of Ruislip, Northolt, and Greenford, in the county of Middlesex, all the powers conferred upon undertakers by sections twenty-eight to thirty-four, both inclusive, of the Waterworks Clauses Act, 1847, with respect to the breaking up of streets for the purpose of laying pipes, as if such parishes were included within the metropolitan water area.

Dissolution of company on register of stockholders being handed over.

51. A certificate shall, on the application of the chairman of any of the scheduled companies that has delivered over in manner in this Act mentioned its register of stockholders, be given by the Water Trust stating the fact of such delivery, and upon the presentation of such certificate to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, it shall be his duty to record the same, and upon such record being made, the company to which such certificate refers shall be dissolved.

Costs of Act.

52. All costs, charges, and expenses of and incident to the preparing for, obtaining, and passing of this Act, or otherwise in relation thereto, shall be paid by the Water Trust; and all costs, charges, and expenses incurred by or by order of the Secretary of State or the Local Government Board in or in relation to the passing of this Act through Parliament, including the costs attending the negotiations for the purchase of the undertakings of the scheduled companies, shall be deemed to be expenses properly incurred by the Water Trust as created by this Act, and be defrayed by them accordingly, and, except as otherwise ordered and determined by the Board of Arbitration by this Act constituted, all reasonable costs, charges, and expenses in or in relation to the negotiations for the sale of the undertaking of each of the scheduled companies and to the passing of this Act through Parliament incurred by any of the scheduled companies shall be defrayed by the Water Trust out of consolidated water stock to be created for the purpose.

Definition.

53. "Undertaking" means in the case of any of the scheduled companies all such property, real and personal, including cash balances, reserve funds, investments, and all other interests and rights in, to, and out of the property, real and personal, and obligations and things in action as may be in the possession of or belong to such company at the date of the agreement for sale by

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such company, or failing such agreement, at the date of the award of the Board of Arbitration respecting such company.

"The Secretary of State" means any one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

"The scheduled companies" means the companies named in the First Schedule hereto. "The metropolis" means the parishes and places mentioned in the Schedules A., B., and C. annexed to the Metropolis Management Act, 1855, and Acts amending the same, and any parish or place to which such Act may be extended by Order in Council in manner in the said Act provided, also the city of London and the liberties of the said city.

"The metropolitan water area" means the whole of the districts and places within the limits of supply of "the scheduled companies."

"Ordinary shareholders" means the holder of any shares or stock in any of the said scheduled companies who is not a debenture stockholder or a preferential stockholder, and "share" includes "stock."

"Preferential shareholder" includes preferential stockholder.

"Water rents" includes water rates.

"Meeting" includes "court" or "general assembly."

"Person" includes a body of persons, whether corporate or unincorporate.

"Mortgage" includes bond.

PART VI.—POWER TO THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL TO CARRY ACT INTO EXECUTION.

London County Council to exercise powers of Water Trust in certain events.

54. If at any time between the *first day of November* and the *thirty-first day of December eighteen hundred and ninety-one* the London County Council shall, by a majority of the votes of the entire Council at a special general meeting convened for the purpose (of which due notice in writing stating the object of such meeting shall be given to every member of the said Council by the clerk to the said Council), so resolve, the London County Council shall become the trustees for carrying into effect the purposes of this Act, and shall be deemed to be the Water Trust by this Act constituted, and, subject to the provisions and modifications in this Part hereinafter contained, shall from the date of such resolution as aforesaid have and may exercise all the powers, rights, and privileges, and shall be subject to the same obligations and liabilities as are by this Act conferred or made obligatory upon the Water Trust, and this Act shall be read and have effect as if the London County Council had been therein named instead of the Water Trust.

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55.—(1.) In the event of a resolution being passed by the London County Council, as in the last preceding section provided for, the following provisions and modifications shall have effect:—

Modifications of Act if powers exercised by London County Council.

(A.) The section of Part I. (Establishment of Water Trust and acquisition of Undertakings of Companies), whereof the marginal note is "Purposes of Act to be carried into effect by body of Trustees," shall not apply to the London County Council.

(B.) The sections of Part II. (Finance), whereof the marginal notes are as follows: "Issue of stock by Water Trust," "Charge and guarantee of stock," "Sinking fund," "Provisions of Second Schedule to apply to creation of stock," and "Audit of accounts," shall not apply to the London County Council.

(C.) Part III. (Constitution and Status of Water Trust) shall not apply to the London County Council.

(D.) Instead of the expressions "Superannuation Act, 1859," and "Permanent civil servant of the Crown," used in Part IV. (Officers and Servants), the expressions "An Act passed in the twenty-ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "'An Act to provide for superannuation allowances to officers "'of vestries and other boards within the area of the Metropolis "'Local Management Act'" and "Permanent officer of the London County Council" shall be deemed to have been used and be read and have effect accordingly. 22 Vict. c. 26. 29 Vict. c. 31.

(E.) The Second, Third, Sixth, and Seventh Schedules hereto shall not apply to the London County Council.

Creation of water stock by London County Council.

(2.) The London County Council shall, for the purpose of providing the purchase stock, create a sufficient amount of stock, to be called consolidated water stock, and all the provisions of the Metropolitan Board of Works (Loans) Acts, 1869 to 1871, except the limitation of the amount in section thirty-eight of the first of those Acts shall, except where expressly varied by the provisions of this Part, apply to the money raised and the stock created for the purposes of this Act and the security for such stock, and the Council shall cause to be kept separate accounts showing the appropriation of the moneys raised by the stock created under this Act.

Appointment of committee by London County Council.

(3.) The London County Council may delegate any of the powers conferred upon them by this Act to a committee (to be called the water committee) consisting of such number of members of their body as they think fit, but any committee so formed shall, in the exercise of the powers delegated to them, conform to any regulations that may be imposed on them by the London County

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Council: Provided that the County Council shall not under this section delegate any power of raising money by rate or loan.

Audit of accounts. 51 & 52 Vict. c. 41. s. 71.

(4.) Section seventy-one of the Local Government, 1888, shall apply to the separate accounts to be kept by the London County Council in respect of all moneys raised, received, or expended by them in the exercise of the powers conferred upon them by this Act.

The SCHEDULES referred to in the foregoing Bill.

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FIRST SCHEDULE.

Water Companies whose Undertakings the Water Trust are empowered to acquire, called in the Act "The Scheduled Companies." Section 6.

Name of Company.

The Governor and Company of the New River brought from Chadwell and Amwell to London, commonly called and in this Act referred to as the New River Company.

The East London Waterworks Company.

The Southwark and Vauxhall Water Company.

The Company of Proprietors of the West Middlesex Waterworks Company.

The Company of Proprietors of Lambeth Waterworks.

The Governor and Company of Chelsea Waterworks.

The Grand Junction Waterworks Company.

The Company of Proprietors of the Kent Waterworks.

The Rickmansworth Waterworks Company.

The Leatherhead and District Waterworks Company.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

General Provisions. Section 26.

Consolidated water stock shall be personal estate, and shall not descend to the heir or be liable to any foreign attachment by the custom of London or otherwise. General provisions as to stock.

The interest on any portion of consolidated water stock shall be recoverable by the owner of such stock in manner herein-after mentioned.

The holder of any portion of consolidated water stock shall not be entitled to require payment of the nominal amount of stock held by him.

The Water Trust shall keep a register, in which shall be entered the names of the persons from time to time entitled to consolidated water stock, and the amounts to which they are respectively entitled, and the transfer from time to time made of such stock.

The title of any person to any portion of consolidated water stock shall be evidenced by the entry in the register kept by the Water Trust of the name of such person as owner of such portion. Register of stock.

No notice of any trust, express, implied, or constructive, shall be entered on the register or be receivable by the registrar.

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Certificate of title.

At any time after the passing of this Act every stockholder shall on payment of such sum not exceeding one shilling as the Water Trust may prescribe be entitled to a certificate under the common seal of the trust, specifying the amount of stock held by him, and such certificate shall be primâ facie evidence of the title of the stockholder to the amount of stock therein specified.

If any such certificate be worn out or damaged then the same may on production thereof be cancelled and another similar certificate may be given to the holder of the stock specified in the certificate so worn out or damaged, or if such certificate be lost or destroyed then on proof thereof to the satisfaction of the registrar a similar certificate shall be given to the holder of the stock specified in the certificate so lost or destroyed, and in either case a due entry of the substituted certificate shall be made in the register, and there shall be payable for every such certificate such sum not exceeding one shilling as may be prescribed by the Water Trust.

Receipt of joint holders.

If several persons are registered as joint holders of any stock any one of such persons may give effectual receipts for any interest payable in respect of such stock.

Regulation by Water Trust.

The Water Trust may before the inscription of any stock make, with respect to the transfer of such stock or otherwise in relation to such stock, reasonable regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

A printed copy of all regulations with respect to the transfer of such stock or otherwise in relation to such stock shall be entered in the register of the stock.

Register to be evidence.

The register kept in pursuance of this Act shall, on its mere production from the custody of the registrar, be evidence of all matters entered therein, and as regards persons entered therein as proprietors of stock, of the title of those persons to that stock.

Registrar.

Any discretion or power vested by this Act in the registrar may be exercised by an officer or bank in that behalf appointed by the Water Trust, subject to and in accordance with the directions of the Water Trust.

Transfers and Transmissions.

Mode of transfer of stock.

The transfer of stock shall be made only in the register, and shall be signed by the transferor or by his attorney thereunto lawfully authorised by writing authenticated in such manner as may be prescribed by the Water Trust.

The transferee may, if he thinks fit, underwrite his acceptance of the transfer.

The instrument of transfer may be in the following form or in such other form as may be prescribed by the Water Trust, that is to say, "I, *A.B.*, of " , in consideration of the sum of pounds paid to me " by *C.D.*, do hereby transfer to the said *C.D.*, his executors, administrators, and " assigns, the sum of consolidated water stock standing in my " name in the register of such stock, and all my right and interest in and to the " same and the interest thereon. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my " hand this day of ."

Closing transfer books.

The transfer books may be closed during such time immediately preceding each payment of interest on the stock as may be prescribed by the Water

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Trust, upon their giving seven days notice of such closing by advertisement in some daily morning newspaper circulating generally in the metropolis.

The persons who on the day of such closing are inscribed as stockholders shall, as between them and their transferees of any stock, be entitled to the interest then next payable on such stock.

Transmission of stock.

The executors or administrators of a deceased stockholder shall be the only persons recognised as having any title to the stock of such holder or to any interest thereon. Any person becoming entitled to any stock or interest thereon in consequence of the death, bankruptcy, or insolvency of any stockholder, or in consequence of the marriage of any female stockholder, or otherwise than by transfer of the stock, shall produce such evidence of his title as may reasonably be required by the registrar, and the person so becoming entitled to any stock may transfer such stock to another person without being registered himself.

Stock Certificates to Bearer.

Issue of stock certificates to bearer.

The registrar, if so authorised by the Water Trust, shall, on application and payment of the fees chargeable in respect of the certificate, grant to a stockholder a certificate (in this Act called a stock certificate to bearer), which shall entitle the bearer to the stock therein specified, and shall be transferable by delivery.

Any stock in respect of which a stock certificate to bearer has been so issued shall, so long as such certificate is outstanding, cease to be dealt with through the medium of the register.

Coupons.

There shall be attached to every stock certificate to bearer coupons entitling the bearer of or person named in the coupons to the interest on the stock for a limited period.

A coupon so issued shall be deemed to be a cheque on a banker within the meaning of any law or enactment for the time being in force relating to cheques other than any enactment relating to stamp duties.

On the expiration of the period for which the coupons attached to a stock certificate to bearer have been issued the certificate may be exchanged for another certificate, with coupons, for a further period.

Restriction on trustee holding certificate to bearer.

A trustee shall not apply for or hold a stock certificate to bearer unless expressly authorised to do so by the terms of his trust. But this provision shall not impose on the registrar an obligation to inquire whether a person applying for a stock certificate to bearer is or is not a trustee, or subject the registrar to any liability in the event of his issuing to a trustee a stock certificate to bearer, or invalidate any stock certificate to bearer issued to a trustee.

Loss or destruction of certificate to bearer.

If any stock certificate to bearer issued under this Act is lost, mislaid, or destroyed, the registrar shall, on such indemnity being given as he may reasonably require, and on payment of the expense of the issue, issue a fresh stock certificate to bearer in the place of the certificate so lost, mislaid, or destroyed.

General provision.

Stock specified in a stock certificate to bearer issued under this Act shall, save as relates to the mode of transfer and of payment of interest, be subject to the same incidents in all respects as if it had continued to be transferable in the register.

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Entry in register of bearer.

On delivery to the registrar of a stock certificate to bearer issued under this Act, and of all unpaid coupons belonging thereto, and on payment of any required fees, the registrar shall enter the bearer in the register as proprietor of the stock described in the certificate, and thereupon that stock shall become transferable and the interest thereon payable as if no stock certificate to bearer had been issued in respect of that stock.

Conversion of certificate to bearer into nominal certificate.

If the bearer of a stock certificate to bearer issued under this Act insert therein the name, address, and quality of some person, such certificate shall cease to be transferable, and the person so named, or some person deriving title from him by devolution in law, shall alone be recognised by the registrar as entitled to the stock described in the certificate, and shall be entitled to be entered in the register as proprietor of that stock in like manner as if he were the bearer of a stock certificate to bearer, but if deriving his title by devolution in law, he shall produce such evidence of his title as the registrar may reasonably require.

Unclaimed Interest.

List of holders of stock on which interest has been unclaimed for ten years.

The registrar shall keep in a separate book or books a list of the stockholders on whose stock the interest has been unclaimed for ten years, together with their registered addresses and description, and such list shall be open for inspection at the usual hours of transfer upon payment of such fee not exceeding two shillings and sixpence as may be prescribed by the Water Trust.

If after the entry in such list of any stock the interest thereon is unclaimed for a further period of ten years, all unpaid interest that has accrued due on such stock may be applied by the Water Trust for the purposes of their trust, but at any time within forty years after the entry in such list of any stock therein specified any person entitled to such stock shall, on proving his title thereto, be registered as owner thereof, but he shall not be entitled retrospectively to any interest thereon, and on the expiration of such last-mentioned period of forty years any stock in respect of which interest has not been claimed during that period shall become the property of the Water Trust, and be applied by them for the purposes of their trust.

Where any dividend or interest has been unclaimed for any number of years on any shares, previously to the conversion of such shares into consolidated water stock, the interest on the water stock substituted for such shares shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be unclaimed during the same number of years, and the books of each of the said scheduled companies shall be evidence for the purpose of proving the absence of claim of such dividend or interest.

Offences.

Forgery of transfers of stock and of stock certificates and personation of owners of stock, &c. 33 & 34 Vict. c. 58.

For the purposes of the Act of the session of the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter ninety-eight, intituled "An Act to consolidate and amend the Statute Law of England relating to "indictable offences by forgery," consolidated water stock shall be deemed to be capital stock of a body corporate.

The Forgery Act, 1870, shall apply to a stock certificate and a coupon issued in pursuance of this Act and to consolidated water stock in like manner as if the same were a stock certificate coupon or stock mentioned in that Act.

Remedy for Nonpayment. A.D. 1891.

The Water Trust shall pay all sums for the time being due for interest on the consolidated water stock, and if default is made in payment of any sum so due, such sum shall be deemed to be a specialty debt due to the person entitled thereto from the Water Trust of such a nature that a Mandamus will be granted to enforce the payment thereof, and an action may be brought accordingly in which a Mandamus may be claimed.

If the Water Trust makes default for a period of twenty-one days in paying an amount of not less than five thousand pounds (whether in one sum or separate sums) for the time being due in respect of interest on the consolidated water stock, the person entitled to the said amount, or any of such persons, may, instead of or in addition to bringing an action or actions, apply to the High Court of Justice for the appointment of a receiver, and any receiver so appointed (subject to any direction which may be given by the Court) shall from time to time raise as herein-after mentioned, by or out of the property charged, sufficient money to pay the amount the payment of which is so in default, and all sums due while he is receiver on or in respect of any such security, together with all costs, charges, and expenses incurred in or about the appointment of such receiver and the execution of his duties under this section, including a proper remuneration for his trouble, and shall render to the Water Trust the balance, if any, remaining in his hands after making the said payments.

The receiver may raise the money he is authorised to raise under this section by means of any water rents leviable by the Water Trust, and for that purpose shall have the same power as the Water Trust of levying water rents, and the receiver shall have such access to and use of the documents of the Water Trust relative to the water rents as he may require.

The receiver may also raise the sum which he is authorised to raise under this section by receipt of the rents and profits of any property other than the water rents belonging to the Water Trust.

The High Court of Justice may appoint a receiver under this section, and may remove such receiver and appoint another in his stead, and so from time to time, and may make such orders and give such directions as to the powers and duties of the receiver and otherwise as to the disposal of the moneys received by him as may be thought fit for carrying this section into effect.

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Section 21.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

Local Rate.	Rating Authority.
In the city of London, the consolidated rate.	The Commissioners of Sewers.
In the parishes mentioned in Schedule A. and the districts mentioned in Schedule B. to the Metropolis Management Act, 1855, and amending Acts, the general rate and fund raised by the general rate.	In the parishes the vestry, and in the district the district board.
In places mentioned in Schedule C. to the said Act, the rate levied for the purposes of the Metropolitan Poor Act, 1867, and any Act amending the same.	The Masters of the Bench, Treasurer, Governors, or other persons who have the chief control or authority in such place.
In the urban sanitary districts mentioned in Parts (2) and (4) of the Fifth Schedule hereto, the fund or rate out of which the general expenses of the urban sanitary authority are defrayed under the Public Health Act, 1875.	The Urban Sanitary Authority.
In the rural sanitary districts mentioned in Parts (2) and (4) of the Fifth Schedule hereto, the fund or rate out of which the general expenses of the rural sanitary authority are defrayed under the Public Health Act, 1875.	The Rural Sanitary Authority.

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Section 36.

FOURTH SCHEDULE.

Principal Officers on March 1, 1891.

Name of Company.	—	Emoluments.	Amount of Compensation on Abolition of Office, Retirement, or Removal.
		£	£
The Governor and Company of the New River brought from Chadwell and Amwell to London, commonly called and in this Act referred to as New River Company	Engineers.		
The East London Waterworks Company			
" " "			
The Southwark and Vauxhall Water Company			
The Company of Proprietors of the West Middlesex Waterworks Company			
The Company of Proprietors of Lambeth Waterworks			
The Governor and Company of Chelsea Waterworks			
The Governor and Company of Chelsea Waterworks			
The Grand Junction Waterworks Company			
The Company of Proprietors of the Kent Waterworks			
The Rickmansworth Waterworks Company			
The Leatherhead and District Waterworks Company			
The Governor and Company of the New River brought from Chadwell and Amwell to London, commonly called and in this Act referred to as the New River Company	Secretaries.		
The East London Waterworks Company			
The Southwark and Vauxhall Water Company			
The Company of Proprietors of the West Middlesex Waterworks Company			
The Company of Proprietors of Lambeth Waterworks			
The Governor and Company of Chelsea Waterworks			
The Grand Junction Waterworks Company			
The Company of Proprietors of the Kent Waterworks			
The Rickmansworth Waterworks Company			
The Leatherhead and District Waterworks Company			

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Section 31.

FIFTH SCHEDULE.

List of Parliamentary Boroughs and Divisions, or Parts of Parliamentary Boroughs and Divisions, included within the Metropolitan Water Area from which Electoral Areas are to be formed.

Battersea and Clapham (Battersea Division).
„ „ (Clapham „).
Bethnal Green - (North-east „).
„ - (South-west „).
Buckinghamshire - (So much only of the South or Wycombe Division as is included within the metropolitan water area).
Camberwell - - (North Division).
„ - - (Peckham Division).
„ - - (Dulwich „).
Chelsea.
Croydon - - (So much only of the borough as is included within the metropolitan water area).
Deptford.
Essex - - (So much only of the South-west or Walthamstow Division as is included within the metropolitan water area).
„ - - (So much only of the South or Romford Division as is included within the metropolitan water area).
„ - - (So much only of the West or Epping Division as is included within the metropolitan water area).
Finsbury - - (Holborn Division).
„ - - (Central „).
„ - - (East „).
Fulham.
Greenwich.
Hackney - - (North Division).
„ - - (Central „).
„ - - (South „).
Hammersmith.
Hampstead.
Hertfordshire - (So much only of the West or Watford Division as is included within the metropolitan water area).
Islington - - (North Division).
„ - - (East „).
„ - - (West „).
„ - - (South „).
Kensington - - (North „).
„ - - (South „).

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Kent - - (So much only of the North-west or Sevenoaks Division as is included within the metropolitan water area).
Lambeth - - (North Division).
„ - - (Kennington Division).
„ - - (Brixton „).
„ - - (Norwood „).
Lewisham.
London (City of).
Marylebone - - (East Division).
„ - - (West „).
Middlesex - - (So much only of the Enfield Division as is included within the metropolitan water area).
„ - - (Tottenham Division).
„ - - (Hornsey „).
„ - - (Harrow „).
„ - - (Ealing „).
„ - - (Brentford „).
„ - - (So much only of the Uxbridge Division as is included within the metropolitan water area).
Newington - - (West Division).
„ - - (Walworth Division).
Paddington - - (North „).
„ - - (South „).
St. George's, Hanover Square.
St. Pancras - - (North Division).
„ - - (East „).
„ - - (West „).
„ - - (South „).
Shoreditch - - (Hoxton „).
„ - - (Haggerston „).
Southwark - - (West „).
„ - - (Rotherhithe „).
„ - - (Bermondsey „).
Strand.
Surrey - - (So much only of the Mid or Epsom Division as is included within the metropolitan water area).
„ - - (So much only of the Kingston Division as is included within the metropolitan water area).
„ - - (So much only of the North-east or Wimbledon Division as is included within the metropolitan water area).
Tower Hamlets - (Whitechapel Division).
„ - (St. George's „).
„ - (Limehouse „).
„ - (Mile End „).
„ - (Stepney „).

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Tower Hamlets	-	(Bow and Bromley Division).
„	-	(Poplar Division).
Wandsworth.		
West Ham -	-	(North Division).
„ -	-	(South „).
Westminster.		
Woolwich -	-	(So much only of the borough as is included within the metropolitan water area).

SIXTH SCHEDULE.

Rules as to Audit.

Section 29.

(1.) The secretary of the Water Trust, or some person authorised by the Water Trust, and every accounting officer of such trust, shall attend the audit and submit to the auditor the accounts of the Water Trust and officer respectively together with all books, documents, and vouchers relating to such accounts:

(2.) Any person paying water rents to the Water Trust and any ratepayer of the metropolis may be present at the audit of the accounts, and may object to the accounts on the ground that any sum which ought to be included therein has been omitted, that any payment charged has been made without a lawful authority, that money applicable only to one purpose has been applied to another, or that more money has been expended on a purpose to which it is applicable than ought to have been so expended:

(3.) The auditor shall as nearly as may be have the like powers and be under the like obligation to allow and disallow items in the accounts, and to charge any officer of the Water Trust or any person accountable to them with any sum for which he may be accountable, as in the case of an audit of accounts under section 247 of the Public Health Act, 1875, and any person aggrieved by the decision of the auditor shall have the like rights and remedies as in the case of such last-mentioned audit:

(4.) The auditor shall have the like powers of requiring the attendance of persons, the production of books, bills, vouchers, and documents, and a declaration respecting vouchers and documents as in the case of such last-mentioned audit, and any person who refuses or neglects to comply with any such requisition, or wilfully makes or signs a false declaration so required shall be liable to the same penalties as in the case of such last-mentioned audit:

(5.) Any moneys, books, documents, and chattels certified by the auditor to be due from any person may be recovered from such person in like manner as in the case of such last-mentioned audit, and the expenses incurred in such recovery shall be deemed to be part of the expenses of the audit:

Provided that it shall not be lawful for the auditor to disallow any payment or expenditure which has received the sanction in writing of the Local Government Board.

SEVENTH SCHEDULE.

A.D. 1891.

Sections 31, 32.

Regulations as to Proceedings of Water Trust and other Matters.

1. The Water Trust shall meet for the despatch of business, and shall from time to time make such regulations with respect to the summoning, notice, place, management, and adjournment of such meetings, and generally with respect to the transaction and management of business, including the quorum at meetings of the Water Trust, as they think fit, subject to the following conditions:—

(*a.*) Not less than one ordinary meeting shall be held in each month:

(*b.*) An extraordinary meeting may be summoned at any time on the requisition of three members of the Water Trust, addressed to the clerk of the Water Trust:

(*c.*) The quorum to be fixed by the Water Trust shall consist of not less than three members:

(*d.*) In case of a division every question shall be decided by a majority of votes of the members present and voting on that question:

(*e.*) The names of the members present at a meeting, and upon a requisition made by three or more members voting on a question, the names of the members voting on that question, shall be recorded.

2. If at any meeting the chairman is not present at the time appointed for holding the same the senior vice-chairman shall be the chairman of the meeting, and if neither the chairman nor any vice-chairman be present, then the members present shall choose some one of their number to be a chairman of such meeting.

The vice-chairmen shall rank in seniority as follows:—first, the vice-chairman of works and his successors; and, secondly, the vice-chairman of finance and his successors.

3. In case of an equality of votes at any meeting the chairman for the time being of such meeting shall have a second or casting vote.

4. A committee may elect a chairman of their meetings. If no such chairman is elected, or if he is not present at the time appointed for holding the same, the members present shall choose one of their number to be chairman of such meeting.

5. A committee may meet and adjourn as they think proper. Every question at a meeting shall, in case of a division, be determined by a majority of votes of the members present and voting on that question, and in case of an equal division of votes the chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

Metropolis Water Supply.

A

BILL

To place the Water Supply of the Metropolis and the adjoining Districts under the control of a Public Authority, and to make further provisions for such supply.

(*Prepared and brought in by Sir Algernon Borthwick, Mr. Baumann, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Whitmore, and Sir Albert Rollit.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 30 *January* 1891.

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[Bill 178.]

A

B I L L

TO

Confirm a Scheme under the Metropolitan Commons Act, 1866, and the Metropolitan Commons Amendment Act, 1869, relating to Mitcham Common, Upper Green, Lower Green, Figgs Marsh, and Beddington Corner. A.D. 1891.

WHEREAS the Board of Agriculture have, in pursuance of the Metropolitan Commons Act, 1866, and the Metropolitan Commons Amendment Act, 1869, duly certified a scheme for the establishment of local management with respect to Mitcham Common, Upper Green, Lower Green, Figgs Marsh, and Beddington Corner, situate in the parishes of Mitcham, Beddington, and Wallington, or one of them, in the county of Surrey: 29 & 30 Vict. c. 122. 32 & 33 Vict. c. 107.

And whereas the said scheme is set forth in full in the report which was made by the said Board for the year ending the thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and which was duly laid before both Houses of Parliament:

And whereas by the said Metropolitan Commons Act, 1866, it is provided that any such scheme shall not of itself have any operation, but shall have full operation when and as confirmed by Act of Parliament, with such modifications, if any, as to Parliament seem fit:

And whereas it is expedient that the said scheme should be confirmed:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Scheme as to Mitcham Common, Upper Green, Lower Green, Figgs Marsh,

1. The scheme for the establishment of local management with respect to Mitcham Common, Upper Green, Lower Green, Figgs Marsh, and Beddington Corner, situate in the parishes of Mitcham, Beddington, and Wallington, or one of them, in the county of

A.D. 1891.

and Beddington Corner, certified by Board of Agriculture, confirmed.

Surrey, certified by the Board of Agriculture, under their seal, on the thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and contained in the schedule hereunto annexed, is hereby confirmed.

Short title.

2. This Act may be cited for all purposes as the Metropolitan Commons (Mitcham) Supplemental Act, 1891.

SCHEDULE.

A.D. 1891.

THE METROPOLITAN COMMONS ACT, 1866, AND THE METROPOLITAN COMMONS AMENDMENT ACT, 1869.

SCHEME WITH RESPECT TO MITCHAM COMMON, UPPER GREEN, LOWER GREEN, FIGGS MARSH, AND BEDDINGTON CORNER.

1. The pieces of land, with the ponds and roads thereon, commonly called or known by the names of Mitcham Common, Upper Green, Lower Green, Figgs Marsh, and Beddington Corner (herein-after collectively referred to as the Commons), situate in the parishes of Mitcham, Beddington, and Wallington, or one of them, in the county of Surrey, as the same are delineated in a plan deposited with the Board of Agriculture and thereon coloured green, shall henceforth for all the purposes of this scheme be regulated and managed by a body of Conservators.

2. The first Conservators shall be—

One person to be appointed in writing by the lords for the time being of the several manors within which any portions of the Commons as defined by this scheme may lie;

Four persons for Mitcham (herein-after called the Mitcham Conservators) elected by the vestry of the parish of Mitcham, namely, George Parker Bidder, Q.C., William Wright Thomson, Francis Tomlin, and Richard William Shackel;

Four persons for Croydon (herein-after called the Croydon Conservators) appointed by the county council for the county borough of Croydon, namely, Frederick Thomas Edridge, J.P., Thomas William Dobson, Robert Josiah Hinton, and David Buck Miller, J.P.;

Two persons for Beddington (herein-after called the Beddington Conservators) elected by the vestry of the parish of Beddington, namely, Simpson Rostron and Brough Maltby; and

Two persons for Wallington (herein-after called the Wallington Conservators) elected by the vestry of the hamlet or parish of Wallington, namely, Alfred Hutchison Smee and Edward Ellis.

Two of the first Mitcham Conservators, one of the first Beddington Conservators, one of the first Wallington Conservators, and all the Croydon Conservators shall go out of office in the month of April next following the confirmation of this scheme by Act of Parliament, and two of the first Mitcham Conservators, one of the first Beddington Conservators, and one of the first Wallington Conservators in the month of April in the succeeding year.

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3. At some meeting of the Conservators, held before the month of April next following the confirmation of this scheme by Act of Parliament, it shall be determined by lot which two of the first Mitcham Conservators, which of the first Beddington Conservators, and which of the first Wallington Conservators shall go out of office in the said month of April, and which in the month of April in the succeeding year.

4. The Conservators, other than the first, shall consist of one person to be from time to time appointed in writing, by the lords for the time being of the said manors, four persons to be elected by the vestry of the parish of Mitcham, two persons to be elected by the vestry of the parish of Beddington, if the vestry shall exercise its right of so electing Conservators, two persons to be elected by the vestry of the parish of Wallington, if the vestry shall exercise its right of so electing Conservators, and (subject to the provisions herein-after contained) four persons to be from time to time appointed by the county council of the county borough of Croydon. The term of office of the Conservators other than the appointed Conservators shall be two years, and the two Mitcham Conservators and the Beddington Conservator and the Wallington Conservator who respectively have or has been longest in office without re-election shall go out of office each year.

5. Election of Conservators in the place of those going out of office shall be made by the vestries of the parishes of Mitcham, Beddington, and Wallington respectively at meetings to be held in the month of April.

6. Subject to the proviso herein-after contained the county council of the county borough of Croydon, at some meeting to be held in the month of April next following the confirmation of this scheme by Act of Parliament, shall, by a resolution to be passed by a majority of the members then present, appoint four persons to be Conservators, such persons to continue in office for such term as the council by the same resolution shall prescribe, and before the expiration of such term, or of the term for which any future Conservators shall be appointed under this power, shall in like manner appoint persons to be Croydon Conservators. Provided always that the council shall not exercise the power of appointing Conservators hereby conferred upon it until the council shall have entered into an agreement under seal with the Conservators to pay to the Conservators annually a sum equal to one third of the expenditure incurred by the Conservators in executing this scheme, such sum not to exceed (without the consent of the Council) 100*l.*

7. The lords for the time being of the said manors may from time to time in the month of April in any year cancel the appointment of any person appointed by them as aforesaid, and appoint in writing another person to be a Conservator.

8. Any Conservator, after going out of office, resigning, or otherwise ceasing to be a Conservator, may be again elected or appointed a Conservator. Should any vacancy in the number of Conservators arise by death, resignation, or otherwise between the times fixed for election or appointment as aforesaid, or if at any time there shall not be a full number of Conservators, the Conservators for the time being shall continue to be as competent to act as if no

such vacancy or deficiency in number had occurred. Provided that in the case of any vacancy occurring, the lords for the time being of the said manors, or the county council of the county borough of Croydon, or the vestry who or which appointed or elected the Conservator, ceasing to be a Conservator, shall as soon as conveniently may be appoint or elect, as the case may be, some proper person as a Conservator to supply such vacancy, but the person so appointed or elected shall retain his office so long only as the vacating Conservator would have retained the same if no vacancy had occurred.

9. No bankrupt or insolvent or person who has compounded with his creditors shall be capable of being or continuing a Conservator.

10. No Conservator shall receive any remuneration or hold any office of profit under this scheme.

11. Any act of the Conservators shall not be invalidated or be illegal by reason of there being any vacancy among the Conservators or by reason of any person not qualified, or ceasing to be qualified, acting as a Conservator, or by reason of any irregularity, failure, or omission whatsoever in or about any appointment or election of Conservators, or in or about any matter preliminary or incidental thereto.

12. The Conservators shall hold meetings for transacting business under this scheme twice at least in every year, and at such other times as may be necessary for properly executing their powers and duties under this scheme, and shall from time to time make regulations with respect to the summoning, notice, place, management, and adjournment of such meetings, and generally with respect to the transaction and management of business by the Conservators under this scheme. Provided always that no business shall be transacted at any such meeting unless three Conservators at least are present thereat, and all questions shall be decided by a majority of votes, and the names of the Conservators present shall be recorded, and the Conservators shall annually appoint one of their number to be chairman for one year at all meetings at which he is present, and in case the chairman so appointed be absent from any meeting at the time appointed for holding the same, the Conservators present shall appoint one of their number to act as chairman thereat, and in case the chairman appointed as first aforesaid shall die, resign, or become incapable of acting, another Conservator shall be appointed to be chairman for the period during which the person so dying, resigning, or becoming incapable would have been entitled to continue in office, and the chairman at any meeting shall have a second or casting vote in case of an equality of votes.

13. The Conservators may from time to time provide and maintain such offices as may be necessary for transacting their business, and that of their officers and servants under this scheme, and shall cause to be made a seal for the use of the Conservators under this scheme, and documents or copies of documents purporting to proceed from the Conservators, and to be sealed or stamped with such seal, shall be received as primâ facie evidence in all courts and places whatsoever.

14. The Conservators shall cause entries of all proceedings of the Conservators and of every committee appointed by them with the names of the

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Conservators who shall attend each meeting to be duly made from time to time in books to be provided for the purpose which shall be kept by the clerk under the superintendence of the Conservators, and every such entry shall be signed by the chairman of the meeting next after that at which the proceedings took place, and such entry so signed shall be received as evidence in every court and before all judges, justices, and others without proof of such meeting having been duly convened and held, or of the persons attending such meeting having been or being Conservators or members of committees respectively or of the signature of the chairman or of the fact of his having been chairman, all of which last-mentioned matters shall be presumed until the contrary is proved, and such book shall at all reasonable times be open to the inspection of any of the Conservators.

15. The Conservators may from time to time appoint and employ a clerk, treasurer, common-keepers, collectors, and other officers and servants as may be necessary and proper for the preservation of order on and the enforcement of byelaws with respect to the Commons and otherwise for the purposes of this scheme, and may make rules for regulating the duties and conduct of the several officers and servants so appointed and employed (altering such rules as occasion may require), and the Conservators may pay, out of the moneys to be received under this scheme, to such officers and servants such reasonable wages, salaries, or allowance as they may think proper, and every such officer and servant shall be removable by the Conservators at their pleasure.

16. The Conservators may execute any works of drainage, raising, levelling, or fencing for the protection and improvement of the Commons so far only as may be required for the purposes of the Metropolitan Commons Act, 1866, and the Metropolitan Commons Amendment Act, 1869, and may do any work necessary for the proper cleansing of the ponds on the Commons, and shall preserve the turf, shrubs, trees, plants, and grass thereon, and for this purpose may enclose by fences for short periods such portions as may require rest to revive the same, and may plant trees and shrubs for shelter or ornament, but shall do nothing that may otherwise vary or alter the natural features or aspect of the Commons, or interfere with free access to every part thereof.

17. The Conservators (subject to the provisions of clause 39 of this scheme) shall maintain the Commons as delineated in the plan deposited with the Board of Agriculture free of all encroachment, and shall not permit any trespass on or partial or other enclosure of any part thereof, and no fences, rails, sheds, or buildings, whether used in connexion with the playing of games or not, or other matters or things, shall be maintained, fixed, or erected thereon, nor shall ice be taken off the ponds on the Commons without the consent in writing of the Conservators.

18. The Conservators shall set apart such portion or portions of the Commons as they may consider expedient for games, and may form any ground or grounds for cricket or other games, and may allow the same to be temporarily enclosed with posts and chains or other open fence, so as to prevent cattle and horses straying thereon.

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19. The Conservators shall frame byelaws and regulations for the prevention of nuisances and the preservation of order upon the Commons. The byelaws may include all or any of the following purposes, viz. :—

The prevention of encroachments and of the deposit of road-sand, materials for the repair of the roads, dung, rubbish, flints, wood, or other matter on, and of the illegal taking, cutting, digging, and selling the turf, sods, gravel, sand, or other substances from, the Commons, and of the illegal cutting, felling, or injuring the gorse, heather, timber, or other trees, shrubs, brushwood, or other plants for the time being growing thereon, and of the removal of ice from the ponds.

The prevention of injury to or the defacing or removing of seats, fences, or barriers, or notice boards, or other things put up or maintained by the Conservators on the Commons.

The prevention of injury to or disfigurement of fences or trees on the Commons by the posting of bills, placards, or notices.

The prevention of bird-catching, setting of traps, gins, or nets, or liming trees or laying snares of any description for birds or other animals, taking of birds' eggs or nests, and illegal shooting or chasing of game or other animals on the Commons, or brought there for the purpose of being shot or chased.

The regulation of games to be played and other means of recreation on the Commons, and of assemblages of persons thereon.

The prevention or regulation of vehicles being driven or horses being exercised by grooms or others on or across the Commons.

The exclusion, removal, and apprehension if necessary, of gamblers, cardsharpers, gipsies, squatters, vagrants, sellers, and exhibitors of infamous books, prints, photographs, or pictures, or persons guilty of brawling, fighting, or quarrelling, or using indecent and improper language, or any idle or disorderly person so that all such persons may be dealt with according to law.

Regulations with the view of preserving or restoring the natural surface of the ground, and as to place and mode of digging and taking gravel, sand, or other substances from and of cutting and felling of trees and underwood growing upon the Commons, in exercise of any right of common or other right over or upon the Commons.

The prevention of unauthorised persons from turning out or knowingly permitting cattle, sheep, or other animals to graze or feed, or remain upon the Commons, and generally for the prevention or restraint of any act or thing tending to the injury or disfigurement of the Commons, or to interfere with the use thereof by the public for the purposes of exercise and recreation.

Provided that all byelaws made by the Conservators shall be in writing under their seal, and the Conservators may by such byelaws impose upon offenders against the same such reasonable penalties, to be recovered on summary conviction, as they shall think fit not exceeding the sum of 5*l.* for each offence, and in the case of a continuing offence, a further penalty not exceeding the

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sum of 40*s.* for each day after written notice of the offence, and the Conservators may alter or repeal any byelaws by other byelaws sealed as aforesaid, and may make other byelaws as they may from time to time think fit. Provided always, that all byelaws imposing any penalty shall be so framed as to allow of the recovery of any sum less than the full amount of the penalty. Provided always, that no byelaws shall be repugnant to the laws of England or the provisions of this scheme, and no byelaws or any alteration or repeal of any byelaws shall be of any force or effect unless and until the same be confirmed by the Local Government Board. Provided that a copy of any byelaws signed and certified by the clerk of the Conservators to be a true copy and to have been duly confirmed shall be evidence until the contrary is proved in all legal proceedings of the due making, confirmation, and existence of such byelaws without further proof. Provided also that no byelaws shall be confirmed unless notice of intention to apply for confirmation thereof shall have been given in one or more of the London daily morning newspapers and a newspaper circulating in the parishes of Mitcham, Beddington, and Wallington, and the county borough of Croydon one calendar month at least before any such application. A copy of the proposed byelaws shall be kept at the office of the Conservators, and be open during office hours thereat to the inspection of the ratepayers of the parishes of Mitcham, Beddington, and Wallington, and the county borough of Croydon, and other persons interested, without fee or reward, and the Conservators shall furnish every such person applying for the same with a copy thereof, or of any part thereof, on payment of 6*d.* for every 100 words contained in such copy.

20. The Conservators are hereby empowered to agree and they shall agree with the trustees of the recreation ground at Beddington Corner, delineated on the said plan, and thereon distinguished by an edging of red dotted lines, to take over from them the management of the same, and to pass byelaws and regulations for the public use thereof, subject to the following provisions :—

(1.) That no byelaws or regulations relating to the said recreation ground shall be submitted for confirmation by the Local Government Board unless previously approved of by the respective vestries of Beddington and Wallington.

(2.) That any expenditure required for the said recreation ground shall be a first charge upon any sums of money received by the Conservators from Beddington or Wallington either by way of subscription or donation or otherwise, and not given for any specific object or subject to any special conditions.

(3.) That whenever the site for a church and parsonage containing 1a. 0r. 20p., and now forming part of the said recreation ground, which was conveyed to the use of James McRae Simpson Rostron and Brough Maltby in fee simple by an indenture dated the 1st day of April 1887, shall be required for the purposes mentioned in the said indenture, such site shall cease to be under or subject to the control of the Conservators, and shall revert to the trustees for the time being of the said indenture of the 1st day of April 1887, who shall be at liberty to fence off and enclose the same.

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21. Provided always, that under no circumstances whatever shall the ratepayers of Beddington or Wallington, through their Conservators or otherwise, be liable to contribute or pay any money for carrying into effect any of the powers or provisions of this scheme unless such contribution or payment shall have been previously sanctioned on behalf of the said parishes respectively by a majority of at least two thirds in value of the ratepayers assembled at a meeting of the ratepayers called for that purpose, and at which the provisions of the Act 23 & 24 Vict. c. 30. sections 4 and 5 shall apply.

22. All byelaws made by the Conservators in pursuance of this scheme, shall be printed, and shall be sold to any person who may apply for the same at such price not exceeding one shilling per copy as the Conservators may determine, and all byelaws shall be legibly written or printed at length on boards of suitable size and placed on such parts of the Commons (not less than three) as to the Conservators may appear desirable.

23. The Conservators may from time to time (with the approval of the Board of Agriculture) purchase by agreement, or accept a conveyance of any estate, interest, or right in, over, or affecting any land formerly part or reputed or claimed to be part of the Commons, or to be waste land within the parishes of Mitcham, Beddington, or Wallington, for the purposes of this scheme, and any such land, after it shall have been conveyed to the Conservators, shall for all the purposes of this scheme be deemed to be part of the Commons, and a plan of such land sealed with the seal of the Conservators shall be forthwith deposited with the Board of Agriculture.

24. The Conservators shall be at liberty to receive and apply for the purposes of this scheme or any of them any subscriptions or donations applicable thereto that may come to their hands.

25. The Conservators shall cause books to be provided and kept, and true and regular accounts to be entered therein, of all sums of money received and paid for and on account of this scheme, and of the several purposes for which such sums of money shall have been received and paid, which books shall at all reasonable times be open to the inspection of any of the Conservators, and any ratepayer of the parishes of Mitcham, Beddington, and Wallington, and of the county borough of Croydon, without fee or reward, and the Conservators and ratepayers, or any of them, may take copies of or extracts from such books without paying anything for the same.

26. The Conservators shall cause their accounts to be balanced in each year to the 31st day of December, or to some other day to be fixed by them from time to time.

27. An auditor of the accounts not being a Conservator shall be from time to time appointed by the chairman of quarter sessions for the county of Surrey, who shall fix his remuneration.

28. The auditor shall attend within one month after the day to which the accounts have been balanced at the office of the Conservators, or at some other convenient place to be appointed by the Conservators, and from time to time shall, in the presence of the clerk of the Conservators, if he desire to be present, proceed to audit the accounts of the Conservators for the year

A.D. 1891.

preceding such day, and the Conservators shall, by their clerk or otherwise, produce and lay before the auditor the Conservators' accounts, accompanied with proper vouchers and all books, papers, and writings in their custody or power relating thereto, and any person interested in the accounts, either as a creditor of the Conservators or otherwise, may be present at the audit of the accounts by himself or his agent, and may make any objection to any part of the accounts, and if the accounts be found correct the auditor shall sign the same in token of his allowance thereof, but if the auditor thinks there is just cause to disapprove of any part of the accounts, he or any other person interested in the accounts may appeal against any parts of the accounts which shall be disapproved of to one of the two next quarter sessions for the county of Surrey, notice in writing of such appeal being given to the clerk of the Conservators fourteen days at least before the hearing of such appeal.

29. Upon the hearing of such appeal the justices may make such order as they think fit respecting the payment of the costs of the appellant out of the moneys coming to the hands of the Conservators, or otherwise as they think fit, and such order shall be final.

30. For purposes of police the Commons shall be deemed a place of public resort, and the powers and duties of police constables in relation to public safety and preservation of order and protection of property shall extend thereto.

31. Any constable or any officer of the Conservators, and any person called by such constable or officer to his assistance, may, without any other warrant than this scheme, seize and detain any person offending or having offended against any byelaw of the Conservators, who shall fail to satisfy such constable or officer as to his true name or address, and such constable or officer shall convey him with all convenient despatch before a justice, to be dealt with according to law.

32. Proceedings with a view to the summary conviction of offenders under this scheme, or under any byelaws of the Conservators, or to the recovery of any money or expenses authorised to be recovered summarily, or to any other order to be made by justices under this scheme or any such byelaw, shall be taken before a court of summary jurisdiction according to the provisions of the Summary Jurisdiction Acts. Any pecuniary penalty, expenses, or costs, or other money recovered by the Conservators, shall, notwithstanding anything in any other Act, be paid to the Conservators, and shall be applied by them for the purposes of this scheme.

33. A person shall not be disabled from acting as a justice or otherwise in any matter arising under or in relation to this scheme by reason of his being an elector under this scheme.

34. No proceeding to be had touching the conviction of any offender under this scheme, nor any order or other matter or thing whatsoever made, done, or transacted in or relating to the execution of this scheme, shall be vacated, quashed, or set aside for want of form.

35. The clauses of the Commissioners Clauses Act, 1847, with respect to contracts to be entered into and the deeds to be executed by Commissioners

A.D. 1891.

and with respect to giving notice and orders proof of debt in bankruptcy or insolvency and tender of amends (as far as the same are applicable for the purposes of and not inconsistent with this scheme) are hereby incorporated with this scheme.

36. The Conservators may at any time apply for an amended or a new scheme.

37. Saving always to all persons and bodies politic and corporate, and their respective heirs, successors, executors, and administrators, all such estates, interests, or rights of a profitable or beneficial nature in, over, or affecting the Commons or any part thereof as they or any of them had before the confirmation of this scheme by Act of Parliament, or could or might have enjoyed if this scheme had not been confirmed by Act of Parliament.

38. The lords of the manors of Biggin and Tamworth, Ravensbury, Mitcham, and Vauxhall, or of some one or more of such manors, claim the soil and freehold of the Commons and the minerals thereunder. The lords of the said manor of Biggin and Tamworth claim the right of holding a fair on Upper Green. The corporation of Croydon, with respect to the piece of land situate at Beddington Corner, marked F^1 on the said plan; the owners of Crieff Villas, Beddington Corner with respect to the piece of land there marked F^2 on the said plan; Captain Shackel, of Elmhurst, Commonside, Mitcham, with respect to the piece of land marked F^3 on the said plan; the Suburban Land and Cottage Company, Limited, with respect to the piece of land marked F^4 on the said plan; and Henry Hoare, Esquire, of Tamworth Lodge, Mitcham, with respect to the piece of land marked F^5 on the said plan, respectively claim that the said pieces of land respectively are freehold property not subject to the rights of common. The owners and occupiers of lands and tenements in the parishes of Mitcham, Beddington, and Wallington claim rights of common of pasturage, and estovers, and other rights over the Commons.

39. This scheme is not to be deemed to affect or prejudice any rights of exclusive ownership in the said pieces of land F^1, F^2, F^3, and F^4 referred to in the preceding clause, nor the claims of the said claimants respectively that the said pieces of land respectively are freehold property not subject to rights of common.

40. This scheme affects the rights in and over the Commons so claimed as aforesaid only so far as is absolutely necessary for the purposes of this scheme, that is to say, by conferring on the Conservators powers of management, improvement, and control as herein-before provided, and for such purposes the power of restricting, diminishing, or extinguishing such rights or any of them, whenever it shall appear to the Conservators that the continuance of such rights will interfere with the control, preservation, or improvement of the Commons by the Conservators, or with any of the purposes of this scheme, upon payment by the Conservators of compensation to the bodies or persons severally interested in such rights. The amount, if any, to be paid by the Conservators to such bodies or persons, as and for compensation in respect of the restriction, diminution, or extinction of such rights shall be settled by agreement, or failing agreement, then under the provisions of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act,

A.D. 1891.

1845, and the Acts amending the same, so far as the same relate to the purchase and taking of lands otherwise than by agreement, including therein the several provisions relating to the compensation for common or waste lands, and thereupon the several provisions of such portion of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, and the Acts amending the same, shall apply as if in all cases the word "lands" included interests, rights, and easements.

41. Provided always, that before the Conservators take any proceedings under the provisions of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, and the Acts amending the same, with respect to any estate, interest, or right of a profitable or beneficial nature, in, over, or affecting the Commons, or any part thereof, they shall, if required, give security to the owner or owners of such estate, interest, or right to the satisfaction of the Board of Agriculture for the costs to which he or they would be entitled under the same Acts.

42. The lords of the aforesaid manors have not consented to their rights being affected in the manner and to the extent herein expressed, but having regard to clauses 37, 38, 40, and 41, they do not oppose the scheme. Some of the owners and occupiers of lands and tenements in the parishes of Mitcham, Beddington, and Wallington have consented to their rights being affected in the manner and to the extent herein expressed. Such of the owners and occupiers of lands and tenements in the said parishes (other than the said Henry Hoare) as have at any time opposed the scheme have withdrawn their opposition thereto.

43. Printed copies of this scheme shall at all times be sold at the office of the Conservators to all persons desiring to buy the same at a price not exceeding 6*d.* each.

44. The costs, charges, and expenses preliminary to and of and incidental to the preparing, applying for, obtaining, and confirming of this scheme by Act of Parliament, and the expenses incurred by the Conservators in the carrying out of this scheme, including the payment of compensation (if any) as hereinbefore mentioned, may be paid by the Conservators out of any moneys coming to their hands under the provisions or for the purposes of this scheme.

The Board of Agriculture, pursuant to the Board of Agriculture Act, 1889, and the Metropolitan Commons Acts, 1866 and 1869, hereby certify the foregoing scheme.

In witness whereof they have hereunto set their official seal this thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

L.S.

G. A. LEACH,
Secretary.

Metropolitan Commons Provisional Order (Mitcham).

A

B I L L

To confirm a Scheme under the Metropolitan Commons Act, 1866, and the Metropolitan Commons Amendment Act, 1869, relating to Mitcham Common, Upper Green, Lower Green, Figgs Marsh, and Beddington Corner.

(*Prepared and brought in by Mr. Chaplin and Mr. Long.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 24 *February* 1891.

PRINTED BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
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JOHN MENZIES & Co., 12, Hanover Street, Edinburgh, and 21, Drury Street, Glasgow; or
HODGES, FIGGIS, & Co., 104, Grafton Street, Dublin.

[*Price* 2*d.*]

[Bill 229.]

A

B I L L

TO

Confirm a Provisional Order made by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State under the Metropolitan Police Act, 1886, relating to lands in the Parishes of St. Pancras, St. John at Hackney, St. James's, Westminster, and St. Mary Cray. A.D. 1891.

WHEREAS the Right Honourable Henry Matthews, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, has made the Provisional Order set out in the schedule hereunto annexed, under the Metropolitan Police Act, 1886: 49 Vict. c. 22.

And whereas it is requisite that the said Order should be confirmed by Parliament:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. The Order set out in the schedule hereunto annexed is hereby confirmed. Order in schedule confirmed.

2. This Act may be cited as the Metropolitan Police Provisional Order Confirmation Act, 1891. Short title.

A.D. 1891.

SCHEDULE.

Order made by the Secretary of State under the Metropolitan Police Act, 1886.

To the Receiver for the Metropolitan Police District, and all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS power is given to me by the Metropolitan Police Act, 1886, on the petition of the Receiver for the Metropolitan Police District, to make an order authorising him to put in force, with reference to land required for police stations, offices, and buildings, the powers of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts with respect to the purchase and taking of land otherwise than by agreement:

And whereas, as required by section 4, sub-section 3, of the said Act, the Receiver has presented to me a petition describing certain lands which he proposes to purchase, viz., the lands described in the schedule hereunto annexed, and stating the purposes for which such lands are required, and stating also the names (as inserted in the said schedule) of the owners and lessees, or reputed owners and lessees, and occupiers of the said lands who have respectively assented, dissented, or are neuter in the respect of the taking of the said lands, and praying for an order authorising him with reference to the said lands, to put in force the powers of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts with respect to the purchase and taking of land otherwise than by agreement:

And whereas I have considered such petition and the proof submitted to me of the publication of the proper advertisements and of the service of the proper notices required by section 4, sub-section 2, of the said Act:

I hereby, in pursuance of the power conferred on me by the said Act, do authorise the said Receiver to put in force with reference to the said lands, viz., the lands described in the schedule hereto annexed, the powers of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts with respect to the purchase and taking of land otherwise than by agreement.

Given under my hand this twenty-eighth day of February one thousand eight hundred and ninty-one.

HENRY MATTHEWS,
One of Her Maiesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

The SCHEDULE to the foregoing Order.

A.D. 1891.

First Part.

County.	Parish.	Description of Lands.	Owner or Reputed Owner.	Lessee or Reputed Lessee.	Occupier.	Purpose for which Land is required.
London	St. Pancras	A piece of land containing a superficial area of 3,355 feet or thereabouts, with three messuages known as Nos. 53, 55, and 57, Judd Street, erected thereon, bounded on the north by a passage leading to Hunter Court, on the west by the police station, on the south by No. 51, Judd Street, and on the east by Judd Street (formerly Hunter Street).	The Receiver for the Metropolitan Police District.	Mary Ann Whittingham; Robert George Marchant; Charles Cruft; Mary Anne Davey.	Albert Reeves; George Hall; Mary Anne Davey; Clara Norris; George Scott; Edward Ansley; James Smith; Thomas Harrison; Robert Appleby; Edward Hayward; Samuel Sweet; F. Shiers.	The improvement and enlargement of the adjoining police station.

Second Part.

London	St. Pancras	A piece of land containing 11,010 superficial feet or thereabouts, bounded on the north by York Mews, and a small cottage situate therein, and a portion of the Midland Railway Goods siding, on the south by gardens in the rear of houses in the Holmes Road (recently Mansfield Place), on the east by gardens in the rear of houses in the Kentish Town Road, and on the west by freehold property belonging to the Receiver for the Metropolitan Police District.	Charles Needham Longcroft; Thomas William Startup.	Elizabeth Salter; Charles Franklin.	Charles Franklin	The erection thereon of a police station with the necessary outbuildings and appurtenances.

Third Part.

London	St. John at Hackney.	A piece of land with the messuage thereon known as the police station. No. 422, Mare Street, Hackney, and containing a superficial area of 5,772 feet 6 inches, or thereabouts, bounded on the north by Mare Street, on the west and south by No. 420, Mare Street, Hackney, and land in the rear of other properties belonging to W. Harvey, Esq., and on the east by the churchyard of St. John's Church at Hackney.	Ridley Daniel Tyssen; Amherst Daniel Tyssen.	The Receiver for the Metropolitan Police District.	The Receiver for the Metropolitan Police District.	The improvement and enlargement of the police station now standing on part thereof.

Fourth Part.

London	St. James's, Westminster.	A piece of land containing an area of 11,350 feet superficial or thereabouts, with the police station and court and the messuage known as No. 20, Great Marlborough Street, erected thereon, bounded on the north side by Marlborough Mews, on the west side by Hengler's Circus and No. 22 Great Marlborough Street, on the south side by Great Marlborough Street, and on the east side by No. 19, Great Marlborough Street and Nos. 19 and 19½, Marlborough Mews.	Gawen Rowan Hamilton; Richard Hattam Wilkinson; Thomas Ellerker Lewin.	The Receiver for the Metropolitan Police District; the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings; William Onslow Times; Catherine Anne Caroline Wilkinson; Bertram Wilkinson; James Walter John Kennedy; Messrs. M. A. Sedgwick & Co.	The Receiver for the Metropolitan Police District; the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings; James Walter John Kennedy; Edward Albert Burchell; William Geddes; Robert Watmore; Montague Dettman; Evelyn Herbert Colquhoun.	The improvement and enlargement of the police station now standing thereon.

A.D. 1891.

County.	Parish.	Description of Lands.	Owner or Reputed Owner.	Lessee or Reputed Lessee.	Occupier.	Purpose for which Land is required.
FIFTH PART.						
Kent	St. Mary Cray.	A piece of land containing 10,000 superficial feet, or thereabouts, situate in the High Street, St. Mary Cray, with the six several messuages or cottages, and all other erections and buildings erected and built thereon, or on some part thereof, bounded on the north by Laurence's Yard and cottages situate therein, on the south by land in the occupation of Mr. Berens, and premises occupied by Mr. Barker, on the east by land in the occupation of Mr. Berens, and on the west by the High Street, St. Mary Cray.	Frances Tyrer; Harry Tyrer.	- - -	James Honess	The erection thereon of a police station, with the necessary outbuildings and appurtenances.

Metropolitan Police Provisional Order.

A

B I L L

To confirm a Provisional Order made by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State under the Metropolitan Police Act, 1886, relating to lands in the Parishes of St. Pancras, St. John at Hackney, St. James's, Westminster, and St. Mary Cray.

(*Prepared and brought in by Mr. Stuart-Wortley and Mr. Secretary Matthews.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,* 20 *March* 1891.

PRINTED BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

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[*Price* ½*d.*]

[Bill 253.]

Metropolitan Water Companies Charges Bill.

MEMORANDUM.

The object of this Bill is to prevent the increase of water rates in London by reason merely of an increase in the annual or rateable value, which may be unconnected with water supply and may involve no increased consumption of water.

It is proposed to declare that the rate charged in the last financial year shall not be increased because the rateable value is raised except for some adequate reason.

A

B I L L

TO

Regulate the Charges leviable by Companies supplying Water within the administrative County of London. A.D. 1891.

WHEREAS the charges which may now be made by the companies supplying water in the metropolis for water supplied by them are based on the annual or rateable value of the tenement supplied:

And whereas such annual or rateable value is in many cases increased for reasons unconnected with the supply of water, and it is expedient that provision should be made to prevent such increase:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Metropolitan Water Rates Amendment Act, 1891.

Water rate not to be increased except for specified reasons.

2. In any demand for water rate within the metropolis after the *passing of this Act* it shall not be lawful for any metropolitan water company to increase the amount of water rate levied in respect of any tenement beyond the amount demanded in respect thereof in the last preceding financial year, except on one or other of the following grounds:—

(*a.*) That there is a larger use of water for or on the said tenement:

(*b.*) That the cost to the water company of supplying water thereto has increased:

(*c.*) That the person from whom such increased amount is so demanded has for good consideration entered into a written contract to pay the same.

A.D. 1891.

Form of demand-note.

3. In every case of an increased demand for any of the said reasons the demand-note shall contain a statement of the last preceding demand and of the increase proposed to be made and of the reasons alleged therefor.

Proposed increase to be recoverable in county court.

4. If the person liable to pay water rate shall, on receipt of such increased demand or within *fourteen days* thereof, pay to the water company the amount specified as being that of the last preceding demand, and shall decline or neglect to pay the said proposed increase, the amount of the proposed increase shall be dealt with as if the same were a demand for the price of work done by the water company, and they shall be entitled to sue for the same in a county court.

Demand-note to be evidence.

5. If any such increase shall be sued for in a county court on the ground of larger use, the proof of the due delivery of the demand-note shall be prima facie evidence that the amount of the said increase is due; but it shall be lawful for the person disputing the same to show that he is not liable by contract, and either that the alleged reasons are partly or wholly incorrect, or that the proposed increase is disproportionate to the actual increase in use.

Increased cost.

6. If such increase is demanded on the ground of increased cost of supply, then if such increased cost is alleged by means of any change in the tenement itself, the provisions of the last preceding section shall apply; but if otherwise, the onus of proving such increase of cost should be on the water company, and any county court proper shall be entitled to stay all actions which, in his opinion, will be governed by any one case until that case has been finally decided.

Power to make orders.

7. The county court judge shall in every case have power after hearing both parties to make an absolute order for payment of the amount of the proposed increase, or for such less amount as he shall think just: Provided always that in no case shall the water company be entitled to recover from any person a greater amount by way of water rate than the amount which they would have been entitled to recover if this Act had not been passed.

Metropolitan Water Companies Charges.

A

B I L L

To regulate the Charges leviable by Companies supplying Water within the administrative County of London.

(*Prepared and brought in by*
Mr. Causton, Mr. Beaufoy,
Mr. Thomas Henry Bolton, Mr. Sydney Buxton,
Mr. Cremer, Mr. Howell, Mr. H. L. W. Lawson,
Mr. Montagu, Mr. Octavius V. Morgan,
Mr. Pickersgill, Mr. James Rowlands,
and Mr. James Stuart.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
26 *November* 1890.

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JOHN MENZIES & Co., 12, Hanover Street, Edinburgh,
and 21, Drury Street, Glasgow; or
HODGES, FIGGIS, & Co., 104, Grafton Street, Dublin.

[*Price* 1*d.*]

[Bill 25.]

A

B I L L

TO

Make Temporary Provision for the business of the Middlesex Registry of Deeds. A.D. 1891.

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Transfer of of registrar's duties.

1. All powers by the Act of the seventh year of Queen Anne, chapter twenty, and the Acts amending it, vested or exerciseable in or by the registers or masters therein mentioned collectively, or in or by any of them individually, shall be transferred to and may be exercised by the registrar of the Land Registry, and rules may be made by the Lord Chancellor for carrying this Act into effect.

Short titles.

2. This Act may be cited as the Middlesex Registry Act, 1891; and the Act of the seventh year of Queen Anne, chapter twenty, may be cited as the Middlesex Registry Act, 1708.

Middlesex Registry.

A

B I L L

To make Temporary Provision for the business of the Middlesex Registry of Deeds.

(*Prepared and brought in by Mr. Jackson and Mr. William Henry Smith.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 7 *April* 1891.

PRINTED BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
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JOHN MENZIES, & Co., 12, Hanover Street, Edinburgh, and
88 and 90, West Nile Street, Glasgow; or
HODGES, FIGGIS & Co., 104, Grafton Street, Dublin.

[*Price* $\frac{1}{2}d.$]

[Bill 265.]

K.O.6.12